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SAY IT WITH FLOWERS!

## NANKING SAID TO HAVE ACCEPTED FENG'S TERMS

### $3,000,000 for His Army and $200,000 for His Travelling Expenses: Satisfaction at the Avoidance of War

It is reported that the National Government has accepted General Feng Yu-hsiang's terms for quitting the country and that there will be no war and that General Feng will shortly leave for Europe.

The terms are stated to be that the National Government will pay all arrears to the Kuominchun, making an initial payment of $3,000,000; that the Kuominchun is to remain intact under a commander to be nominated by General Feng Yu-hsiang, namely, General Lu Chung-lin, who has for years been his chief lieutenant; and that the heads of the provincial governments of Shensi and Kansu are to remain unchanged. In addition, General Feng is to receive $200,000 for travelling expenses.

It is understood that the agreement was effected through the agencies of General Yen Hsi-shan and General Tang Seng-chi and that the northerners in the National army generally felt that further fighting at this time was unnecessary and inopportune.

General Feng's supporters claim that he has won a political victory in that his army remains intact under his own commander, which means that he can still control it no matter where he may be as he did during the retreat from the Nankow Pass.

#### Finding the Money

Nanking, June 21.

General Yen Hsi-shan last night addressed a telegram to President Chiang Kai-shek reporting that General Feng Yu-hsiang had arrived at Yuncheng. On receiving the above telegram, President Chiang immediately ordered the Ministry of War to provide a sum of $3,000,000 as military funds for the payment of arrears due to General Feng's troops, and also as expenses for General Feng's tour abroad. At the same time, President Chiang telegraphed to General Yen, informing the latter that the Central Government had decided to find the sum mentioned above for General Feng and requesting General Yen to pay the sum for the Central Government without loss of time.—Toho.

#### Advice on Going Abroad

Nanking, June 21.

It has transpired that in reply to a recent telegram from Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour, urging him to retire from politics, General Feng Yu-hsiang said that he had long decided to go abroad and expressed the hope that Dr. Kung would give him advice regarding his trip. The telegrams exchanged between Feng and Kung are translated in full as follows:—

Feng Yu-hsiang to H. H. Kung:—June 13: "I have just recived your telegram of the 10th through Peh-chuan (General Yen Hsi-shan) and must express my deep appreciation of your thoughtfulness on my behalf. I had long decided to go abroad and hope you will give me all necessary advice.—FENG YU-HSIANG."

Kung to Feng Yu-hsiang:—June 16: "Elder Brother Huan-chang (Feng Yu-hsiang) c/o Commander-in-Chief Yen Hsi-shan, Taiyuan. Peh-chung (General Yen Hsi-shan) has just forwarded to me your telegram of the 13th instant, from which I learn with satisfaction and admiration that you have determined to go abroad. Your patriotism and love for the people will eventually be made known throughout the country and I can safely predict that the date of your departure will also be the occasion when all the people will heap praises upon you. Please, therefore, let me know when you will leave the country, which countries you will visit, who will accompany you and if you would like to have me go with you. I shall be glad to make all necessary preparations for you in such matters as passports, reservations, etc. should you so desire. Awaiting your favourable reply. Your younger brother.—HSIANG-HSI."

#### Four Simultaneous Attacks

Hankow, June 21.

It is learned that should an attack against Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang prove necessary, the Nationalist armies will converge on the direction of Tungkwan simultaneously from four routes, thus: General Yen Hsi-shan will command the northern route, General Ho Ying-ching the southern, General Tang Seng-chi the eastern and General Liu western, while General Chiang Kai-shek will direct the movements of all four armies.

It is significant that the troops belonging to General Han Fu-chu and General Shih Yu-shan are all being removed from the front and sent to points remote from the probable scene of hostilities.

News of Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang's positions is difficult to obtain, but it is learned that his front line is at Kuanyintang, while there is a large concentration of Kuominchun troops at Shanchow.

General Liu Hsiang's representative has arrived here. He reports that General Ho Ying-ching is reconditioning the western front and requests extra supplies of munitions for carrying out the campaign against the Kuominchun in the event of hostilities breaking out.—Reuter.

#### Yen's Appointment

Nanking, June 22.

By a mandate of the State Council issued yesterday, General Yen Hsi-shan was appointed the National Government's Commissioner for the pacification of the Northwest, and concurrently in charge of the military rehabilitation of the provinces of Honan, Shensi and Kansu.—Kuo Min.

#### Feng Strengthens His Defences

Peking, June 22.

According to a report published by the Futan News Agency, General Feng Yu-hsiang, prior to his departure from Huashan for Yuncheng, appointed General Liu Ju-ming as commander-in-Chief of the 5th Route Army of the Kuominchun to undertake the defences of Tzu-hsingkuan, General Liu Ping-hsun as Commander of the 1st Independent Army, and General Ma Hung-ping as commander of the 7th Army.

He is also reported to have enlarged each division of his troops into an army unit.—Toho.

#### Gen. Yen Resigns

Nanking, June 23.

General Yen Hsi-shan sent a telegram to-day to the National Government resigning all his posts, including membership of the State Council and of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, stating that he intends to go abroad.

It is believed that the Government will refuse to accept his resignation because General Yen Hsi-shan has only been recently appointed to readjust military affairs in the North-west.—Reuter.

#### Order to Attack Not Issued

Hankow, June 23.

Interviewed by pressmen to-day General Ho Ying-ching declared that the Government had not yet definitely decided whether to order a punitive expedition against Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang as it was still hoped that Marshal Feng would go abroad and that war could be averted.

General Ho denied that the order to attack had been given and stated that the reports regarding such an order were completely untrue.—Reuter.

#### 200,000 Ready to March

Hankow, June 24.

It is stated that 200,000 troops are now in position to attack the Kuominchun and are only awaiting the order to advance. The largest concentration of the Nationalist forces is at Chengchow, the junction of the Peking-Hankow and Lunghai railways. Should an attack prove necessary, this army will advance in the direction of Loyang, from which point the real drive will commence against Tungkuan, the key position to Shensi.

It is learned that it has been necessary to detach two brigades of Nationalist troops to deal with the disbanded soldiery, formerly commanded by Fan Tsung-shui, who are roving through southern Honan pillaging and destroying.—Reuter.

#### General Chiang's Purpose

Nanking, June 24.

Speaking at the regular weekly memorial meeting this morning at the National Government Office, a spokesman of the Government declared that the principal mission of General Chiang Kai-shek's trip to the North was to confer with General Yen Hsi-shan in regard to the readjustment of political and military affairs in the Northwest and the reorganization of the former Kuominchun troops following the retirement of General Feng Yu-hsiang.

The spokesman stated that the Government hoped to suppress all reactionary movements in the country within two months.—Reuter.

#### Yen Resolved to Go Abroad

Peking, June 25.

General Yen Hsi-shan yesterday morning went from Taiyuan to Chiehsiu to receive General Feng Yu-hsiang. They are expected to arrive at Taiyuan this morning. It is reported that General Yen has again telegraphed to the Central Government, expressing his determination to go abroad in company with General Feng and at the same time requesting the Central Government to re-organize the four provincial governments of Shansi, Chahar, Suiyuan, and Chihli, which

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have hitherto been placed under his control.

General Yen has called together at Taiyuan the chairmen of the four provincial governments referred to above, such as Generals Shang Chen, Yang Ai-yuan, and Hsu Yung-chang, and discussed counter-measures to be adopted for these provinces in future.—Toho.

### Feng's Thought for His Army

Nanking, June 24.

In reply to a previous communication from General Yen Hsi-shan concerning his proposed trip abroad, Feng Yu-hsiang in a recent telegram to the Shansi leader stated that the most important question to be solved before his departure from the country is the disposal of the North-western Army. As soon as appropriate measures are devised, he would leave the country, Feng said. Following is a translation of Feng's latest declaration:

"COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF YEN HSI-SHAN: I am in receipt of your telegram of the 10th, the contents of which I have duly noted. Every time I meditate on your untiring efforts in preserving the Revolutionary organization, and your thoughtfulness for your friends, I cannot help being confronted with mixed feelings of appreciation and self-reproach. I had long decided to retire to the farms; and I appreciate especially your offer to go abroad with me. The requests I made in my previous telegram are merely what I consider to be questions which need to be immediately solved. They are not to be construed as conditions for my retirement.

### If My Troops Change Heart

Since (Chiang) Kai-shek has offered to guarantee my safety with his own person and since you have undertaken to assume the entire responsibility, how could I refuse to trust you. But if no appropriate measures are immediately devised for the disposal of several hundred thousand soldiers it would be, I am afraid, a great calamity for the nation, should any changes of heart occur among the ranks. I am not purposely making alarming statements to frighten you, for if I should go away without first attending to them, the responsibility will lie with me, should any untoward incident occur. What excuse can I then offer to the State, the people, the friends and the soldiers themselves?

It does not matter now whether (Chiang) Kai-shek ceases his military movements; for it was for the purpose of averting war that I ordered the evacuation of Shantung and Honan. Just now, what is needed is a practical solution of the question of the troops; for all the other questions will be automatically solved. If anything untoward should occur, it would not be surprising, and one becomes apprehensive lest one fails in explaining what one has to say. Without your strenuous efforts, there can be no hope for a solution of all these difficult and complicated questions. In view of your consideration for me, I do not hesitate to trade you with these details.

As to how things are to be done, I am sending Comrades Tsao Hao-sen and Teng Chieh-hsi to receive your instructions and hope you will receive them and give them all necessary instructions. — Your Elder-Brother, FENG YU-HSIANG."

### Chiang Goes to Peking

Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek crossed the River at 7.30 o'clock last evening for Pukow *en route* to Hsuchow for the Military Conference. It is believed, however, that General Chiang will go to Peking, following the conference, to consult with General Yen Hsi-shan, Pacification Commissioner for the Northwest, on the military rehabilitation of Honan, Shensi and Kansu and various other affairs pertaining to the garrison of the North-West. The Commander-in-Chief will also probably see Feng Yu-hsiang off at Tientsin when the latter leaves the country on his trip abroad.

Four trains were necessary to carry the entire *entourage* of the Commander-in-Chief, who was accompanied by Madame Chiang, Dr. H. H. Kung (Minister of Industry Commerce and Labour), Mr. Chao Tai-wen (Minister of Interior), Wu Chih-hui, General Feng Chen-wu, General Liu Chen-hua and over 200 staff officers in addition to a body-guard.

It is stated that the inspection of the Government forces along the Tsin-Pu and Shanghai-Nanking Railways by the Commander-in-Chief will be postponed till after his return from the North.

Dr. H. H. Kung and Mr. Chao Tai-wen will go to Taiyuan direct as President Chiang's personal representatives to invite Generals Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang for a conference at Peking, and therefore will not stop at Hsuchow.—Kuo Min.

### Yen and Feng Meet

Peking, June 26.

A message from Taiyuan reports that General Feng Yu-hsiang and General Yen Hsi-shan were given a great welcome on their arrival there yesterday.

General Yen appeared ill, but General Feng showed no signs of the serious trouble from which he was reported to have been suffering.

General Feng, in an interview, expressed his determination to go abroad.

Shansi officials declare that General Yen has sent two envoys to Japan to prepare residences for both himself and Feng Yu-hsiang, but his intentions are still a mystery. Undoubtedly they depend on the outcome of the present negotiations with General Chiang Kai-shek.

### Mukden Marshal Coming?

General Chiang remains completely inaccessible, refusing all interviews. No statement has been issued regarding the reasons for his visit.

It is now stated that there is little likelihood of General Yen Hsi-shan coming here to meet General Chiang Kai-shek, but this afternoon Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, and Mr. Chow Tai-wen left for Taiyuan.

It is learned from reliable sources that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang may come to Peking during General Chiang Kai-shek's stay, which is expected to last a fortnight.—Reuter.

### Feng's Travelling Expenses

Peking, June 26.

According to Messrs. Chen Kuo-fu, Chen Fu-lai, and Chou Fu-hai, who arrived here with President Chiang Kai-shek, the warrant for the arrest of General Feng Yu-hsiang had already been cancelled upon his arrival at Yuncheng. At the same time it was decided to pay, through the hands of General Yen Hsi-shan, $3,000,000, arrears due to General Feng's troops, in addition to $200,000 as General Feng's expenditure for going on a tour abroad.

Arrangements have also been made so that the route between Shansi and Tientsin by which General Feng is due to travel on his way to Japan will be perfectly guarded and himself fully protected.

The question that remains to be solved is whether General Yen Hsi-shan will give up his intention of going abroad, as desired by President Chiang Kai-shek, or not.—Toho.

### Another Defection from Feng

Hankow, June 26.

General Ho Yin-ching received a telegram yesterday evening from General Tien King-kai, who is a divisional commander in the Kuominchun, announcing the severance of his connection with General Feng Yu-hsiang and pledging his alliance to the Government.

General Tien King-kai states that while General Feng is announcing his preparations to retire, he is secretly preparing for war, and General Tien urges that the anti-Feng expedition be launched without delay.

General Tien has now withdrawn from General Feng's lines and is proceeding eastward to Loyang to effect a junction with Nationalist troops.

It is stated that he has approximately 20,000 troops under his command.—Reuter.

### Is Feng Really Going?

Peking, June 27.

General Chu Shou-kuang, Chief of Staff to General Yen Hsi-shan, who arrived here to-day, stated in an interview that General Yen Hsi-shan had given orders for a Japanese steamer to be chartered from Tientsin to carry Generals Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang to Japan. It is expected that both General Feng Yu-hsiang and General Yen Hsi-shan will pass through Peking in less than a week.

### Chiang Kai-shek's Views

The official news agency states that General Yen Hsi-shan says he is too occupied to come to Peking to see General Chiang Kai-shek and, therefore, he is sending his Chief of Staff. It is reported that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has preferred similar excuses.

Interviewed this morning General Chiang Kai-shek gave no explicit explanation of his visit beyond stating "It is a year since I came to this important city to make a personal observation of how matters are progressing. Then there is the great question of the situation in the north-west, which the Government has given me plenipotentiary powers to settle. It is essential that this be done through personal consultation with the leaders in North China."

### The Reorganizationists

General Chiang Kai-shek went on to say that Feng Yu-hsiang, while staying at Huayin, near Tungkuan, was influenced by Bolshevists, counter-revolutionaries and politicians who were out of jobs, but, seeing what had happened in the case of General Han Fu-chu, Feng Yu-hsiang had wisely decided to proceed to Taiyuanfu.

General Chiang Kai-shek declared that Feng Yu-hsiang's Party, the Reorganizationists, were not strong enough to overthrow the Government. "They hadn't the spirit or principles which enabled the Kuomintang to take up the reins and establish a government."

He went on to pay a tribute to Feng Yu-hsiang's work for the Revolution in the past and expressed the hope that, after the latter's present bitter experience, he would not make a similar mistake of fighting against the Government. As Feng Yu-hsiang had decided to go abroad in less than a week's time, General Chiang said that he had decided to rescind the orders for his punishment and to give him a special appointment to investigate conditions abroad, for which purpose the National Government was providing him with adequate funds "for an extended tour of thorough investigation."—Reuter.

### Manchuria Urges Yen to Stay

Peking, June 27.

General Chang Hsueh-liang, Chang Tso-hsiang, Chairman of the Kirin Provincial Government, General Wan Fu-lin, Chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Government, and General Ti Wen-hsuan, Chairman of the Fengtien Provincial Government, have, under their joint names, addressed a telegram to General Yen Hsi-shan, stating that the present is not an opportune time for him to retire from the political field and go abroad in company with General Feng Yu-hsiang, and expressing their hope that he will remain in office for the sake of the country, as he is the backbone of the Northwestern Provinces.—Toho.

### Sauce for Goose and Gander

Peking, June 27.

Reliable reports from Taiyuanfu state that General Yen Hsi-shan, in addition to wiring to General Chiang Kai-shek that he is too preoccupied to come to Peking, reiterates his intention of accompanying General Feng Yu-hsiang abroad and reminds General Chiang of his own intention of going abroad which he expressed at the conclusion of his campaign against Kuangsi and Wuhan.—Reuter.

### Yen's Renewed Resignation

Nanking, June 27.

The State Council has made public another telegram from General Yen Hsi-shan in which the latter again tenders his resignation. Following is a translation of the telegram:

"With a view to preserving peace and accelerating the unification of the country, I have invited Commander-in-Chief Feng Yu-hsiang to go abroad with me. Having repeatedly reported this to you by telegram, I believe you must have taken note of my plans. Now since Commander-in-Chief Feng arrived at Taiyuan to-day, I must petition you to relieve me from all my substantive and concurrent posts so that I may depart from the country with him.

"May I make another request? Unification of military control and centralization of financial administration throughout the country must be carried out by the Government immediately. At the conclusion of the Northern Punitive Expedition last year, I already held such a view and actually announced it in a circular telegram. I, therefore, wish that this may be first carried out in the territory entrusted to me. I hereby petition that new Chairmen of the Provincial Governments of Shansi, Hopei, Charhar and Suiyuan as well as new members for these Provincial Government Committees be immediately appointed by the Central Authorities to replace those now in office. Should the Central Authorities wish to retain the services of any of those now in office, I petition that they be officially re-appointed so that they may continue their services to the Government according to its instructions.

### Troops Entrusted to Nanking

As for the troops under my command, I have already instructed them to await reorganization and disbandment by the Central Authorities in accordance with the measures adopted at the Military Reorganization and Disbandment Conference.

"I have shouldered heavy responsibilities for the past twenty years. My elation and satisfaction are, therefore, unbounded now that I may be relieved of this burden, thereby hastening the unification of the country. While from now on I may be in foreign lands, still I shall remain a citizen of the country and a member of the Party. Whatever views I can offer which may be helpful to the Government, I shall continue to lay them before you; for I shall never shirk my responsibilities on the pretext of retirement: Yen Hsi-shan."—Kuo Min.

### New Government for Honan

Nanking, June 27.

Upon the recommendation of General Han Fu-chu, Commander of the 3rd Route Army, who was instructed by the State Council to reorganize the Honan Provincial Government, the Central Political Council announced yesterday the following appointments to constitute the new Honan Provincial Government Committee:

Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the Honan Provincial Government;

Li Shu-chun, concurrently Provincial Commissioner of Civil Affairs;

Yang Chiung, concurrently Provincial Commissioner of Finance;

Chang Hung-lieh, Ma Hung-kwei, Hon Lo-fong, Shih Yiu-san, Ho Chi-shen, Wang Hsiang-yung, Li Ching-tsai, Yuan Hua-hsuan, Chang Ching-yu and Chang Fong, members.—Kuo Min.

### Reported Defeat of Kuangsi

Hongkong, June 26.

According to a telegram to the general headquarters of the Cantonese troops, the city of Hsunchow, Kuangsi, fell completely into the hands of the Kuangtung forces on the 24th.

If this report be true, the communications of the Kuangsi troops stationed in Liuchow and Nanning are cut off and in consequence they have at present no alternative but either to make a general retreat into Kueichow, to attempt a final counter-attack, or to surrender in a body to the Kuangtung troops.—Toho.

## CHINA'S LABOUR RESOLUTION

### International Labour Council's Interesting Motion

Geneva, June 21.

The International Labour Conference to-day adopted the Chinese Government delegate's resolution requesting the Council of the International Labour Office to take measures so that subjects of countries at present enjoying extraterritorial rights in other countries should come under the jurisdiction of the labour laws of the country in which they are residing.

The Conference, by 92 votes to 15, adopted the questionnaire on hours of work to be addressed to the Governments concerned. It also agreed on the conventions for the prevention of industrial accidents and the protection of workmen while loading and unloading ships.—Reuter.

## SOVIET DOCUMENTS IN NANKING

### Sensational Disclosures Expected: Mukden's Warning

Interesting disclosures may be expected in the near future in connection with the many incriminating documents seized by the Chinese authorities during the raid on the Soviet Consulate in Harbin.

The documents and letters were brought to Nanking from Mukden on June 26 by a special messenger of Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, who also brought a letter from Gen. Chang containing that official's opinions with reference to Sino-Soviet relations.

The Fengtien authorities have warned the Soviet Government, says the Chinese press, that, if the Chinese Consulates and consular officials in that country are not accorded proper protection, the Chinese authorities will not hold themselves responsible for any troubles which may occur in this country in so far as Soviet Consulates are concerned. As a result of this warning, says the "Shunpao," the Chinese Consul at Haiho and his staff were granted their freedom on June 21, after being kept under constant surveillance since the raid on the Harbin Consulate.

The same paper says that the Japanese Government has reorganized the Russian-Japanese Union with a view to improving the relations between Japan and Soviet Russia.

### Communist Party's Aims

Having received secret information to the effect that the Sixth National Congress of the Communist Party had passed the following resolutions, the National Government has ordered the various provincial and district government to adopt special precautions to suppress the activities of the Communists. The resolutions of the Communist Party follow:—

The Kuomintang must be overthrown;

A soviet government must be organized in China;

Farmers must be instigated to start uprisings;

The poor people must be invited to join the revolution;

Preparations must be made for armed uprisings;

Red armies must be organized.

### Soviet Answer to Raid

Peking, June 24.

The authorities at Mukden state that the Chinese Consulate at Harbarovsk was surrounded by Soviet police on the 19th, three of the staff arrested and the building sealed.—Reuter.

## AMERICA'S REPLY TO CHINA

### Note Delayed: No Important Departure Expected

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 23.

Indications here to-day were that the United States note to China on the subject of extraterritoriality might possibly be delayed considerably longer, although work on the draft is continuing.

President Hoover and Colonel Henry L. Stimson, the Secretary of State, are taking great personal interest in this note because of their work in the Far East.

This fact, it is believed, will probably result in the President's giving more than usual attention to the forthcoming statement of policy.

Best information now available indicates that the United States policy in China, particularly with reference to extraterritoriality, is not expected to depart in important respects from the policy enunciated by Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of the State Department.

While the Administration looks with the greatest sympathy upon the achievements and aspirations of the National Government, it is thought improbable that with reference to extraterritoriality the United States will at this time make any startling move, preferring to allow events to proceed for a period and continuing the traditional policy of friendly cooperation with China rather than pushing toward any immediate change of the status quo.—United Press.

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## JAPAN AND TREATY REVISION

### Important Interview Given by the Japanese Minister: Japan to Confer with other Powers when Necessity Arises

Peking, June 21.

In an interview with the local Japanese press representatives to-day, Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister to China, referring to the forthcoming negotiations on the revision of the Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty, said:—

"Though at first I intended to leave for Shanghai at the end of this month, I have postponed my departure till the early part of next month as I have to deal with various affairs which were left untouched during my last eight months' absence.

"As to the date of the opening of the negotiations for the revision of the Sino-Japanese Treaty, the parley will be opened immediately after an arrangement has been made between Dr. C. T. Wang and myself. The negotiations will be conducted at Mokanshan sometimes as Dr. Wang likes the place, but they will be chiefly conducted in Shanghai.

"As to the basic plans for the negotiations and as to whether or not they have already been exchanged between the two parties, I am, at the present moment, not in a position to state. At any rate, as Japan desires to effect the revision of the Treaty as soon as possible, thereby adjusting the relations between the two countries, I should like to proceed as quickly as possible.

"The questions relating to the customs tariff and the extra-territorial jurisdiction are most important and I intend to discuss those questions at separate meetings. No definite understanding has, as yet, been reached between the two parties as to the term of the negotiations, but I intend to make every effort to conclude the negotiations by the time of the enforcement by China of her statutory tariff, if possible.

"Japan intends to discuss the extra-territorial jurisdiction question during the coming negotiations, but should it be necessary to cooperate with the other foreign Powers as to the future position of affairs Japan will confer with them.

"I have received information that the National Government has issued an order for the abolition of the offices of the Chinese Commissioners for Foreign Affairs as a preliminary step towards the abolition of extra-territoriality, but it is not known whether the National Government intends to announce the abolition of extra-territoriality on their side alone. Therefore, we must refrain from making any presumption at present as to whether or not Japan will recognize such an announcement.

"I will make representations to the Chinese Government authorities on the subject of control over the anti-Japanese movement. But the Society to hasten the abolition of the unequal treaties at Nanking has not so far openly enforced its regulations. I intend to conduct the negotiations for the revision of the Sino-Japanese Treaty in accordance with our fixed policy. General principles for the revision of the Treaty will be drafted through direct negotiation with the Chinese Government, and then the negotiations on detailed items will be conducted by a technical commission to be appointed by the Japanese and Chinese Governments."—Toho.

## CHINA'S WIRELESS PROJECTS

### Under the Control of Ministry of Communications

Nanking, June 20.

In an interview given this morning to Reuter's correspondent, Mr. Chuan Chun-wen, Director-General of Telegraphs and Telephones of the Ministry of Communications, declared that, in accordance with the recent decision of the second plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, all wireless projects, in future, would be under the control of the Ministry of Communications. The Ministry would take over the completed part of the radio contracts concluded by the Reconstruction Committee.

The Ministry of Communications, according to Mr. Chuan, would also undertake to carry out the uncompleted part of these contracts. It may be recalled that Mr. Chang Ching-kiang, chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, signed on November 3, 1928, a contract with the Radio Corporation of America providing that the American company would furnish G.$170,000 worth of equipment for a wireless station in Shanghai. The Reconstruction Committee later signed a contract with the Telefunken interests of Germany which provided for the construction by the latter interests of four one-kilowatt automatic short-wave wireless stations in China. Two traffic agreements were also signed by the Reconstruction Committee with the Radio Corporation of America and the German interests "Trans-Radio."

Mr. Chuan pointed out, however, that since both the Ministry of Communications and the Reconstruction Committee were operating at the moment several wireless stations in the same area, it might be necessary for the Ministry of Communications later to redistribute the radio stations throughout the country. There was no indication that the Ministry of Communications contemplated the cancellation of the radio contracts concluded by the Reconstruction Committee.

In an interview, Mr. Ho Pao-shu, secretary-general of the Reconstruction Committee, stated this morning that since both the Communications Ministry and the Reconstruction Committee were under the same Government, there was no reason why the Ministry should not carry out the committee's radio contracts. —Reuter.

## THE SINO-BRITISH NEGOTIATIONS

### Reports to be Submitted to Both Governments

Nanking, June 20.

The Sino-British Joint Commission met yesterday afternoon at two o'clock to investigate the damage sustained by British subjects. The Chinese Commissioners Messrs. Kuangson Young and Wu Chin and the British Commissioner Mr. G. A. Combe were present. The Commissioners later visited the premises of the British-American Tobacco Co. to investigate their claims.

The meeting of the Commission was resumed this morning. The premises of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. were examined. Further meetings will be held to-morrow for investigation into the property losses of Butterfield & Swire and the International Export Co.—Kuo Min.

Nanking, June 22.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. C. T. Wang, and Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister, met in conference at 10 o'clock this morning. They discussed the revision of the Sino-British Commercial Treaty, the rendition of Weihaiwei and other issues.

They will submit reports to their respective governments on these matters and request instructions.

Sir Miles is leaving Nanking on the 27th.

The British Minister called on General Chiang Kai-shek, the Chairman of the National Council, yesterday evening and handed to him a message from Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, the British Premier, expressing hope that the friendship between Britain and China will be further strengthened in the future.—Reuter.

## AN EMPEROR OF CHINA

### Hupeh Bandit King with Robe and Crown Complete

Hankow, June 26.

With the assistance of bandits, Wei Lin-kai, of Nanchang district in Hupeh, has proclaimed himself Emperor of China with a crown and royal robe made by his family.

Gen. Tso Wan-shun has been requested by the magistrate concerned to send a force strong enough to suppress the "movement."—Kuo Min.

## THE SINO-SWEDISH TREATY

### Dr. C. T. Wang's Letter Suggesting Revision

Nanking, June 25.

In view of the fact that the second term of ten years of the Sino-Swedish Treaty of Peking of 1908 expired on June 14 of this year, Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed a note to Baron Carl Leijonhufvud, Swedish Chargé d'Affaires in China, suggesting revision of the old treaty and requesting that the two Governments should each appoint their plenipotentiaries to enter into immediate negotiations for the conclusion of a new treaty on the basis of equality and reciprocity. A translation of the note reads as follows:—

"Nanking, June 19, 1929.

"SIR:

"I have the honour to call your attention to Article 15 of the Sino-Swedish Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation signed between the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries at Peking on July 2, 1908, in which it is stated

"'It is agreed that either of the High Contracting Parties may demand a revision of the Articles of this Treaty at the end of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications; but if no such demand for the revision is expressed on either side within six months after the end of the first ten years, then the treaty in its present form shall remain in force for ten years more, reckoned from the end of the preceding ten years, and so it shall be at the end of each successive period of ten years.'

"Counting from June 14 of 1909, on which the ratification of the Treaty was effected, the second term of ten years of the said Treaty has already expired on June 14 of this year. As political, economic and commercial conditions in China and Sweden have both changed, compared with those of twenty years ago when the Treaty was first concluded, the National Government regards the Treaty as inapplicable in its present form and thinks its immediate revision absolutely necessary.

"For this purpose I have the honour to suggest that the Swedish Government and the National Government of China shall each appoint plenipotentiaries and enter into immediate negotiations for the conclusion of a new Treaty on the basis of absolute equality and mutual respect for each other's sovereignty so as to suit the changed situation and to promote the friendly feelings which are happily subsisting between the two countries.

"You are kindly requested to transmit the contents of this note to your Government and favour me with an early reply.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) CHENGTING T. WANG,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.
—Kuo Min.

## BRITISH SUPPLIES TO CHINESE LINES

### New Era of Co-operation on the Hire Purchase Basis

Nanking, June 21.

A new era of financial co-operation between the British and Chinese Corporation, representing British financial interests in Chinese railways, and the Ministry of Railways of the National Government was inaugurated when a hire-purchase agreement for railway equipment was signed to-day by Mr. Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, and Mr. B. T. B. Boothby, enabling the Shanghai-Nanking Railway to acquire £150,000 worth of new rolling stock.

The agreement stipulates the purchase by the Shanghai-Nanking Railway of nine locomotives of the Pacific type, twenty-four passenger-car steel frames, and 100 40-ton steel covered goods wagons. The above rolling stock will be purchased by open bidding in England. The hire-purchase loan carries interest at 8 per cent and will be redeemed upon the complete delivery of the rolling stock which will be paid off by twenty monthly instalments from their net earnings.

The unique feature of this loan is that it is based upon the hire-purchase system. This method of financing is employed in the Chinese railways for the first time, and may eventually serve as one of the means for the rehabilitation of all the existing lines.—Reuter.

## MILITARY RIVALRY IN CANTON

### Two Armies in Formation and Treasurer Queries the Cost

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, June 13.

Were we living in bygone times, it might be that Gen. Chan Chai-tong and the head of the Provincial Government, Gen. Chen Ming-chu, would come to blows, but one of the most encouraging signs is the restraint shown by the two leaders Their followers have never been on too good terms and now other vital issues have arisen to stir up further animosity.

A free hand was given to Chan Chai-tong in drawing on the Treasury after war had been declared on Kuangsi, but a day of reckoning has come, and the bill which the chief of military operations has presented totals something like $2,500,000. When he saw the grand total, the Provincial Treasurer, Mr. Fan Ki-mo, threw up his hands in sheer amazement, and no one has been able to convince him that the fighting could have cost so much. Those who are not on friendly terms with the general have observed that the Reds were driven out of the East River district last year for about one-sixth of this expenditure, and declare that this last war should not have been a much more costly affair. The transportation of munitions of war and food supplies always runs into big money, but nearly every battle with the Kuangsi forces was fought in the vicinity of a railway running out of Canton. The Reds, on the other hand, ran their enemy a merry chase, drawing them further and further away from the Canton Kowloon line, and hundreds of coolies had to be found to keep supplies moving continuously towards the front. While both the Kuangtung and Kuangsi armies fought stubbornly, holding their ground with bulldog tenacity, in some engagements using up a great deal of ammunition, the war was of short duration. Surely, it is said Chan Chai-Tong's army could not have fired off many more rounds of ammunition than did the Government troops who repelled the Red invasion.

The truth is out! The recruiting of troops now going on is what is taking so much money, and it has been included somewhere in Gen. Chan's statement. A race for military supremacy between the two chieftains has begun. Three divisions is what Chan Chai-tong aspires to command, and in two counties his agents are doing intensive work in signing up raw recruits. The first division will probably be commanded by Yu Hanmau, whose soldiers are holding the northern counties; the second by Heung Han-ping, stationed now on the West River; and the third commander may be Chan Cheung-po, whose headquarters are in the city of Kongmoon.

Under the new arrangement, Kuangtung is entitled only to three divisions, and if the military head has three of his own there is not a single division left for the Provincial Chairman, Chen Ming-chu and, in fact, under his rival's scheme, the Divisional Commander, Cheung Kwong-ngai, Chen Ming-Chu's right hand man, is left out entirely. But the Provincial Chairman has not thrown up the sponge. He has his own agents in the field, gathering in raw privates, and his goal is the formation of two divisions, to be all his own.

Two plus three makes five, and if the Central Government's orders are paramount something has to give way. This is where the National Treasurer, Mr. T. V. Soong, comes in, and, if Mr. Soong can settle all the grievous questions and retain his popularity with all the Kuangtung factions, he is the wonder of the ages. But, as was suggested at the outset, times have changed, and both Chan Chai-tong and Chen Ming-chu can be counted on to abide by any decision the National Government may make.

Mr. Soong came from Hongkong on Sunday, and, after getting a first impression, he has altered his views somewhat. He is now heard that he thinks the time is not ripe for the floating of an internal loan through the sale of bonds to the public, but he is going ahead with his plan to make the provincial banking system subservient to the national authority. The Central Bank here to all intents and purposes, is an entirely different Central Bank from that in Nanking. Consequently, local disturbances have played havoc with the provincial currency. To prevent a repetition of the recent financial disaster, Mr. Soong will make the government's bank in Canton a branch of the Central Bank at the national capital. Notes of some sort or other will be issued, and from the start they will be worth their full face value. The second step will be to boost the value of the now outstanding notes which became depreciated shortly before war with Kuangsi was declared.

## RED LITERATURE TO BE SUPPRESSED

### Special Measures by Nanking: Shops to Be Searched

Nanking, June 23.

In identic orders issued yesterday by the State Council to the Special Municipality of Shanghai, the Kiangsu Provincial Government and the Executive Yuan, the following measures are to be adopted for the suppression of Communist literature throughout the country:—

*A. Measures for dealing with agents dealing in Communist literature:*

1. That investigations be made by the Special Municipal Government of Shanghai and the Shanghai Provisional Court into the books and pamphlets sold at various bookstores in Shanghai; and weekly reports on the results of such investigations be submitted to the State Council.

2. That the Publicity Department of various district Party Headquarters be instructed to conduct investigations into the books and pamphlets sold in the various districts, and when Communist literature is discovered, to deal severely with the booksellers through the proper local authorities.

3. That members of the various Party Headquarters be instructed to investigate carefully the books and pamphlets sold in various bookstores and to report to the highest Party Headquarters in the district whenever they discover the existence of Communist literature in order that the dealers thereof may be punished accordingly.

*B. Measures for dealing with the printers of Communist literature:*

1. That the various Printers' Guilds and Labour Unions be instructed not to allow any of their members to print Communist literature and that the various Party and Government authorities be instructed to institute a vigilant watch over all printing shops.

2. That any printers or workers in the printing shops, when found guilty of secretly printing Communist literature, be severely punished.—Kuo Min.

## ALLEGED SMUGGLING OF CHINESE

### First Officer Arrested in San Francisco

NACHAN SPECIAL SERVICE

San Francisco, June 22.

John DeVisser, first officer of the motorship Mojokerto, was arrested by San Francisco federal operatives to-day and will be tried in a federal court on a charge of conspiring illegally to import Chinese.

The Government alleged that DeVisser had been regularly taking aboard the Mojokerto, each time he visited China, a dozen or more Chinese seamen above the number listed.

Upon arrival at San Francisco, the extra seamen would obtain shore leave and disappear into the by-ways of the bay city's famous Chinatown. Since they were not listed on the ship's register, their failure to return would not be observed by port clearance officers.

It is believed by Government authorities that DeVisser had worked up a regular traffic along this line, at considerable personal profit to himself.—United Press.

According to a notice issued by the Ministry of Finance, repayment will be made on the Short Term Rehabilitation Loan at the Central Bank, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications after June 30.

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## PAPER WARFARE IN HONGKONG

### Kuangtung and Kuang-i Each Its Own News Agency

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Hongkong, June 16.

The Kuangtung and Kuangsi war is now raging with full force not in Chinese territory but in the British press in Hongkong. The Kwangsi party has for over a year maintained a propaganda department under the direction of a foreign-trained Chinese journalist. The local papers have used a great deal of their stuff not knowing it is propaganda in the Kuangsi interest. But the Canton government is not to be outdone and has just organized another news agency to counteract its rival.

The Kuangsi organ is known as the Nan Chung Kuo News Agency with headquarters in Hongkong, while the Kuangtung mouthpiece is called the Canton News Agency with offices in Canton. Both agencies supply "news" to the local foreign papers free of charge, and their stuff is taken mostly in the evening papers. The Kuangsi agency brands the Canton generals as pro-Chiang Kai-shek militarists, while the Canton rival styles the Kuangsi men as insurgents. Such contradictory news is given in the newspaper columns, that the gullible public has no way to find out which statement is the truth. The editors of these English dailies have at last realized that their papers have been utilized for propaganda purposes, and now use their stuff with great caution and reserve.

#### Box and Cox

The Nan Chung Kuo News service supplies news from Shanghai and Peking, whereas the Canton Agency sends out "reports" only from that city. The slightest error done by the Canton government is pointed out by the local news agency which of course serves as some sort of "official opposition" to the party in power in Canton. At the same time, the Canton News Agency daily flatters General Chen Ming-shu, Chairman of the Kuangtung Provincial Government, and General Auyang Kai, the police chief.

Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance of the National Government, is now in Canton, to make a personal investigation of the finances in Kuangtung. One of these agencies says he comes down in order to raise some money to help President Chiang Kai-shek in his coming expedition against Feng Yu-hsiang, and the other "news association" claims that Mr. Soong's mission is merely to change the fiscal system in Canton.

In view of the publicity conducted by the two sides, innocent foreigners are often misled by these groundless reports. The Chinese newspapers in Hongkong are more reliable, but the trouble is that few foreigners can read them. The morning dailies here have their own correspondents in Canton, or they publish very little "news" from these so-called press associations.

## REIGN OF TERROR IN WEST HUPEH

### Thousands of Communists Controlling Three Districts

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Hankow, June 27.

Alleged communists numbering several thousand are staging a reign of terror in three large districts of Western Hupeh.

Shihshow fell on June 25, the garrison troops being overpowered and many killed. Two battalion commanders were among those slain.

Changyang and Lichuan are in the grip of outlaw soldiers. Government offices have been looted and burned, gaols broken open and prisoners released, and the local magistrate has been murdered.

The military authorities here are sending an expedition.—United Press.

## CHINA'S PERIOD OF TUTELAGE

### Central Kuomintang to Turn Power to People

Nanking, June 24.

Speaking this morning at the weekly memorial meeting at the Central Kuomintang Headquarters, Mr. Tai Chi-tao, Chairman of the Examination Yuan, stated that, in accordance with the decision of the recent second plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, the National Government would complete its political tutelage programme before 1935.

"The Central Kuomintang," Mr. Tai continued "which is now the highest political authority in the country, will turn over its political power at the end of the six-year period to the people. The development of military, industrial, and educational affairs in China is far behind that of Western countries and the masses in China are not yet so well trained as to be able wisely to exercise their proper political rights. The most important part of our programme during the political tutelage period is, therefore, to educate the masses.

"It has been decided to divide the political tutelage period into subperiods of six months each and a definite programme for each subperiod will shortly be assigned by the National Government.

"There has been some misunderstanding in regard to the recent decision of the second plenary session of the Central Executive Committee that two-thirds of the Boxer-Indemnity Funds be appropriated for railway development and one-third for the advancement of hydro-power and river conservancy projects in China. The above funds were originally set aside for educational purposes. We must know that the development of education in a country usually goes hand in hand with its economic development. Not only will the development of the country's railways, and its power and river conservancy projects—although primarily industrial undertakings—have a tremendous bearing on the economic development of the country but they will also help to raise its educational standards. College graduates who are at present unable to find proper work may easily find employment with the progress of the Government's economic reconstruction programme."—Reuter.

## SOUTH MANCHURIAN LINE'S PROFITS

### Over Forty Million Yen Made Last Year

Tokyo, June 21.

The general meeting of shareholders in the South Manchuria Railway Co. held here yesterday afternoon passed the company's statement of accounts, which reported that the total revenue for the year past amounted to Yen 240,127,752 and the total expenditure to Yen 197,874,891 and that of the profit thus obtained, the dividend to be paid to the Government was Yen 11,509,268 and to shareholders at large other than the Government Yen 15,565,752.—Tokio.

## MARSHAL CHANG TSO-LIN'S DEATH

### Result of Japanese Inquiry to be Published

Tokio, June 27.

A statement giving the results of the official investigations into the so-called Manchurian Incident, which resulted in the death of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, will be issued in the near future. Although it is expected that two or three officers of the Japanese garrison in Kwantung will be reprimanded for negligence for failing to prevent the occurrence it is understood that the statement itself will clear Japan of any blame in the matter and will be quite innocuous.—Reuter.

No fewer than 657,400 rounds of ammunition have been sent to Nanking during the past couple of days by the Kiangnan Arsenal, reports the Chinese press.

## FRESH REVENUES FOR NANKING

### Six Millions Monthly from Four Provinces

Nanking, June 26.

It is estimated that additional revenue amounting to about $6,000,000 monthly for the Central Government will be collected by the Ministry of Finance as a result of recent financial reorganization instituted by Mr. T. V. Soong in the provinces of Hupeh, Hunan, Kuangtung and Kuangsi.

It is understood that after a short stay here following his return from the south, Minister Soong will depart for Tsinan to investigate into the financial administration of the province of Shantung.—Kuo Min.

## FRENCH CONSULATE FOR NANKING

Nanking, June 25.

The French Minister has notified the Foreign Office that the French Government intends to open a Consulate at Nanking. The French Minister is due to arrive here on the 28th, and will discuss the matter upon his arrival.—Reuter.

ORDERS have been issued by the Harbin authorities for the suppression of all Communist agencies in that city, reports the "Eastern Times."

DR. Monlin Chiang, Minister of Education, is reported by the Chinese press to have requested the Waichiaopu to approach the Japanese Minister with a view to cancelling the Sino-Japanese Cultural Agreement on the ground that this document interferes with China's sovereign rights and with Chinese culture.

## A GRAVE WARNING REGARDING CHINA

### Mr. P. H. B. Kent Advises to Recognize Nanking, but to Exercise Caution

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, June 6.

Mr. P.H.B. Kent, of Tientsin, today addressed the Patents, Trade Marks, and Designs Section and the Far Eastern Trade Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, on the present position in China with regard to patents and trade mark registration. He pointed out that the Nanking Government was now regarded as the recognized administration in China and he therefore advised registration. He also advocated the re-registration of the Peking trade marks for the fee of $10. At the same time, Mr. Kent took special pains to warn his audience against taking the Nanking Government at its own face value. If they did so, this would present one of the very greatest dangers.

He wished to make it perfectly clear that he had always been a Liberal in his views and he was sympathetic towards legitimate Chinese aspirations, but he held that it would be a great mistake for the Government to yield to the wishes of the Nanking authorities too easily. China was passing through a period which was easily capable of producing grave results and, in fact, destroying the whole economic system which had been built up in the country. Any such result, if it came about, would not be merely disastrous to foreigners, but especially to the Chinese nation, since the collapse of trade would be productive of the gravest consequences.

It was a question as regards the British Government of struggling against abnormal and unreasonable conditions. He was not a pessimist, and he thought that the Chinese would surmount their difficulties, but the Customs returns indicating improved trade were, to his mind, somewhat misleading, and he believed the figures of the next few months would show it, since he anticipated a fall.

The greatest care was needed in our relations with China. He was neither a theorist nor a sentimental enthusiast, and he thought that, while we ought to adopt a helpful policy towards China, we ought, first of all, to insist on the Chinese demonstrating that they were really making good in their promises. The condition of the country had undoubtedly deteriorated. When Yuan Shih-kai was President, the railways were in an excellent condition and salt yielded a good revenue. At present, both these factors were destroyed; the railways were in an appalling condition and there was practically no revenue from salt. They knew that the new Customs tariff had come into force and, in connection with this, the Government had established an inspection office at Shanghai, the cost of which absorbed almost the whole of the extra revenue. Large amounts of money due to British creditors in connection with railways still remained unpaid. He did not think that Russia would succeed in impressing her doctrines upon China.

Many questions were asked by those present and a warm vote of thanks to Mr. Kent was passed.

IN accordance with instructions from the Kiangsu Provincial Government, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs will take up the question of the rendition of the Provisional Court in a couple of days, reports the vernacular press.


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## CHURCH AND STATE IN SCOTLAND

*June 21.*

The heather was on fire in Scotland during the convocation of the General Assemblies of the Established and Free Churches of the realm, which were held in Edinburgh in the month of May. Five years ago Mr. James Brown, miners' secretary and ex-miner, was the King's Commissioner to the General Assembly. He resided in Holyrood Palace, wore court dress and took precedence, during his term of office, before every titled person in Scotland. This year the Duke of York, His Majesty's second son, represented the King. The Duke has also the title of Earl of Inverness and when he appeared in full Highland dress, ablaze with decorations and with the ever popular Duchess at his side, the dense crowd that had gathered to see the historic sight went wild with enthusiasm. But there was another, and to Scottish minds, an even more striking event than the presence of royalty that lent importance to this meeting of the Fathers and Brethren of the churches of Scotland. The final act that was to heal the breach made by the Disruption of 1843 was to be consummated—and was consummated—during these assemblies and in October they will be convoked once more and meet under one roof, a United Church of Scotland, an event that has not taken place for eighty-six years. There are those in Scotland who dare to hope that, on that memorable occasion, the King, himself, will grace the assembly with his presence. If he does it will the first time a King has been present in person since about 1600 when James VI of Scotland, who afterwards became James I of the United Kingdom, occasionally sat on the throne bench in the Assembly as Head of the Church. If report speaks true his "loyal and beloved" people used to tell James some home truths that led him, in his more prosperous days, to lean to Episcopacy as the best religion for the state. Scotland was too democratic for his taste and he feared that if there were "nae bishop" there would soon be "nae king". His Majesty, King George V, has no such tremors and the pageant of May will be out-pageanted in October if the royal visit really takes place.

Let us glance back at history and recall the events that led to the Disruption of the church in 1843. Under the Westminster Confession of Faith (1643-1649) the Church of Scotland claimed to be the freest church in Christendom. It acknowledged no head other than that of its Divine Master. But in the days of the Stuarts this independence was gradually encroached upon; the Crown and Parliament asserting that as the church was by law established and received "teinds" or tithes, from the state all its acts were subject to the control of the government. An act was passed in the reign of Queen Anne restoring the ancient custom of patronage by which the nobility had the right to nominate ministers to the pulpits of the church. Aganst this the church passed a Veto Law which asserted that "no pastor shall be intruded on any congregation contrary to the will of the people." This act was contested in the court of Session, the highest judicial authority in Scotland, and the judgment not only disallowed the veto but asserted the absolute subservience of the Church to the State in matters of doctrine as well as in affairs of property. In 1812 the General Assembly, by a majority of 241 to 110 passed a Claim of Right, declaring to Parliament and the Crown that the Church, unless relief were granted, must separate from the State. Accordingly in the Assembly of 1843 the ex-Moderator handed a protest to the Queen's Commissioner and 474 Ministers, out of a total of 1203, quitted the Assembly and founded the Free Church of Scotland.

This action stirred Scotland as nothing had done since the Reformation. Nearly half of the Ministry of the Church had given up their stipends, their churches and their homes—for the manse is usually attached to the church in Scotland,—and went forth to poverty and freedom. "To the moral attitude of the Free Church," said Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, "scarcely any word weaker or lower than that of majesty is, according to the spirit of historical criticism, applicable." Scotland rallied round the men who dared to be free. £100,000 was subscribed for building new churches even before the day of disruption. Five hundred churches were built within the first year and so on with the building of schools and colleges until the Free Church was hardly second in importance to the Established Church it had left.

The oppressive acts, that were the cause of this division, have one by one been rescinded. The Church is once again "the freest church in Europe." She does not need, like the Church of England, to apply to Parliament for the right to revise her prayer book( if such existed, but it does not) and so, in October the "Auld Kirk" and "the Free" will meet again under one roof and there will be re-established the Church of Scotland, free and indivisible.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET

*June 25.*

If indeed the British Labour Government have begun negotiating for renewed relations with Soviet Russia, then surely it is a strange perversity which impels them, as one of their first official movements, towards those who gave the *coup de grace* to their last administration. Strictly speaking, the issue over which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald went to the country in October, 1924, was the Campbell case. Campbell had written an article in a paper called the "Worker's Weekly" inciting British soldiers to mutiny. Proceedings were started against him and then by the Government's order were dropped. A vote of censure moved by the Conservatives was amended by the Liberals into the institution of a select committee to inquire into the whole affair, and was thus passed by an overwhelming majority. But the temper of the House had undoubtedly been aggravated by the proposed Anglo-Russian agreement, announced just before Parliament rose for the summer vacation, and under which the Government desired to guarantee a large loan to the Soviet. Even without the subsequent Zinovieff letter, one may well believe that there was enough in all this to ensure Labour's defeat. The election of 1924 showed, as perhaps nothing has ever been so conclusively shown, that the British people have no wish for any dealings with Bolshevism. Yet the Labour Government must be for intimacy with Moscow before they are fairly in the saddle, and notwithstanding the insulting things said about them on their accession to power by the Soviet newspapers. The curious thing is that Communism, which was a force in the ranks of British Labour not to be ignored in 1924, has dwindled away to comparative insignificance. Against this, it has undergone in Russia a revival of savage intensity.

The party in England that favours resumption of diplomatic relationships with the Soviet is not, of course, limited to Labour people. Such a paper as the "Spectator" has been hammering at it for a long time past; and the trade mission to Russia, of representatives of a number of big British manufacturers, will be fresh in all memories. Setting aside all sentiment, the question is then whether any tangible advantage can be hoped for from resuming diplomatic relations comparable to the risk. Is Russia likely to be such a good customer that we could afford to let her sow the country with subversive propaganda, as her official representatives, once settled in England, would certainly not fail to do? It is not denied that the Soviet is passing through another economic crisis. Foodstuffs and produce of all kinds have fallen off and there has been a heavy decline in the value of the chervonetz. This would not necessarily make Russia a bad customer; actually the reverse might be the result, were it not for the cause of the shortage, which is principally the Soviet's attempt to enforce more rigidly the principles of Communism. Lenin saw that those tenets were in practice a failure. In 1921 he introduced his "New Economic Policy," giving certain liberties to private trading. This freedom continued, though somewhat spasmodically, until two years ago. There was enough of it at any rate to enable the cleverest traders to amass a small amount of wealth. Then the cry was raised that the Soviet were permitting a new bourgeoisie to establish itself, and the Communist Party has set itself energetically to reverse Lenin's policy and to destroy private trade. It has been particularly active against the more prosperous peasants, the *kulaki*, or "big fists" so called. The Congress of the Russian Communist Party in 1927 decided that these men must be taxed out of existence and their freedom to deal in grain curtailed in every possible way. Subsequent events have shown that this was no idle threat. Crops have been confiscated, many farmers imprisoned, some even killed. The failure of the Soviet all through to convince the peasant of the glory of working for the State rather than for himself, is famous. Such methods do not appear likely to improve matters. With the decline in the production of foodstuffs has come a similar decline in manufactured articles and in coal. All round, the output of the State factories has been falling off. Engineers and managers have been shot for failing to show a profit, but the fault has lain not with themselves but with the impossible regulations under which they have had to run their departments. Perhaps most sinister of all is the steady driving out from Government and Communist Party of some of its ablest men. Bukharin, looked upon by Lenin as one of the brightest stars of Bolshevism, has been stripped of the editorship of the "*Pravda*" and disgraced for criticizing the Government's economic policy. Trotsky, Radek and Kamenev are in exile. The sinister Stalin reigns supreme, surrounded by the worst fanatics of Communism.

Can two systems so mutually antagonistic as Sovietism and that on which all other countries are governed combine in friendly and profitable intercourse? That is the fundamental issue on which the hope of resuming diplomatic and expanding commercial relationships appears infallibly bound to split. It goes without saying that the Russian people themselves are neither hostile nor repugnant to Great Britain and they would undoubtedly be glad to buy many things that she could sell. But the Russian people cannot be got at behind the rampart which the Communist Party has interposed between them and the outer world; and so far from being able to suppose that the Russian Communists are less inimical to Great Britain than they were, we have evidence in the programme for dealing with capitalist countries as adopted at last year's Communist International that the reverse is the case. By that programme all large industrial enterprises of any kind, all landed estates and Church property are to be confiscated and nationalized; model industries like Port Sunlight and the Colman mustard works (which the Soviet particularly hates, because they tend to make employees prosperous and contented) are to be confiscated and given to the workers. All banks are to be nationalized, all wholesale trade nationalized, State debts at home and abroad repudiated, all newspapers, publishing houses and theatres monopolized by the State, all big house property confiscated. Such is the Soviet paradise prepared for Great Britain. And since the Soviet never makes any secret of what it means to do, and regards no promise as binding which would interfere with its aims, we have no excuse in entering into agreements with Moscow that we have not been fully warned as to their true purpose.

## MR. MACDONALD'S GOVERNMENT

*June 26.*

Newspapers now arriving from Home throw an interesting light upon the general reception of the Labour success at the elections and the Cabinet Mr. MacDonald has formed. In the main the feeling is evidently friendly and confident. This is no doubt partly due to the fact that the Labour Party, with a majority of only twenty-nine over the Conservatives and with fifty-eight Liberals and eight Independents potentially against it, cannot risk extreme experiments even if it would. Not much, we may believe, will be heard of that special taxation on all unearned incomes over £500 a year, which received a perfunctory blessing from the leaders of Labour in 1927. But the approval bestowed on Mr. MacDonald's Cabinet comes from something deeper than this. He himself fought the election on a studiously moderate note, that Labour believed it could deal with unemployment more effectively than other parties, and this moderation is reflected in his Cabinet, from which it is specially worth noting that Mr. Wheatley, whose economic views are notoriously red and who nearly saddled the State with a housing scheme at about a third greater cost than the work could have been done by private endeavour, has been dropped. The "Fortnightly" says that "no matter under whose leadership, the British do not run violently over a steep place into the sea." This is only a more artistic way of putting the conviction often expressed in these columns, that Englishmen do not break things up. The dwindling of Communism as a political force in Great Britain seems to have been paralleled by a general move of Labour towards the right; and it appears to be felt that, although the new Government will do things of which many people will disapprove, it will not wreck the nation's affairs. It may even improve them.

Mr. J. H. Thomas's appointment as Lord Privy Seal with special charge of unemployment is decidedly popular. Mr. Thomas has made no concealment of his ideas of a remedy. There are too many men over sixty-five still working because they cannot live on a pension of ten shillings a week, and there are too many young men who get twice that money for doing nothing. So Mr. Thomas would increase the pension, so as to induce the old men to make way for the young. In practice the cure may not be as simple as it sounds. The obvious difficulty is that, while the dole pays men to do nothing, many of them will continue to loaf. If Mr. Thomas applied the same strictness to the dole that the West Ham Appointed Guardians have done to outdoor relief, there would certainly be fewer unemployed. Another consideration is that trade, though reviving, is still in the most delicate stage of convalescence. What will the Labour Government do in the matter of safeguarding? We may feel more hopeful on this point, because many members of the Party must have been forced to realize its immense benefits. At Nottingham, for instance, where the wife of a lacemaker testified publicly that her husband had not drawn a full week's pay for eighteen years until lacemaking was safeguarded, since when he had not missed an hour, the Labour candidate was obliged to declare himself in favour of safeguarding. But the basic cause of backward industry is the crushing taxation, particularly, perhaps, the death duties. A spurious appearance of prosperity is given by the amount of money spent in shops and on amusements. But the fact is that people feel there is no sense in saving money for the taxpayer to devour. And when people do not save, industry suffers.

Mention of taxation naturally turns one's thoughts to the real purpose of Mr. MacDonald's projected journey to America. It seems to have been generally assumed that, if he goes, it is to discuss disarmament. But the very material difficulties of this question, arising from the utter difference of Great Britain's naval needs and America's, which no amount of personal interviews can alter, awake suspicion that the publicity given to disarmament may be a red herring, and that Mr. MacDonald's real object is to see whether the question of war debts cannot be reopened. Recent events have focussed attention on this matter and brought home to the public the manifold injustices of present arrangements. The Reparations Committee of experts called to consider how Germany's burden should be lightened does not commit its respective Governments to action, but the latter will scarcely disregard its conclusions. It is generally agreed that Germany should receive some consideration, but there is also a feeling that she is not the only Power able to make such a claim, especially since Mr. Owen Young's extraordinary plan to be magnanimous towards Germany entirely at Great Britain's expense and without costing his own country a stiver. There is a well founded feeling in Great Britain that all the sacrifices have been on her side and that every other country has had a fairer "deal" than herself. There is the further conviction that Europe will not

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consent to go on pouring gold into America for the next two generations and that sooner or later the whole position must be revised. If the Labour Government decides that it shall be sooner, it will have the united backing of the whole nation.

The appointment which receives the warmest welcome is that of Captain Wedgwood Benn as Secretary for India. Though his experience is small, his ability is recognized and he is personally very popular. India will take a large place in the time of the new Parliament and the latter will have to declare itself with no uncertain voice. It hardly seems possible that the Simon Commission can conscientiously report in favour of any material extension of that most unfortunate and ill-timed device, the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme. But it remains to be seen whether any Government will have the resolution, after so many years of flaccid sentimentality, to cry halt and insist that the pace must be slowed in the interests of India as a whole rather than of conciliation to the politically minded minority. There seems to be some hope that Labour prefers to be guided by fact rather than precedent and idealism divorced from realities. May one hope that that admirable rule will be followed in respect of its dealings with China also?

## THE TELEPHONE CO.'S DEMAND

*June 27.*

There was once in Shanghai a very capable and ingenious manager of a public utility company, whose letters to the Council, continually requesting this concession and that, must have occupied several pages yearly in the Gazette. It soon became a commonplace that, if once the Council allowed itself to be involved in argument with this gentleman, it was sure to get the worst of things. "There's only one way of dealing with M's letters", exclaimed a member of the Secretariat one day, exasperated by a mass of more than usually trying correspondence with the ingenious one. "Don't attempt to argue. Simply write back and say 'My dear M., No, no, no, no, No!'"

If we suggest to the Council a similar method for dealing with the Telephone Company's arguments for a message rate, as set out in the long letter we published yesterday, it is not in the least that those arguments need be feared: it is simply that the case is too hollow to allow of lengthy discussion. The case for the Company may be epitomized as follows. The flat rate charge tends to wasteful use of lines, useless calls, extra demands on operating staff and switchboards which may be depended on to increase out of proportion to the service, so that a time will shortly come when the Company will be unable to carry on the service at a flat rate without raising charges. On the other hand, a message rate will make people economical, and, by reducing needless calls, enable the Company to give better service all round. Furthermore, says Mr. Porter, as every subscriber would pay for exactly the service he gets, the small user would get his telephone more cheaply; at present he is paying out of proportion to his use of the telephone for the benefit of the large user, and the latter gets his telephone more cheaply than he should, at the expense of the small man. Here is an ingenious appeal to "class prejudice", a very palpable attempt to rally the residential subscribers (who of course are the great majority) on the Company's side against business firms, doctors, hospitals, and other big users.

But will it hold water? Will the small man really get his telephone more cheaply on a message rate basis? Experience of systems where that rate prevails does not support Mr. Porter. He suggests five cents per call as an equitable charge: this we may take it would be big money. Now if the residential subscriber averages five calls a day (which is certainly not a high average to assume) this means, roughly, $7.50 a month, or $90 a year. In addition, Mr. Porter's letter makes it clear that the subscriber would pay a rental for his instrument. No figure is mentioned, and we will not attempt to guess at the charge, but merely emphasize that the $90 per year for an average of five calls a day is not the end of the prospective expense. But the present flat rate for residential telephones is Tls. 52 per annum all in, or say $70. So there appears to be a considerable margin for the increased charge which Mr. Porter threatens if the flat rate continues, before the residential subscriber pays as much on that basis as he may expect to pay on the message rate.

But there is a further "snag" not mentioned in Mr. Porter's letter. Where message rates are in vogue, the lowest rates are payable only on numbers inside the caller's own exchange or to exchanges very adjacent. Directly connection is sought with another exchange, the charge rises. Once we get the message rate in Shanghai, the Company will very soon begin to object to carrying a message say from Route Ferguson to Yangtszepoo at the same rate as, let us say, from Route Ferguson to Avenue Pétain. So that the $90 a year seems likely to rise still higher. Where is the economy to the subscriber in a message rate—unless, of course, he is satisfied to hang the telephone on his wall merely as an *objet d'art?*

The quinquennial revision of the tariff, as laid down in the franchise of 1925, was, it is safe to say, provided in the interests of subscribers, and with a view to possible reduction of charges. There are two or three clauses in the agreement which show clearly enough that this was the idea in the Council's mind. Furthermore, in 1925 war prices of materials and finished articles were still generally in the ascendant, and provision would naturally be made for the possibility of these costs coming down as time progressed. Yet at the first quinquennial revision we find the Company demanding what will in fact, whatever may be pretended in theory, mean a large additional payment by all subscribers. We see no sense in it. Certainly the proposal is not to subscribers' advantage; and since the Company is already comfortably paying eight per cent. to its shareholders and is not permitted to pay them more, there seems none from their point of view. However, presumably they know their business and why they want to charge more for the service they give.

It is then for subscribers to consider their own interests. Now the one solid advantage of the telephone in Shanghai is that people know exactly what they have to pay for it. With all allowance for exaggeration and unreasonableness in complaints made, the service given is not satisfactory and the public are growing tired of continual excuses, which, it must be confessed, carry little conviction. Even if the small man is paying more highly in proportion to his service than the big, we believe that he would prefer this inequality for the sake of knowing exactly what he does pay, rather than change over to a system of problematical advantage and unknown additional liability. In a word, we are sure that the public would strongly resent the Council's agreeing to a proposal which, to put it bluntly, appears to mean nothing but less work for the Telephone Company and more pay.

## ARE MISSIONS DECLINING?

*June 28.*

Mr. Wilbur Burton, once of the Nationalist News Agency, has written a challenging article for "Current History" on the subject "A Critical View of Christian Missionary Results in China." The statement of the case is too cursory to be important, but Mr. Burton's major thesis that Christianity is receding under the present *régime* should stimulate the missionary leaders to an analysis of their position and to a study of the exact causes for their failure, if, as Mr. Burton says, there has been a failure. It is not at all impossible that what the opponents of the missionaries regard as a failure may be an ordeal through which only the sincere and the fittest survive. It may even be true that those Chinese Christians who have fallen by the wayside during the past four years were of the "rice Christian" variety—the sort of men who turned Communist for a season and then abandoned that doctrine when it became dangerous and unpopular. It is very doubtful whether a faith like Christianity can be measured by mere numbers. A single true believer, an individual faithful follower, is surely worth more than a brigade baptized with a rubber hose. Nevertheless, Mr. Burton's challenge does require an analytical reply. Has missionary work in China failed since the missionaries have been described as "running dogs of imperialism," as Mr. Burton says, or is it not equally true that many Chinese Christians turned from their missionary leaders because of the general spiritual uncertainty which is a concomitant of all revolutions?

The character of missionary work in China is undergoing a constant change. For a time, an increasingly greater emphasis was placed upon health, education and social service. Missionary efforts almost took on a non-religious aspect, the hospitals, schools, institutes of various kinds occupying many of the best missionary minds until the natural question arose as to whether the missionary came to China to preach the Gospel or to engage in work which Chinese educators and physicians wanted to do themselves. Partly out of this and partly over the question of principle, arose the Fundamentalist—Modernist controversy, upon which Mr. Burton lays, perhaps, undue stress. To the Chinese, this purely theological quarrel must have been most confusing, for they had not been Christians long enough to be affected by the more intimate traditions of the faith. Many of them wondered what it was all about. As a result a large body of Chinese Christians left sectarian churches and organized their own "union" groups until to-day one of the sternest Christian efforts is being put forward by the evangelical Chinese Christians who have purged their movement of politics and partisanship. The recent meeting of the Chinese Christians in Hangchow breathed a new atmosphere of religious enthusiasm, in which politics were completely eschewed. It matters little whether the numbers of Christians have decreased, if the spirit of a conference such as that held in Hangchow is so much more in consonance with the Christian religion than some of the previous conferences to what, at the time, we had been forced to take exception.

Mr. Burton seems to feel, as do so many other casual visitors to China, that the Chinese are incapable of adopting Christianity. He says: "The implications are all too evident—Christianity must become indigenous with Nationalism in the saddle, and if it becomes indigenous it declines." Why should that be so? The Chinese have invariably adopted foreign religions. Buddhism is foreign, Islam is foreign; even Taoism borrowed its form and content from foreign sources. There is no genuinely indigenous religion in China except Confucianism, and that seems to lack some of the essential characteristics of popular religions. Christianity will undoubtedly thrive in China when the Chinese who become Christians have brought the tenets of the faith to bear upon their everyday life. This is undoubtedly happening now. In matters of religion, it is not the church organization nor the politics of the leaders that matter—it is the faith which moves men's minds and spirits. That will be Christianity's contribution here as it has been in the Western world.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG

*June 29.*

The Hongkong University's report for 1928 has reached us and we are glad to be able to congratulate the University on the good showing it can make, in spite of the perennial difficulties it suffers and especially the most trying years it has had to endure in common with all the Colony. Starting life with very inadequate means, it has always had an uphill fight. Many bad debts have fallen to its share from various Chinese governments "whose students the University taught, housed, fed and in some cases clothed, but on whose account an amount of well over a lakh of dollars is still outstanding." Yet such has been the devotion of the staff that the University has not only carried on but has proved its excellence by the increasing demand there is for its services and graduates. Last year it was able to show an excess of income over expenditure of $19,937, more than half which is due to the fees of the growing numbers of candidates for the examinations which the university now holds in various parts of China and even in Malaya and Java. It is to be noted that all the extra work of these examinations is shouldered by the faculty, although it is enough to employ a whole-time staff. But that the University cannot afford. As is well-known the standard of the University's examinations is that of London, recognized as such. It has always set its face against the cheap degrees which are the snare of so many universities in the Far East. The fruits of this policy are seen in the ease with which Hongkong graduates obtain employment. An interesting little list is given of the engineering students passed out in 1927, all of whom have obtained good positions, excepting two who decided to go as student-apprentices to the Thomas-Houston firm at Rugby; and it may be reflected that this chance would not have come their way, if their qualifications had not been sound. The report notes that "the leading commercial houses of Hongkong are now anxious to secure University graduates and to give them responsible work and good openings. At the moment this demand exceeds the supply."

At the close of last year there were 309 students on the rolls, 160 medical, which is ten more than in the previous year, fifty-four engineering and ninety-five arts. Among these were sixteen women medical students and twenty-two in the Arts Faculty. It is somewhat pathetic to read that "a University whose obvious business it is to bridge over the chasm which now yawns between Western and Chinese culture should have no philosopher on its staff." Here is a great opportunity for some benevolent person to endow a chair of philosophy and a readership in geography, both badly needed but quite beyond the University's means. In respect of medicine it is interesting to find how much charitable work the University does. Last year it treated in hospital some 3,000 poor patients, "while 8,000 persons received treatment in the out-patients department of the Government Civil Hospital at the hands of the University staff." Of the daily life of the students themselves we get just enough glimpses to make one wish for more. This part of the report might be elaborated with advantage in future years. For, after all, not the least important part of University training is that which is acquired outside the classroom, in contact with other undergraduates. Of the 309 students, 243 of the men live in five halls or hostels, and fourteen girls in St. Stephen's Women's Hall. There is great need to enlarge the accommodation for girl students who are coming to the University in ever-growing numbers. The Irish Jesuit Fathers are building a hostel to be known as Ricci Hall, which will be under their management but attached to the University. The importance of this development will readily be seen. The report says:

> In the season 1927-1928 the University Cricket Club headed both the Senior and Junior Leagues. The increasing capacity of the students to manage themselves the various athletic clubs and the general business of the Union in all its varied activities, is most encouraging. The students themselves found it necessary to raise the annual subscriptions to the Union and the entrance fees. They agreed among themselves that this must be done and proceeded, with the approval of the Council, to carry the change into effect. Every student of the University has to join the Union.

That is the sort of entry which appeals at least as forcibly as the record of scholastic success. Taken in conjunction with the excellent behaviour of the students during the years of the general strike and other disturbance, and with the demand from commercial firms noted above, it means that Hongkong University is building up in its pupils *esprit de corps* and character, without which many letters after the name are little worth.

It is not right that so fine an institution should continue to be restricted for lack of funds, when money might be so easily made available. Tribute should deservedly be paid to the benevolence of Chinese as well as foreign donors, who have given liberally. But the University's needs are beyond the scope of private giving: its staff is underpaid and over-worked; important chairs have yet to be created; the library is inadequate; and accommodation and equipment greatly need enlarging. The obvious remedy is well put by the Vice-Chancellor as follows:

> For years the University has been looking for relief to the Boxer Indemnity. His Excellency the Governor, the University's ex-officio Chancellor, has been incessantly pressing the University's claims on His Majesty's Government. But the years pass. Conferences are held, an Act is passed, a statutory committee is appointed, a delegation comes to China, perambulates, reports and disappears. The Americans spend their Indemnity money on educating and training Chinese youths; the French start an Eastern language school in Paris which turns out first class sinologues and decide to spend the balance of the Indemnity on adding a Chinese Faculty to the Sorbonne. But the balances of the British share of the Indemnity pile up at the Bank and no one, except perhaps the Bank, is benefited.

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decision in London is still awaited and there is still apparently another Act of Parliament, to be passed.

If ever there was a case of the talent laid up in a napkin it is surely the British Boxer Indemnity. The Government's attitude, we suppose, is that it does not wish to spend the money piecemeal and that, in the present uncertain state of things in China, it prefers to wait until a comprehensive scheme could be executed. But this strikes one as a purely bureaucratic point of view. There is a strong case for applying some of the money to railway building and restoration, and, while it should not be difficult to ensure the money being properly applied, the resulting work should be of the greatest advantage in stimulating trade and facilitating enforcement of order, two of China's most patent needs. As for the educational uses of the Indemnity, boys and girls are growing up all the time, and it is surely rather ridiculous to wait to lay out the money until the new schools, or whatever is intended, can be commenced simultaneously everywhere. Hongkong University is and has for many years been doing a great work for China. With the support it can justly claim, there might be practically no limit to its usefulness, and we sincerely hope that the new British Government will see to it that the University does not languish while available funds lie idle.

## NOTES & COMMENTS

### The Postal Ban

The misconception generally exists that the Nationalist Government has removed the postal ban on the "North-China Daily News" and the "North-China Herald." Such is not the case. These newspapers were forbidden the use of the Post Office seven weeks ago to-day and have not been accepted since. A telegram was received by us through the official Government news agency, (the Kuo Min) and also through Reuter, on June 7, which was published by us and other local newspapers in good faith, to the effect that "the Central Executive Committee had rescinded the order prohibiting the 'North-China Daily News' and the 'North-China Herald' the use of the posts." Various explanations have been made to us why the ban has not been removed, viz., that the funeral of Sun Yat-sen hindered it; that the order takes several days to percolate through the various government offices; etc.

### Peking's View of the War

An interesting letter reaches us from a Chinese friend in Peking, dated June 15, of which the following extract is well worth quoting:—"You ask what we think here about the possibility of trouble around Peking and what news we are getting of Feng's movements. We do not get any real news here as to what Feng is doing and where his troops are, or the number of them, as the Peking Chinese newspapers dare not publish what news they get on account of the very strict censorship in the offices of the papers. We Chinese are disappointed that we do not get any news of the results of the open break between Feng and Chiang in the foreign newspapers either, and it is my opinion that for some reason foreign reporters do not go into Honan and Shansi to see what is happening, so we have to listen to the gossip and rumours in the Chung Shan Park (the old Central Park) and the restaurants. There the opinion is that Nanking will take any abuse and bad treatment from Feng rather than go to war with him, as it would be bad for the foreign governments to discover that we are not a united country after all. Reports here are that Feng is very strong, but I do not think that there is any possibility that he will come to Peking. The city is too poor now and there is no revenue to be got here that is worth anything, but no one can tell what might happen and what results would be turned out at last.

### Rain-making in Hongkong

Everybody is familiar with the attempts that have been made to bring down rain by exploding shells in the clouds. Now the "Hongkong Daily Press" reports that the Air Force at Kai Tack are trying a new idea, with the aid of aeroplanes. "Working in collaboration with the Royal Observatory," says our contemporary, "the flying men will ascend above the clouds, should any of a rainladen variety appear over the Island, and will then sprinkle the clouds liberally with powdered kaolin—which has a strong refrigerating effect. It is hoped that if only the rain can be started in this way, it may be spread and a big downpour precipitated. The extremely experimental nature of this project must be borne in mind, and too many hopes must not be built on it." The warning was not untimely as we were told that on the 19th seven flights were made and six hundredweight of kaolin dropped on the clouds but unfortunately without result.

### Temporary Tees

Suggestions have been made before now in this column, which the Committee of the Shanghai Golf Club have always received in the friendly spirit in which they were made; so we venture to make one more. It is that greater liberality might be shown in respect of the tees at Kiangwan and Seekingjao. At every hole, we think, on the former course and at most of those on the latter, temporary tees have been in use for two or three weeks past and, judging by last year's experience, there is no telling when use of the regular ones will be allowed. Summer golf is undoubtly the pleasantest golf in Shanghai and these temporary tees do affect the pleasure of the game. In one or two cases, notably the fourth and fifth at Kiangwan, they go far to spoil the hole by cutting out its best hazard; and for the average player the prospects of a good drive are certainly endangered by a rough ill-looking tee, where his temperament demands that all shall be harmonious. One quite understands that tees need an occasional rest, particularly in a dry season: but surely there has been enough rain latterly to start the grass well. In any case, however, would it not be possible to use one small piece and shut off the rest? A square of turf five yards each way is enough for a tee, and most of the tees are so large that they should divide up into a dozen or more pieces of this size. At the "dog leg" hole at Seekingjao this plan is seemingly being followed and it surely might be at others. While on the subject of tees, we would also suggest that the championship tee at the first hole at Kiangwan should more often be used. To drive from that top bank is most exhilarating, but one rarely gets a chance of doing so. Finally, may we plead that players be allowed back on at least a portion of the regular 18th green as soon as possible? The grass on it does not seem particularly worse than that on any other green, and, as the hole has to be played at present, the only interest is in getting a good drive. After that, the rest of the hole is simply boring.

### Hot Weather Puzzles

Because, like Rosa Dartle, we really want to know, and because we are equally without scientific knowledge and textbooks, we venture to put a few hot-weather questions. Why is air in motion apparently cooler than stagnant air, as certainly seems to be the case when we turn on fan or punkah? Why does dry air seem cooler than damp? Years ago the writer was invited by the then Medical Officer Dr. Stanley to see a room at the Victoria Nursing Home in which the air had been artificially dried. Though the temperature showed a difference of only two or three degrees compared with the passage outside, the room seemed on first entering it almost arctic. Third question, is it fact or fancy that Eno's fruit salt makes water colder? Drink some plain water from a bottle that has been standing and get warm; then, using the same water, add a spoonful of Eno. There is no doubt about the seeming difference in temperature. Lastly, why does a cup of hot tea, when one is oneself very hot, make one really cooler than an iced drink? These questions are not like Charles II's famous poser to the Royal Society about the live fish and the dead. They belong to common experience and we should really like to know why.

### The Sea for Safety

In the course of conversation the other day a local resident, discussing the hallowed matter of Home leave, remarked that he was going to travel overland, "as it was so much safer." Asked to qualify his statement, he merely remarked that the number of shipping casualtics that have occurred recently show clearly that to travel by sea is a hazardous undertaking and one to be avoided whenever possible. In support of his remarks, he mentioned the loss of the Vestris in January, and a few casualties that have occurred in these parts during the last few months. As a matter of fact, the safety of travel at sea cannot be judged by the exceptional case of the Vestris, or by the shipping casualties which occur on the China coast occasionally, as they do in other parts of the world. The case of the Vestris in particular showed clearly what has been known for generations—that those who know least about ships, shipping, and the sea, are the ones who shout the loudest when something happens to ships; and that their emotions are carried away without carefully analyzing the situation from all angles, and especially from a practical viewpoint, if they have sufficient understanding of ships to do so. The shock and seemingly unnecessary human suffering and loss of life that usually occur with a sea disaster are by no means intended to be belittled by these remarks; but it is not unreasonable to suggest that such sweeping decisions as were come to immediately following the Vestris tragedy ought to be reserved till all the facts are established. It is a significant fact that in the United States of America alone, in 1928, there were 27,000 deaths from motor-car accidents! The death roll in the Vestris calamity was 112! The figures for motor-car casualties in Great Britain would probably be also startling; yet we never hear a great outcry on this terrible toll of human life such as occurred after the Vestris went down. Travel at sea is one of the safest of all forms of getting from one spot to another; for apart from the stringent regulations which govern all manner of shipping of whatever nationality (there is one notable exception), the shipowner's success, in fact his very existence, is dependent upon the safe carrying of passengers and cargoes. He must do so to retain his trade, good insurance rates, and good-will. The up-to-date shipowner is not slow to take advantage of anything that will make safer the navigation of his ship; and while there may possibly be notable exceptions, it is safe to say that the average sea traveller of to-day is as secure from potential disaster as care, forethought, science and experience can make him.

## RADIO

**The China Broadcasting Association, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, announce the following daily programmes, which will be preceded by the chiming of the hour. Wave length 335 metres.**

**Daily Except Sunday:**

**At 1 p.m.—Musical programme.**

Monday.—Operatic and instrumental.
Tuesday.—Instrumental and vocal.
Wednesday.—Light music, etc.
Thursday.—Various.
Friday.—Vocal and instrumental.
Saturday.—Light opera, band, etc.

*Each programme will be interspersed with orchestral music.*

**At 7 p.m.—"North China Daily News" news service and market report, followed on Wednesday and Saturday by light classical selections; other days dance music.**

**At 9 p.m.—The programme as announced below.**

**Forthcoming Programmes**

MONDAY, July 1, 9 p.m.—A concert has been arranged at which the following artists will take part:—
Mrs. S. G. Beare (songs)
Mr. L. F. Field (piano)
Mrs. N. Mathieson (songs)
Mr. G. H. Piercy (songs)
Mr. R. C. Young (accompaniments)

TUESDAY, July 2, 9 p.m.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers.

WEDNESDAY, July 3, 9 p.m.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers.

THURSDAY, July 4, 9 p.m.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers.

FRIDAY, July 5, 9 p.m.—Specially selected musical programme with explanatory notes.

## NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

### THE WATER FAMINE IN HONGKONG

#### Promise of Better Times Seen in Occasional Rain

Hongkong, June 25.

The situation with regard to the water-supply of the Colony has become more reassuring as the result of occasional showers which fell yesterday, the heaviest, lasting for an hour, fell this morning. As a result the supply of water in the Kowloon reservoir has been appreciably augmented.

#### The Wangmoon Supply

June 26.

In connection with the water shortage here the members of the shipping committee are visiting Wangmoon to examine the proposed site for obtaining water and to arrange for berthing facilities. The possibility of employing junks instead of lighters for the transport of water is under discussion.

When the Director of Public Works and other officials visited Wangmoon on June 16 it was estimated that 3,000,000 gallons of water could be obtained from there daily. It was then stated that 60 to 70 lighters were being equipped for the transport of the water and that the cost of the transport would be $200,000 a month.—Reuter.

### SHANGHAI WATER MALIGNED

Hongkong, June 20.

Invited to address a meeting of the Water Emergency Committee here, Mr. R. Setherland, of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ld., who recently visited Shanghai to arrange for the transport of water supplies, commented in appreciative terms upon Shanghai's all-round willingness to assist, and paid particular tribute to the helpful and cheerful co-operation of Mr. C. D. Pearson, engineer-in-chief of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., and Capt. Mulock, of the Asiatic Petroleum Co.

Mr. Sutherland doubted whether 100 per cent. efficiency would be obtained from the Wangmoon lightering scheme (which it was said would provide 3,500,000 gallons of water daily) and advocated falling back upon Shanghai for water where 10,000 tons were obtainable daily without difficulty.

Mr. Sutherland informed the meeting that an 11,000 ton tanker would be available in Shanghai about June 23, and strongly recommended building from 4 to 5 craft, each with a capacity of 600 to 700 tons capacity, for water transportation.

Replying to an anonymous letter in the Hongkong newspapers, a telegram from Mr. C. D. Pearson was read stating "Shanghai water has passed the highest analytical test and is even better than the water obtainable in London."—Reuter.

### MOBILIZATION OF OSAKA DISTRICT

#### Japan's National Workshop at War Drill

Osaka, June 21.

While the ratification of the anti-War treaty is being considered by the Privy Council in Tokyo, down here a rehearsal of a general mobilization is starting to-day in the Osaka, Kyoto and Hyogo prefectures.

No troops have been mobilized, but the "nation's workshop" is supposed to devote its entire energies to the production, requisition and transportation of munitions of war. Naturally the whole thing is on paper only, but all captains of industry actually work out elaborate plans just as if orders for huge quantities of articles had been placed and, in fact, a small order is actually placed to ascertain exactly how the work can be pushed ahead.

Simultaneously the city of Osaka is supposed to be exposed to an enemy air raid and, therefore, anti-aircraft-guns are sounding and aeroplanes are hovering overhead, giving the whole place a thoroughly bellicose atmosphere.—Reuter.

### TRAM STRIKE ENDED AT TIENTSIN

#### Tramway Official's Leg Broken in Assault by Strikers

Tientsin, June 24.

The tram strike has come to an end and the service is running this morning in the normal manner.

June 25.

Two Belgian tramway officials were badly injured by the mob this morning at the Nankai Workshops.

It appears that agitators approached the workshop, intending to arrest three workers who had continued in their employment, during the strike, but they were informed by foreigners that they could not arrest the men without a warrant.

A scuffle ensued and the agitators after obtaining re-inforcements beat M. Rouffart and M. Gevels, who attempted a rescue.

M. Rouffart's hands were tied to his back and he was dragged through the Native City to the police station.

Ultimately he was released through the Belgian Consul's efforts and removed to the hospital where it was discovered he had sustained a broken leg. M. Gevels was taken to the Police Station but was released later.

Three workmen were captured and taken away by the agitators. Later twenty Chinese police attempted to enter the Nankai Workshop, but 300 men, armed with clubs and iron bars rushed out shouting and put the police in full retreat.—Reuter.

### WUHU'S LAMENT

#### Drought, Flood, Locusts, Bandits and Soldiers

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Wuhu, June 17.

It has been distressing to watch the rice-fields gradually drying up because of the continued drought, but within the last few days heavy rain has fallen and this fear is being allayed. Moreover, as the clouds betoken more to follow, there is not likely to be any further scarcity of water, and, seeing that we are in the rainy season, the possibility is that the next fear will be flood. It runs between the two extremes. It was pathetic to see the attempts made here to harness the Yangtze in order to minister to the people's needs, and it is a greater pity that some of the money being used for civil war could not be diverted into more profitable channels and used to regulate or safeguard against the irregularities of the elements.

Both here and at Ningkuofu some wandering locusts have been seen, which have had a disquieting effect. It had been hoped that the severe winter had effectually settled their fate. It is to be hoped that there are not more to follow.

At intervals one is always hearing of the activities of bandits in one place or another—a child kidnapped, or some wealthy person taken and held to ransom. The other evening, a tragedy was enacted in a farmstead, only a short distance across the rice-fields. A band of these lawless men entered a house and demanded money. The old grandmother, after hastily hiding a grandson, mounted the stairs and sounded an alarm gong, whereupon the men shot her dead. It has startled the folk around to know that this terror is abroad among them.

Soldiers have been coming and going. No one seems to know whence they come or whither they go, but their movements cause trouble when the press-gang gets to work.

### U.S. NANKING CONSUL'S RESIGNATION

Nanking, June 25.

Mr. Price, the American Consul-General here has resigned and is leaving shortly. He is being succeeded by a Consular officer from Hankow who is expected to arrive to-day.—Reuter.

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## THE UNWELCOME "DELIVERER"

### Li Hsin Wastes No Time in Forcing Heavy Tribute

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kueiyang, Kuei., June 4.

Gen. Li Hsin is now in control of this city, but he did not get a cordial welcome from the people, who were not longing for "deliverance" from Gen. Chow Hsi-cheng, and who are not grateful for such "deliverance" as Gen. Li has to offer. It is still not very clear whether Gen. Chow is dead or alive, but there seems some reason to believe that he is dead; at any rate, if he is alive, no one knows where he is.

When he passed through Anshun, Gen. Li demanded of the Chamber of Commerce the sum of $100,000 (some here say $60,000) and here he has asked for $200,000. It is to the credit of Gen. Chow that he did not levy such contributions on the city. He brought money and rice with him when he came three years ago, and before he left this time for the front he made arrangements by which the Bank of China notes for which he had stood guarantee could be honoured. The people remember this and so do not welcome our new rulers with any cordiality.

Gen. Li has brought in two divisions of Yunnanese troops and they are notoriously brutal in their treatment of the people. Kueichow has twice had experience of them since the revolution in 1911, and not unnaturally fears for this third experience. When they entered the city, they did some looting (it is said that there were over two hundred cases of robbery in the city in two or three days, but that does not mean that Yunnanese soldiers were responsible for all). When Gen. Li arrived, he did his best to prevent any further looting, and called in person on some of the gentry and others who had had experience of these brutes and expressed his regret, but it would have been better for his reputation not to have brought in the Yunnanese.

To-day there is martial law and civilians are debarred from passing certain points on the streets, for it is said that Kueichow troops are approaching the city from the north. During the past few days, including to-day, wounded soldiers have been brought in from the northern road, so it seems evident that there is fighting and that the reports of the Yunnanese having occupied Tsunyi are untrue. Practically all shops on the main streets have been closed all day and the schools as well. Everyone wonders what developments are to be looked for: most people fear that, should the Yunnanese be eventually defeated, they may loot the place.

Gen. Chow was our Governor for just three years and maintained peace throughout practically the whole province until Gen. Li first attempted, last year, to capture it. Now there is the probability of a widespread recrudescence of robberies everywhere. And the invaders claim to be acting under orders from Nanking!

## ATTEMPT TO PIRATE JAPANESE SHIP

### Attack Near Hainantao Beaten Off by Tenzan Maru

Hongkong, June 25.

The Dairen Kisen Kaisha's Tenzan Maru, which had been on her maiden voyage from Dairen to here and subsequently proceeded to Canton, encountered pirates after passing Canton, at a point east of Hainantao, yesterday afternoon at about 3 o'clock.

A foreign steamer which happened to be passing at the time noticed the critical situation and at once signalled to the navy in Hongkong and a British destroyer was despatched to the rescue at 5 p.m.

However, it transpired later that the Tenzan Maru got rid of the trouble by putting on a burst of full speed, under a severe gun fire from the pirate ship, and is now continuing her voyage.—Toho.

## HANKOW AT MERCY OF BOYCOTTERS

### Commissioner Powerless to Enforce Agreement

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, June 17.

The boycott question still remains a puzzle. As far back as May 29, the Commissioner expressed his thanks to the Japanese Consul-General for the promise to withdraw the naval guards and undertook to stop the boycott. On May 31, the naval guards left and the Commissioner sent a message to the Boycott Association, telling them that, as the Japanese had fulfilled their part of the agreement, he must ask the Association to cease to create further difficulties.

On June 3, the Japanese Consul-General drew the attention of the Commissioner to the fact that, while the movement of Japanese goods from the godowns was permitted, penalties were being enforced against the Chinese who withdrew the goods. The Consul-General has just made a further protest but the Commissioner seems quite helpless, and there are persistent reports that he is more likely to resign his post than the Association is to modify its attitude.

## HANKOW NOTES

### Robbers in the City, Locusts in the Country

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, June 17.

An incident happened yesterday evening which shows the efficiency of the police of the S.A.D.3 under the command of Captain Fung. Six armed robbers were spotted in the Chinese city. The gang scattered and two made for the S.A.D.3, with city police in pursuit. The blowing of the police whistles attracted the attention of the constable on duty in Taiping Road, near Dah Daw's shop, and he tried to intercept one of the men. This man doubled up the street, with the constable in pursuit, but the other robber apparently doubled back into the native city. The pursued man made for the Wu Fuh Lee, and, as he came to the entrance, fired at the constable, but fortunately missed him. This shot was heard at headquarters and in a few minutes the armed squad was out. Most of them were asleep at the time the shot was heard, but they turned out clothed in pyjamas, carrying their rifles. Some of them did not even wait to find their shoes.

The robber meanwhile had doubled out of the Wu Fuh Lee and made for Tungting Road, but he was blocked at every turn by unarmed constables. Finally he made a dash for the Bund foreshore, firing at a constable who tried to stop him and again missing his mark. His luck was out, for he tripped over a large stone just as he reached the foreshore and was overpowered before he could rise or use his automatic, which was fully loaded. He was immediately handed over to the city police and it is hoped by them that he will inform on his comrades.

#### Farmers' Troubles

Private messages from three counties in Hupeh—Tienmen, Mienyang, and Siaokan—state that such crops as survived the terrible drought now are being devoured by locusts. The swarms are said to be very large. The rain that is falling is welcome, but farmers fear that these insect pests will finally ruin the crops.

#### Kindness Leads to Tragedy

An attempt to do a good deed resulted in a terrible disaster near the Water Tower on Saturday afternoon. An old lady noticed a small swallow caught up one of the electric light poles and fluttering in evident distress. As it is an act of merit to save life, she offered a dollar to any coolie who would go up and set the little bird free. A ricsha coolie aged 32 years undertook the task and swarmed up the pole. He touched a live wire and to the horror of the on-lookers fell to the ground. If he had not been killed by the current, he was by the fall to the roadway. The old lady fled and no one ventured to interfere till the police removed the body.

## THE DEATH TRAIL IN KANSU

### Nothing So Terrible in the World War

"I cannot sufficiently eloquently describe these horrors, as I do not possess the talent of a writer. I can only say that, during the World War, I took part in the terrible battles in Eastern Prussia, where the fields were covered with corpses and wounded, but this did not impress me as much as the sight of these exhausted faces, black from starvation, and these heartrending, imploring eyes." This is an excerpt from a report made to the China International Famine Relief Commission by Colonel Constantin Ranchner, an engineer accompanying Mr. J. Finlay Andrew in an investigation tour of Kansu Province.

That the plight of a famine investigator is far from pleasant, even during the rare stretches when he can obtain the use of an automobile, is revealed by Colonel Ranchner, who says that, after arriving at Anting, on the way to Lanchow, 240 li away, they were provided with motors. "Some 20 kilometres from Anting, our chauffeur brought us into a ravine," he reports, "and our car struck against the opposite side of it with such force that the whole front part of the car was smashed. Incidentally, the machinery of the car was in complete disorder and the brake badly working. Fortunately we were not killed, but Mr. Andrew was slightly wounded in the head and the back of my head was hit so strongly that I got several big bumps, my hat was smashed, and for two days my nose bled intermittently.

#### The Road of Death

"We had to continue our journey on our carts, which were carrying the greater part of the luggage to Lanchow. We spent 24 hours at Pingliang. Within 120 li from Pingliang we crossed the high mountain range of Lupanshan, about 9,000 ft. high, and thence we went along the 'road of death.' The road was strewn with corpses of people who had died from starvation and with those dying, as well as completely exhausted peasants.

"Of course, there is not the least transportation of goods on this road. It is full of men, women and children who are in quest of food. It is heart-breaking to look at these people who have lost every hope. Their faces have become black from hunger. There is no flour nor grain beyond Pingliang. Some of it is brought there with the greatest difficulty, as there are no animals for transportation.

"Freight is tremendously high. It costs from $1.50 to $2 a day to feed a horse or a mule. A cart with three animals costs from $7 to $8 a day. For instance, transportation from Lanchow to Ngantung (240li) costs for one cart carrying 900 catties $70. Thus the transportation of one pound of grain amounts to 5.8 cents. The prices between Pingliang and Lanchow are exceedingly high. In Hinninghsien, 3½ catties of bread cost $1. In many places there is no bread at all.

#### Eating Fodder Leavings

"At the halting places, where the drivers feed their horses, people pick up and eat the pea grains that fall from the mouths of the horses, as formerly the fowls used to do. The bark of all the trees has been torn off and eaten. People also eat a black root, but what it is I do not know. I thought at first they were eating black earth.

The poor wretches are walking over the fields, digging out the sprouts of grass, which are very scanty due to the drought.

"We reached Lanchow safely on our carts. The town is full of starving people who come from all sides to the large city. The prices for everything are very high. A fowl costs $1, a catty of meat 50 cents, a catty of pork $1.50. There is no mutton at all. Six catties of bread cost $1, a candle 15 cents, a tin of kerosene $16. In other words, living is four or five times more expensive here than at Tientsin. I dare say I had not expected this."

## A RIVER DISASTER NEAR HANKOW

### 100 People Swept Away During Flood and Drowned

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, June 19.

At Tangfeng, about forty miles down the Yangtze from Hankow, a small river carries the water from a number of lakes into the main stream. The farmers use bamboo rafts to float their cotton, wood-oil and other produce through the lakes and down to the Yangtze as the bamboo is cheap in the hill districts and easily sold in Hankow. About three months ago, when the drought was getting serious, the farmers agreed among themselves to build a mud dam across the Tangfeng river and conserve the water for irrigation purposes. During the intervening period the building of bamboo rafts continued about two hundred had been prepared in the dry bed of the river and loaded with produce in readiness for the rise of the water in the main river.

On June 15, there was a tremendous downpour of rain in the hills and the flood water came down in force. The water in the little lakes rose 10 ft., the dam was broken, and the rafts were destroyed and swept with their scattered cargoes out into the Yangtze. It is estimated that over a hundred raftsmen were drowned and that goods to the value of several hundred thousand dollars were lost.

#### Another Launch Piracy

Another passenger launch has met with adversity. This time it was the Tai Lai, on its way down from Sinti. As she neared Chryangkou, a boat put out from the bank and a shot was fired at the wheelhouse, while orders were shouted for the launch to stop. When she had stopped her engines, four men came on board the launch, while a fifth covered the laodah. All the passengers were searched, but the robbers did not get more than $800.

## RIDICULOUS DEMAND IN CANTON

### Unions' Dying Effort to Show Authority

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, June 18.

Acts of radicalism in Canton city are seldom heard of these days, and few employers have trouble with their workmen. One by one the compacts which the unions had forced the "capitalists" to sign have been abrogated by the government, but the employees of the Kuangtung Electric Supply Co. have not given up all they gained during the days of Borodin without making a final kick. All kinds of bonuses were promised to the labourers in the agreement of 1925, but all went by the board, and so the workmen thought out a ridiculous scheme for getting an extra month's pay for nothing.

The reason given for asking for this extra money was that Kuangtung and Kuangsi have been at war, and that the Kuangtung Electric Supply Co's. employees have a rule that, whenever there is fighting, they must be paid more money. Had there been a clash within the city, and had the workmen stayed at their posts through it all, there would have been some rhyme and reason to the demand, but, as matters stand, it is too preposterous for words. The Provincial Council, to whom the workmen appealed, took hardly a moment to look over the petition, and then voted unanimously to deny it.

#### Financial Reforms

Although Mr. T. V. Soong has repeatedly refused to commit himself when pressed for an explanation as to what financial reforms will be initiated, officials who have conferred with him have given some idea of the important changes that are to transpire. There is no intention of exchanging Central Bank notes at par before a silver reserve has been created. The Canton mint will be reopened and run day and night, and in a month's time $6,000,000 can be turned out. With this money in hand, all in twenty-cent pieces, the government will feel safe in publicly announcing that one and all may bring their paper currency to the government bank, where it will be exchanged for silver coins to the full value of the notes.

Another doubtful point has been cleared up. No "big money" notes will be released by the Treasury until a sufficient quantity of "big dollars" have been coined to give the notes the proper backing. First of all, the mint will be run at full capacity, turning out the $6,000,000 in subsidiary coins; after that has been accomplished, the work of striking off new dollar pieces will commence, and, after an adequate supply of "big dollars" has been poured into the Government's coffers, an equal amount of "big money" notes will be put into circulation.

## MR. ERNEST WELLER RELEASED

### China Inland Missionary Liberated by Bandits

Hankow, June 21.

The China Inland Mission here has just received word that Mr. Ernest Weller, the last of the five missionaries who were captured by bandits at Shekichen, in Honan, three weeks ago, has been released and has now arrived safely at Yencheng, on the Peking-Hankow railway.—Reuter.

## JOURNALISTS IN THE NORTH

### Representatives of U. S. Papers Touring Manchuria

Harbin, June 21.

The party of twelve American journalists sent by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace on a tour of the Far East, having visited Japan and Korea, is now travelling through Manchuria as the guests of the South Manchuria Railway, except in Mukden and Harbin, where they have been lavishly entertained by the local Chinese officials and chambers of commerce.

When the party arrived at Antung, from Korea, they were met by Mr. K. C. Wong, of the Foreign Office, who extended to them an official welcome on behalf of Dr. C. T. Wang, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Mr. K. C. Wong will accompany the party during its tour through China.

The party consists of:

Mr. George S. Johns, editor in chief, St. Louis "Post Dispatch";

Mr. Gideon A. Lyon, associated editor and part owner, the Washington "Star";

Mr. Francis W. Clarke, managing editor, the "Atlantic Constitution";

Mr. William Philip Simms, Washington correspondent, Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

Mr. Harry B. Wakefield, editorial writer, the Minneapolis "Journal";

Mr. Wilbur Forrest, Washington correspondent, the New York "Herald Tribune";

Mr. Herbert L. Matthews, the New York "Times";

Mr. Francis E. Regal, the Springfield "Republican," Massachusetts;

Mr. Fred Hogue, veteran reporter, the Los Angeles "Times";

Mr. Paul W. Wright, staff correspondent, the Chicago "Daily News";

Mr. Judd M. Lewis, the Houston "Post," Texas;

Mr. George A. Finch represents the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He is Washington representative of the endowment, and is also secretary of the American Association of International Law and managing editor of the "American Journal of International Law."—Reuter.

## JAPANESE COAL MINE TRAGEDY

### Hopes of Rescue Abandoned

Nagasaki, June 26.

The victims of the Matsushima coal mine, which was flooded yesterday, cannot be saved. The water is increasing in the number three pit, and it is feared that rescue work must be abandoned.

Yesterday it was reported that owing to the flooding of a coal mine belonging to the Matsushima Mining Company, near Nagasaki, fifty miners were missing.—Reuter.

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## THE CHANGED IDEAS OF THE SOUTH

### Bandits and Anti-Christians Kept in Check

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, June 16.

Bandits in the interior regions are beginning to find business rather slack, owing to the habit the Government troops have of popping up just when the robbers are about to make a nice haul. Twice of late the Tungkoon district has been the seat of disturbances, and each time the robber gangs have received a good drubbing at the hands of the soldiers. The communities which have been visited by these marauders are quite close to the Canton-Kowloon Railway and hence it behoved the Government to take prompt action.

Taifan, a town six or seven li from Tungkoon, was occupied in the latter part of last week by a gang which has been prowling all over East River region since the commencement of the war with Kuangsi. On Saturday last, 1,000 soldiers made a sudden assault on Taifan, and, as the robbers were hidden behind thick walls, naturally the troops suffered the heaviest losses, about forty of them being killed in the day's fighting, but the engagement terminated in the utter rout of the bandits, who fled in disorder, and there is no longer any danger that passing trains on the Canton-Kowloon line will be held up.

#### Missionaries in Danger

For about two months it has not been entirely safe for missionaries to remain at their stations in northern Kuangtung. Canton consuls urged their nationals to evacuate when, at the opening of the Kuangsi campaign, it was learned that the Red commander, Chu Tak, had led his vandals into the northern territory. Representations made by the Consular Body to the Canton officials led to the despatch of a regiment of troops to Shiukuan, and Chu Tak's men had to show considerable speed in getting out of harm's way. The Red horde had come to within calling distance of Shiukuan, but the Government force turned the Red flank, and sent the enemy scurrying across country. It was not feasible at the time to continue the pursuit, and the Reds were soon far away, and unmolested. They entered Nanyung, and sacked the town. In keeping with their ordinary practice, special attention was paid to the missionary compounds within the city, and one missionary was caught, an Italian Priest, Father Dalmasso. With his hands bound, the priest was led through the streets. Shouting:—"Down with the Imperialists," the Reds and their sympathizers aimed blows at their victim as he ran the gauntlet, and he came out of the ordeal more dead than alive. A report, lacking in details, has just reached here from northern Kuangtung, stating that Father Dalmasso was released two or three days ago.

After all, these Red incidents are not everyday affairs, and it is generally in the counties that form the outer fringe of Kuangtung that these radicals manage now and then to gain a temporary foothold. To know how the wind is blowing in Kuangtung, one needs only to hear from the lips of the Bible Society representatives a report on the progress of their work. Had not fighting broken out between the two Kuang provinces, a far better record would have been written.

As it is, during the first six months of this year, the volume of Bibles, Testaments, and Gospels sold in Kuangtung and Kuangsi far surpasses the output for either half of 1928; in no previous six months has the Bible Society made such a splendid showing. Thirty-five colporteurs kept at work even during the trying times of 1925, 1926, and 1927, and their endeavours have borne much fruit.

One of the heads of the Bible Socity attributes this remarkable record to the changed attitude of the masses in Kuangtung and Kuangsi towards the foreigner and all that he stands for. As a natural outcome, the anti-Christian movement has died away, more people are reading the newspapers than ever before, and, as the country folk have come to learn more of the outside world, they have become more curious to know about foreigners, their religion, etc. The building of hundreds of li of excellent motor roads in Kuangtung and Kuangsi also has tended to make the people more inquisitive, and they have developed a hunger for Biblical literature. Even in communities where there are no Christian workers regularly stationed, this is so. From January to June this year only one case of a colporteur being attacked by anti-Christians was reported. Only a few days ago, one of them working in the field near Kongmoon, in this province, was roughly handled by a mob.

To show the real trend of the times in South China, another incident may be cited. Some time ago, two colporteurs working in northern Kuangsi met a group of students who were anything but sympathetic. In fact, the two Christian workers had to appeal to the magistrate for protection. Much to their surprise, they found the magistrate to be an old friend and he proved a true friend in that hour of need. A number of Biblical works were ordered by the district head for his own use, and he also organized a meeting, at which he introduced the speakers—these same two colporteurs—who expounded the Bible to the large and keenly interested gathering. The anti-Christians were unquestionably in the minority, and the erstwhile boisterous students stood with downcast countenances and listened to the words of the Scripture, and, whatever they may have thought about the Christian workers, they kept it to themselves.

#### Father Dalmasso Publicly Insulted

June 18.

Missionaries who have had to leave their compounds in northern Kuangtung are not confident that Father Dalmasso, the Italian priest who was seized by the Reds at Namyung, has gained his freedom. While rumours have drifted down from the North River, which state that Father Dalmasso has got out of the hands of his captors, those who are best acquainted with conditions in the infested district do not place any faith in these reports

A Christian Chinese living in Namyung smuggled notes through the Red lines, and his account of the treatment which Father Dalmasso received at the hands of the Communist leader, Chu Tak, is the only version that has reached Canton. This eye-witness states that, when the Father was lead through the city streets, he was forced to wear a sort of dunce cap on his head, and to his breast and back were affixed papers on which were inscribed in Chinese characters:—"Down with the foreigner, "Down with the Imperialists," and "Down with the missions." The procession was not the only one in which the Italian priest was the principal figure; daily he had to undergo the same treatment. Those who marched him about the town boxed his ears, and rained blows at his body. When the Reds were chased out of Namyung by the soldiers, they took Father Dalmasso with them. Missionaries whose stations are in Namyung have heard that negotiations were pending for the release of the Father, but of late no information whatsoever has come from the North River.

The Berlin Mission carries on an extensive work in Namyung. It maintains a hospital in that town, and has a sub-station at Siugin, a smaller town about one hour's walk from Namyung. A timely warning was given, and the missionaries in Namyung left before the approach of the Red horde, removing as much of their valuables, medical instruments and supplies, etc., as they could find coolies to transport. The Rev. Zehnel remained at Sauyan until some time after Chu Tak's gang had entered Namyung. Everything the Rev. Zehnel learned about the situation in Namyung he telegraphed to Canton The robbers took everything in the Berlin Mission compound they could conveniently cart away, and everything that they could not make use of they destroyed. Nor did they stop there: they broke open every bottle of medicine that came to hand, and poured the contents of the bottles into the well from which the missionaries drew their supply of water, poisoning the water so that it is no longer fit for drinking.

Beauty is always preferable to mere strength.

## ARSENAL ON FIRE IN CANTON

### Eastern District in Panic through Explosions of Ammunition

Hongkong, June 21.

Residents in the eastern district of Canton were thrown into a panic when fire broke out in an armoury and ammunition store near the Bund about one o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Bombs and shells and smaller ammunition exploded. The explosions lasted two hours and it is believed that all the reserve of arms and ammunition of the Third Kuangtung Division has been completely destroyed. The casualties are feared to be heavy. They are mostly soldiers but include several pedestrians and firemen who were injured by flying missiles.

The cause of the disaster is unknown. It may possibly have been due to incendiarism but it is more likely that it was accidental.—Reuter.

## GIANT PANDA SHOT AT LAST

### Roosevelt Expedition Bring One Down in Lolo Territory

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tachienlu, May 28.

Last night we received the following telegram:—

"Great luck, jointly shot fine panda Lolo country. Looking forward see you America. Roosevelt."

Since the Kelly-Roosevelt hunting expedition left the frontier some time ago we have been patiently watching its wanderings among the lower mountains which lie between the Szechuan plains and the plateaux of Tibet. We had word from Kermit Roosevelt some weeks ago that they were now on the track of the giant panda and had some hopes of securing this strange wild creature. They have now been successful and are probably the first Europeans to bring one down. When the expedition arrived in Tachienlu two months ago from the back of nowhere we were sure if any one could shoot this giant panda it would be the Roosevelts. Tibetan travel demands a strain and stress that very few other countries entail and what amused us was to see how little the rugged travellers noticed the difficulties by the way. Rough, hard, long, high, snow passes, nearly 17,000 feet above sea-level, were climed and crossed with very little notice.

#### A Geographer's Adventures

Dr. Rock of the American Geographic arrived in Tachienlu one week ago. He too is a keen traveller and probably knows more about central Asia than any other living man. With the exception of the stage from Songpan to Tachienlu he has travelled from the Indian ocean in the south to the Mongolian steppes in the north. Few men have discovered the folk-lore that Dr. Rock has in his possession and very few men have taken such interesting and wonderful pictures of Tibetans and Chinese and tribes people. He is a mine of information on the whole Tibetan frontier from north to south and has already written extensively on his many travels. He has made his headquarters down in the Yellow Lama's territory between Yunnan and Szechuan and has received much help and sympathy in his work from the King of Mulee.

Dr. Rock has carefully mapped and photographed probably the most interesting geographic part of the globe, namely, the gorges of the rivers flowing south from the Asiatic steppes. Some of these gorges, especially those of the Salween, the Mekong, the Yangtze and the Yalong, are tremendous and stupendous, and only travellers such of their way risk anywhere near them. In no other part of the world does one inch of the map mean to the student of geology and geography what it does in those dangerous and inaccessible regions In this part of lower Asia one inch on the map will take the traveller across some of the world's greatest divides. Pictorial geography on a high wind-swept snow-bound pass is no easy task, yet Dr. Rock comes smiling through it all and brings the high snow mountains of the Yangtze and Yalong divide to the warm cosy fireside of those who stay at home. Few who read his articles and see his pictures may realize what it means to this lonely traveller day by day dodging wild Tibetan robbers and scaling precipitous heights to bring to those who sit in quietness the wonders of central Asia.

## CANTON MUST HAVE ITS DRAGON BOATS

### A Relief for War-Exhausted Nerves: Ban Ignored

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, June 11.

There was a psychological reason for the unprecedented happiness of the Cantonese on that festive occasion, the Dragon Boat Festival. It was a happiness that flowed from the successful termination of a war; almost on hysterical happiness, indicative of exhausted nervous energy that must find an outlet once the cause for jaded nerves has been removed. Apparently the dictators of National policy in Nanking would have had the people of Canton keep their minds on business, for the word came down from the capital that public servants must not leave work a minute earlier than usual; and public schools had to run along just as if Dragon Boat Day had never been heard of. Yet all who were not under compulsion to labour struck work in time to take part in the day's festivities.

Books were cast aside by the boys and girls who were fortunate enough to be enrolled in schools that did not have to listen to the whim of the National fathers. In the early hours of the day, the merchants had their sleeves rolled up, and were ready to fill the orders of customers; but before the sun was high overhead, they were washing up, and donning their Sunday best. Their wives and families also came in "dolled up fit to kill," and shortly after noon all were wending their way to the river front.

#### Racing Prohibited

The boat competition this year was not above the average; within the city limits, racing with these frail craft was prohibited, as it was in 1928 and for several years before. It was the singular enthusiasm of the populace that struck the spectators and made them burn with enthusiasm. All this, of course, was decidedly to the liking of the boat people, the law of supply and demand sending up prices so that they netted a fat profit for a few hours' hire. Every point of vantage on the Bund was snapped up by the early comers, but the walk on the river edge in Shameen, and the Tungshan beach were the choicest spots, and here were to be seen hundreds of men, women, and children, their faces radiant with joy as they looked at the feats of prowess displayed by the village folk, who paddled vigourously in unions as the beaters of gongs and drums set the pace.

Nor did the day's pleasure end when the dragon boats had left the field of vision and gone back to their villages. Fattened poultry were waiting at home to be eaten, and it has been recorded that seldom has so much money been spent on good things for the table on Dragon Boat Day as was spent this year. In business houses, the treat was stood by the master. A Cantonese is never so happy as when he is filling up with the good things of life, and so the Dragon Boat Festival should be long remembered by every *bon vivant*, by which is meant the average person of Canton.

## CONSERVANCY OF THE HUAI HO

### Interesting Statement of Proposed Work

The conservancy of the Huai River was the subject of a lengthy statement made by Mr. Chen Chi-tai, Superintendent of Customs in Shanghai, to members of the Chinese press during last week-end. Mr. Chen, who is a nephew of the late Gen. Chen Chi-mei (first Tutuh of Shanghai), is also a member of the Chekiang Provincial Government. He said:—

The conservancy of the Huai Ho is a matter which greatly affects the existence of the people living in its neighbourhood. This river is some 2,000 li in length and, on account of the Yellow River frequently breaking its dykes, large quantities of silt have been washed into the Huai Ho until, in recent years, it has become filled. And it is due to this silting that the people living on its sides have so frequently suffered from floods and thousands have been rendered homeless whilst thousands and thousands of dollars worth of property and agricultural products have been washed away or damaged each year.

#### A Silk Producing District

When the conservancy work is completed, land on both sides of the river will be made fertile and arable. The climate in these regions is exceptionally good, especially for the raising of silkworms and the growing of mulberry trees. The conservancy work, therefore, will not only do away with floods but will also be of great help in increasing the agricultural products of the districts by the river.

Within recent years, a number of noted Chinese have drawn up schemes for the conservancy of the Huai Ho and, according to these, two distinct opinions are held regarding the matter. One suggests that its bed should be deepened and turned into the sea, and the other recommends that a course should be cut so that its waters can flow into the Yangtze. Which of these two suggestions will be most beneficial will be a matter for a commission of experts to decide.

The National Government only recently appointed a Commission to undertake this work. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was placed at its head and Gen. Huang Fu (former Premier, Foreign Minister and Mayor of Greater Shanghai) was made vice-chairman. If necessary, foreign experts will be engaged to give advice to the commission.

#### Foreign Loan Proposed

Among the reconstruction schemes laid down by our late leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the conservancy of the Huai Ho is one of the most important. Dr. Sun suggested that foreign loans should be negotiated for the work and, in accordance with this suggestion, the National Government has provided a series of regulations governing the commission and giving it authority to negotiate foreign loans or to float bonds.

A couple of years ago, an American expert named Fei-li-man (Chinese pronunciation) submitted a scheme to the Central Government on the matter. The American Red Cross Society likewise presented a scheme and intimated its willingness to invest money in the works, but nothing was done.

The Huai Ho Commission now is contemplating the issue of bonds to the extent of $3,000,000 and to negotiate loans from abroad for the conservancy work, so it is hoped that work may be started in the near future.

Realizing the importance of the matter, the Kuomintang Plenary Congress passed a resolution to allocate one-third of the returned Boxer Indemnity Funds for electrical and conservancy work throughout the country. The Huai River is one of the most important waterways in the country so it is the intention of the Central Government to use some of the returned Boxer money for its conservancy.

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## WUHAN DEBENTURES FOR $3,000,000

### Money to Meet Debts and Carry Out Improvements

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, June 19.

The Wuhan Municipality has received permission from the Central Government to issue debentures to the amount of $3,000,000. An effort will be made to issued half these on January 1 next, at par. The local taxes will be the security for the interest and the land tax for the capital. The denominations of the debentures will range from $1,000 to $1, and will carry interest at 8 per cent. Foreigners cannot purchase the bonds or hold them, but banks can purchase them and treat them as part of their cash reserves. When they have been in force for ten years, they may be used in paying taxes and will be received at face value.

This money will be used for meeting debts incurred in carrying out improvements which have already been made and in making further alterations in the streets of the city. The latest proposal is to unite the end of the road which was recently cut through from the Water Tower to the China Merchants Wharf. The official statement says that the new road will run "along the river bank," but it is difficult to see how this can be done without destroying much valuable property.

Parallel with these references to new schemes and new debentures comes the news that Communists have burnt the likin station at Kwanyinchou, some twenty miles up the river. The station staff were housed afloat, and their boat was set on fire and the Chinese inspector and his three assistants were shot dead. Incidents of this sort do not happen when the people are contented.

## THE HANKOW IDEA EXTENDED

### Even the Steam Roller Decides to Revolt Against Authority

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, June 17.

The road-roller which has been trundling about the various Concession roads for a number of years gave its driver a shock last Friday. There are grass-plots between the roadway and the Bund footpath, and entrances between the plots to the various flights of steps down to the river. A few years ago a great deal of silting took place, so that only about ten steps are still exposed, and there is a long stretch of foreshore sloping to the river.

Intending to roll a patch that had been laid is one of the entrances, the driver turned the roller stern first towards the river-front and started down the slope, but when he reversed the gear and expected to start up, the engine proved unequal to the task and the roller continued on its downward course. It took the steps somewhat awkwardly, but landed right side up on the foreshore and continued with growing speed towards the river. The driver stuck to his post and managed to steer the roller round till it was parallel with the river-edge and came to a standstill. The return journey was made up some baulks of timber by some skilful manœuvreing.

## OBITUARY

### Mr. A. R. Le Quesne

Tientsin, June 23.

The death took place this morning of A. R. Le Quesne, of the East Asiatic Petroleum Co.

Le Quesne was motor-cycling from the Country Club on Friday night when he collided with a tree and was thrown with great force against a brick wall, sustaining a smashed skull. It is thought that he skidded on the sand strewn road.

He was taken to the Victoria hospital, but he did not regain consciousness.—Reuter.

# SHANGHAI NEWS

## FLAT RATE OR PAYMENT PER TELEPHONE MESSAGE?

### Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co.'s Letter to the Two Councils Asking for a Decision that the Future Basis of the Company Charges Shall Be on a Message Rate Service

We publish below a letter sent by Mr. C. W. Porter, Secretary and General Manager of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., to the Councils of the International Settlement and the French Concession, asking that the present system of charging for the telephone service be changed from the existing flat rate charge to one in which subscribers will be asked to pay a rental fee for the instrument installed in their residences and offices, and a fixed rate per message. The company argues that the change is necessitated by the growth of the company's services, and that it is a more equitable method of charging as calculated to make the large users of the telephone pay in due proportion to the amount of service rendered. The letter is as follows:—

Dear Sirs,

Under Clause 12 of the Franchise Agreement between this company and the Council, the company's tariff of charges is subject to quinquennial revision and this revision comes into effect on January 1, 1930.

From the accounts published by this company, copies of which have been sent into the Council annually and also from the budget estimates which have been sent periodically to the Council, it will be seen that there is a need for a revision of these charges, and the company, therefore, asks the Council for a revision of its tariff of charges.

In support of its request, the company is now preparing the necessary data to submit to the Council, but would like to put before the Council the chief request which is now made and which involves a fundamental change in its existing conditions governing the supply of telephone service.

The company's tariff of charges at present is based on what is known as a "Flat Rate Service" and the company requests that the basis of its charges should in future be on a "Message Rate Service".

#### The Terms Defined

To enable a clear view to be taken of the points of each service it would be as well to explain precisely what each term implies.

> The Flat or Unlimited Service Rate is a fixed annual charge which entitles the subscriber to an unlimited number of calls.
>
> The Messrs. Rate is a fixed annual charge for the installation, and a uniform charge for each call.

Under "Flat Rate" a subscriber is charged an annual rental for the use of his telephone irrespective of the number of times he may use it. The basis arriving at the amount of annual rental to be charged is the average number of calls put through all telephones of a system, which means that the subscriber who uses his telephone 100 times a day pays the same rental as a subscriber who uses his telephone only twice a day (Classification may be made of course between the business and residential telephone.)

Under "Message Rate" a subscriber is charged an annual rental for his telephone and then pays a uniform charge for each call put through his telephone, which means that the subscriber who uses his telephone 100 times a day will pay the same annual rental as the subscriber who uses it only twice a day, but he will pay 50 times more for the use he has made of his telephone than the subscriber who only uses it twice a day. In other words, each subscriber will pay only for the service he receives.

#### The Flat Rate System

The term "Flat Rate" in telephone service ordinarily means the manner of charging for service which consists of making a fixed charge per year for furnishing the subscriber with a telephone instrument in his place of business or residence, and a suitable line or lines and means for connecting, so that he may converse with other subscribers at will. This price is a survival of the idea that a telephone company rents apparatus and telephone lines, and is based upon the theory that the cost of providing service for any subscriber to a particular class of service will be very nearly equal to the average cost in that class of service. The subscriber with this arrangement is authorized to make as frequent or infrequent use of his telephone as his requirement or convenience warrants and all subscribers of the same class are presumed to pay the same price. The warrant for this equality in the price charged subscribers who may make use of their telephones in widely different degrees lies only in an assumption that the expense of the service is almost altogether a matter of providing the lines and the apparatus, and the cost of providing each subscriber's service is practically independent of the number of times the instrument may be used for communications.

#### The Company's True Function

By "Message Rate" is ordinarily meant a service which is carried on upon the assumption that the telephone company is organized for the purpose of giving telephone service as distinguished from the renting of instruments and lines. This is clearly the proper duty of the telephone company. The provision of instruments and lines, and the other articles of equipment of the telephone company, is made purely for the purpose of enabling subscribers to transmit messages between each other with the greatest practicable convenience and despatch. It is, therefore, the transmission of messages which constitutes the duty of the telephone company, and the message rates go upon the assumption that the telephone company should be paid for the performance of this specific duty.

#### Charge for Service Rendered

The ideal method of charging for telephone service is obviously to charge each customer in proportion to the service he receives from the company, and to make the charges of all customers as low as is consistent with the operation and maintenance of the property, and the payment of a fair return on the money invested. When flat rates are charged, two classes of subscribers are ordinarily differentiated, namely (a) business and (b) residence. It is true that the differentiation between a business subscriber and a residence subscriber, which is oftentimes made, is justified on the ground that the residence use of telephones averages smaller than the business use, but no grading as between the different business establishments, or between one residence and another, can be made by that process when flat rates are adopted as the method of charging the subscribers. The result of this obviously must be, assuming that a company's total receipts are sufficient to pay for the cost of operating and maintaining its property and paying interest on the money invested, to give some of the customers on the flat rate a great deal more service than others receive, so that the smaller users manifestly pay more than their service should require while the larger users who keep their telephones constantly busy, receive a service of much greater value and expense to the company than is justified by the annual bills they pay. These large consumers under the flat rate also interfere with the traffic of the smaller users by keeping their lines so busy that the smaller users are unable conveniently to get into conversation with the busy lines, thus causing unavailing calls for connections, which are expensive to the company and annoying to the subscribers.

The greatest range of rates that it is possible to make with the flat rate arrangement is relatively small, the difference between the highest paying flat rate customer and the lowest paying flat rate customer being comparatively small, and this tends to retard telephone development and prevent its general use.

#### Reduction to Small User

The "Message Rate" arrangement manifestly makes it possible to reduce the price of the telephone to the small user to the smallest possible annual charge, that is, to a charge which is just sufficient to cover a reasonable interest and depreciation for the portion of the plant that must be set aside for the use of that individual user (or the average of the users in his particular class), increased by an amount which is proportional to the actual number of messages transmitted from his telephone in the year. It is only by this arrangement that large city service may be extended to the small business men and the small residence and apartment dwellers. When the message rates are introduced exclusively, and carried to their logical conclusion, it may increase the cost of telephone service to the largest business users, but these users are even then charged no more than the actual service rendered to them costs the company, plus an appropriate amount to represent interest on the investment; and it is an obvious business principle that each class of service should not only be satisfactory to the users, but should also return its reasonable proportion of remuneration to the company furnishing the service.

#### The Unavailing Call

It is found that if a line is used 11 times an hour it may be expected to be reported busy at lest twice during the hour to calling subscribers who desire to communicate with that line; but if it is used 21 times an hour it may be expected to be reported busy not less than ten times. This plainly shows that the unavailing calls increase in a tremendous ratio as the load on a telephone line increases.

Our study of the problem convinces us that a continuance of the flat rate telephone service would tend so greatly to increase the use-calls over the telephone and so overload the lines, that the unavailing calls would increase tremendously, and thus increase the annual expense of the service so largely that the average price per telephone would be given a tendency to rise instead of fall.

It is an accepted fact in telephone circles that the service per telephone costs more as the number of telephones connected with the plant increases. As the number of telephones increases, each subscriber has the opportinity to call upon more people by telephone, and the law of averages would indicate that the number of calls per day from each telephone should increase, thus making the service more expensive to the operating company, provided the service is flat rate service and unnecessary use of the telephone is not deterred by a message rate charge.

#### Larger System Smaller Charges

On the other hand, a different condition exists in connection with message rate service. With the message rate service the message is the unit instead of the rental of the instrument; and it is the message that the subscriber ought to pay for because it is for the purpose of sending his messages that he provides himself with a telephone. With message rate service, and a reasonable use of the telephone lines, the unavailing calls are reduced to a minimum. The number of calls per telephone per day, apparently, is not inclined to increase as the system increases in extent, but the total number of messages handled is approximately in proportion to the number of telephones. Under these conditions, the ordinary laws regulating the difference between the cost of producing articles in large and small quantities come into play, and the actual cost per message ought steadily to decrease. Since it is the messages that are paid for under the message rate system and the actual cost per message ought steadily to decrease as the system enlarges, the average amount paid by each subscriber will decrease if the subscribers limit the use of their telephones to their actual needs.

The difference thus arising between flat rates and message rates is very marked. The flat rate telephone user tends to increase his number of messages as the system enlarges, so that the average calls per day per telephone may be expected to increase and the proportion of unavailing calls also to increase. The consequence is that the company is forced to handle more calls per telephone as the system becomes larger and the price per telephone has to increase under flat rate charges; while the subscribers limit their use of the telephone to their actual needs under message rates and the number of calls per telephone does not have a tendency to increase as the system increases in size after it has reached a considerable development. Under these conditions the principle of wholesale production makes it possible for the company to reduce its cost of operating per message and thereby reduce the average price charged the telephone subscribers.

The telephone hanging on the walls appeals to the average telephone subscriber as constituting the total expense to the company through the maintenance of the instrument and lines. The maintenance and the interest on the equipment does constitute a considerable expense to the company, but a great deal of the expense to the company is due to the actual cost of handling each message.

#### The Unseen Increases

Moreover the more calls that are made per line, the larger must be the switchboards provided by the company for making connections for communication between subscribers' lines, since each operating employee can only take care of a limited number of calls per day, and if the number of calls per telephone increases, each operating employee can take care of the requirements of fewer lines. As the operating employees are increased, the switchboards must be increased at large expense to afford additional operators' positions, and all of this increases the annual expense for telephone service. The deterrent of a small charge per message, is sufficient to overcome much of this difficulty and to reduce the telephone service to a fairly uniform and business-like basis.

There is another feature which relates to the question of relative use by flat and message rate users of telephones. It is impracticable to connect all telephone subscribers in a great exchange system with a single office, and it becomes necessary to arrange means for transferring calls made by the lines in one office to the called for subscribers' lines in other offices. This is ordinarily denominated "trunking" the calls between the offices, and it involves a double expense for operators, since one operator is required to receive the call of the subscriber at the originating office and another operator is required to complete the connection to the called subscribers' line in the second office. As the system increases in number of telephones the proportion of trunked calls is likely to increase.

#### Flat Rate Unjustified

On the flat rate basis the telephone subscriber who makes a call over his telephone line 20 or more times per day (perhaps even 50 or 100 or more times) pays the same price as the subscriber who uses his telephone only eight or ten times a day, and, the flat rate being an average rate which enables the telephone company to come out at the end of the year with its expenses all paid and a balance to pay interest on its investment, it is obvious that the small user pays more for his telephone than his use makes necessary and the largest user pays less for his telephone than his service probably costs the operating company. This is so manifestly unfair that there can be no justification in maintaining a strictly flat rate telephone charge in large cities, with the present known methods of operating. Such charges for telephone service are as unjust as similar charges would be if made for electric light or gas.

It will be recognized as absurd to suggest that a gas company should charge a fixed rate for each gas burner in a place of business, regardless of the number of hours that the place of business is open. The difference between the amount of gas used per burner in a store that closes at 5.30 p.m. and in a saloon which closes at midnight, is so great that it is manifest that this flat method of charging would

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exercise the utmost injustice between customers, affording a long hour user a large amount of gas at a price which might not pay the company for the expense of the manufacture thereof, while the short hour user, paying the same price per burner, would be paying an extremely excessive price per cubit foot for the gas in order that the losses entailed by the long hour user should be recouped to the company. This method of charging was in vogue by electric light companies in the earlier days of electric lighting, before electric meters were reasonably perfected. It was then usual to charge business houses a fixed rate per incandescent lamp installed and connected to the lines, and residences a different and smaller rate per incandescent lamp installed, the assumption being that the residence would use the lights for fewer hours per day. This method of charging brought many electric light companies to the verge of bankruptcy, and as long as it was in vogue electric lighting remained a luxury. With the advent of charges for actual consumption (that is measured rate) electric light came within the reach of the greater proportion of people who now use it, and the expansion of the electric lighting service was brought to a reasonable mark.

In nearly every country throughout the world the system by which telephones were supplied to subscribers on a fixed annual rental—termed "Flat Rate" has been superseded by the system under which the subscriber pays for each call made—termed "Message Rate."

The change from "Flat to Message Rate" has been made for the following reasons:—

1.—It distributes charges equitably according to the use which each subscriber makes of his telephone and it permits of a cheaper service to the public.

2.—It prevents overloading of operators' positions which results in greater efficiency in the service and it prevents unnecessary use of the telephone with consequently less engaged lines and better efficiency in operating.

Apart from the subscribers' instrument and the line connecting him with the exchange, for which a rental is carged, the cost of providing telephone service depends entirely on the number of calls which determines the quantity of plant and the number of operators required.

The cost of operating does not diminish with quantity. It costs as much to operate 10,000 calls, whether they are made by one subscriber or by fifty subscribers Under the Flat Rate which permits of unlimited use of the telephone more plant and more operators are required to give the service. This means more operating costs but no corresponding increase in revenue unless at the expense of the small user. If the large user is to be given a preferential rate the small user must be overcharged to make good the deficit. Under message rate each user will pay for what he gets.

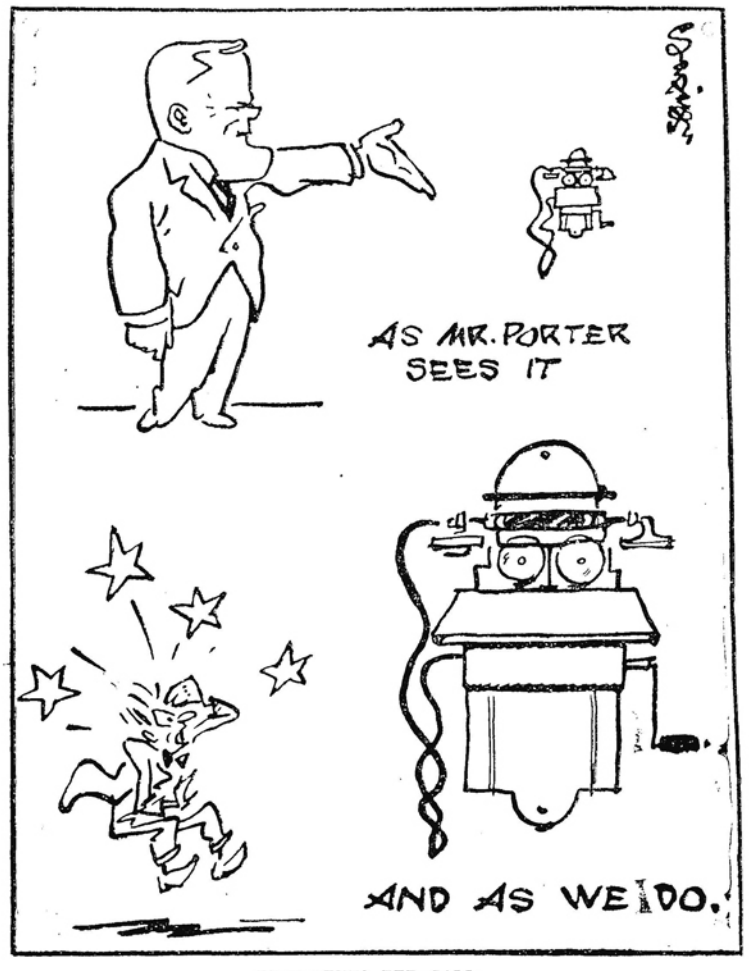
When a subscriber is placed on a Message Rate basis he immediately cuts out all unnecessary calls which immediately reacts on the efficiency of the operating. The operators' positions are not overloaded and the operator is better able to give a more efficient service. Also, on a message rate all calls from subscribers are recorded and this enables the lines on each operator's position on the switchboard to be evenly distributed so that no one position is overloaded and also enables a better supervision to be maintained on each position.

The flat rate has been condemned by Telephone Administrations, whether Government or Private Companies, in almost every country in the world. Commissions have reported against it in Germany, Australia, Canada, New York, and France, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Chicago, etc. One of the leading authorities in America has stated "Whenever and wherever the matter has been carefully and intelligently considered, the Flat Rate has been condemned.

The flat rate depreciates the quality of the telephone service It encourages the overloading of lines with outward calls and thereby increases the risk of the lines being engaged when other subscribers ask to be connected. It is essential, therefore, both for equality of treatment and efficiency of service that all subscribers should be on the same basis of charge.

### The Message Rate in Favour

The Message Rate is in vogue in nearly every country in the world.




FIVE CENTS PER CALL.

The rate is based on a charge made per annum as a rental on the apparatus supplied to subscribers which is calculated to cover the interest, depreciation and maintenance charges on the line and apparatus supplied to the subscriber and then a further charge of five cents per call, or any other sum as may be proved sufficient to cover the interest, depreciation and maintenance charges on plant at exchanges and the cost of operating the service.

Every care is taken to ensure that the record of calls is accurate. A call is not registered against the subscriber until the conversation is actually completed and the possibility of overcharge is reduced to a minimum. The charge is made to the subscriber on all outgoing calls from his line only—incoming calls being free.

In submitting this request to grant the Company a tariff of charges based on "Message Rate Service" my Directors would ask the Council to give the matter its most careful consideration and would support their request by enclosing an extract from a Report from the Select Committee on the Telephone Service 0—1922 which Committee was appointed by the British Government to inquire into the organization and administration of the Telephone Service and the method of making charges for which inquiry investigations were carried out wherever telephone service was in vogue.

It is necessary to prepare a great deal of data to arrive at the rates to be charged under "Message Rate" and my Directors, therefore, ask the Council for an early decision on the request that the basis of the Company's charges should be, in future, on a "Message Rate Service."

Yours faithfully.
(s) C. W. PORTER,
*Secretary and General Manager.*

***Owing to pressure on our space, the extract from the Report of the Select Committee on the Telephone Service is not published.—Ed.

INFORMATION has been received at the British Consulate-General that from July 1 consular fees will be collected at a rate based on the value of the Shanghai dollar instead of the Hongkong dollar. The rate fixed for the month of July is 1s. 8½d.

## WORK OF LESTER TRUST

### Proposals for Medical Research and Technical Institutes

In a special edition of the Municipal Gazette the following report with reference to proceedings under the Lester Trust is published:—

Lester Trustees.—Since the date of the last report, Mr. G. Morriss has returned from England and Mr. L. J. Cubitt has gone home on leave; the trustees remain as last reported.

Assets in United Kingdom, U.S.A. and Canada.—All these assets have been realized and the proceeds, including all income received, have been invested in British 5 per cent. War Loan. The profit on sale of the original investments has been credited to the residuary estate capital account. The funds now invested in London will be available for use partly as the nucleus of a superannuation fund for employees of the Lester Institutes and partly in pay for materials for the Institutes, to be purchased in England.

Residuary Estate Capital Account.—The sum now shown (Tls. 15,628,310.90) represents the final residuary value of the estate after realizing all assets abroad and adding all surplus income received up to the date of the balance sheet.

Henry Lester Scholarships.—As the result of an application to H. M. Supreme Court a decision was obtained in May, 1928, under which the Trustees were permitted to award a maximum of eight scholarships instead of six, each tenable for four years. The first examination took place on October 16, 17 and 18, 1928, under the management of the Scholarships Committee when the first two scholarships were awarded to:—

Phiroze Tata, Public School for Boys.

Doris von Tanner, Public School for Girls.

The Henry Lester Institute and Lester School.—The Advisory Committees appointed in 1927, having reported fully to the Trustees, ceased to function during the past year.

### Medical Research Institute

Dr. H. G. Earle, General Adviser to the Trustees, proceeded to Europe (via Australia by invitation from the Australian National Research Council) for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon similar institutions and their work. Following his report, definite plans are being worked upon with a view to commencing the building and equipment of the institute in the near future. As a result of an application to H. M. Supreme Court, permission was obtained to abandon the Chekiang Road site as being unsuitable for the purposes of the Medical Research Institute and to purchase another site in place thereof; the Chekiang Road site is now being developed with a rebuilding scheme as an endowment for the Lester Institutes and a new site has been purchased for the Medical Research Institute. Negotiations are in progress with the Trustees of the Lester Chinese Hospital to found a clinical research unit in the hospital for the purposes of the Medical Research Institute and if these negotiations prove successful, the permission of H. M. Court will be sought to sanction this scheme.

### The Technical Institute

In order to explore all modern methods of organizing and conducting an institute for technical education including "civil engineering, architecture and other useful and scientific knowledge" (as mentioned in Clause 15 of the will) the Lester trustees invited Professor W. Brown of Hongkong University to proceed to Europe, America, etc. to study and report upon methods there employed. As a result of the application to H. M. Supreme Court above referred to it had already been decided that the proposed technical institute might be built on the same site as the proposed Lester School and as far as possible attached to that school for purposes of economical and efficient management. As a result of Professor Brown's report, the Trustees are of opinion that the greatest difficulty will be to bring modern and efficient methods into line with purely local requirements, and they have therefore invited Professor Brown to visit Shanghai with a view to studying such local requirements, and are deferring further action connected with the proposed Technical Institute until they have received Professor Brown's next report.

Lester School.—The future organization and management of this School being to some extent bound up with the proposed Technical Institute, final plans for its building and organization have been deferred until the more difficult questions connected with the Technical Institute have been disposed of.

(Signed) G. MORRISS
W. NATION
A. D. BELL
R. E. S. GREGSON
*Lester Trustees.*

## ANOTHER DISPUTE ARISING

### Co-operation Between Police in Jeopardy

An *impasse* has been reached between the Settlement police and the Chinese authorities over the question of handing over prisoners wanted by the other party. The Provisional Court has held that a *prima facie* case must be made out against residents of the Settlement, should they be wanted by the Chinese authorities for alleged crimes. The Consular Body, as well, has held to the policy that residents of the Settlement should be afforded the protection of the Settlement authorities, and that more than the mere "say-so" of other parties must be produced before persons were handed over.

Relations assumed a potential gravity several weeks ago, when two alleged Communists were wanted, it is believed that they were Postal employees. Although they appeared in Court, sufficient evidence was lacking to justify their being handed over.

Relations between the police departments on the subject of carrying out raids in each other's territory have been very cordial in most instances in the past. Arrests have been made weekly, almost daily at times, in the territory of the other, and full facilities were granted to the visiting party. Hardly a complaint of lack of cooperation was ever heard.

During last week-end, however, Settlement officers made excursions into Chinese territory, and with the co-operation of the Chinese authorities took into custody more than 12 persons wanted for violent crime. The Chinese have refused to hand them over, and say that, until other arrangements have been made, they will continue to hold these prisoners.

## WATCHMEN OUTSIDE SETTLEMENT

### Campaign Against All But Employees of Bureau

According to the Chinese papers, the Commissioner of Public Safety for Greater Shanghai and the Shanghai District Kuomintang have addressed memoranda to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hsu Moh, drawing his attention to the many disputes which have been caused through the employment by various foreign companies having their works or godowns in Chinese territory, of Chinese and Sikh watchmen who are not members of the Public Safety Bureau. They point out that the most recent example was the fight between watchmen and workers in the Pootung plant of the British Cigarette Co. and suggest that the Foreign Commissioner should approach the various foreign Consulates with a suggestion that they should advise their nations to dispense with the services of these watchmen and engage in their places only employes of the Bureau of Public Safety. In this way, they say, disputes and troubles may be avoided and China's sovereign rights will be preserved.

In reply, Mr. Hsu Moh asks for a list of foreign godowns and works employing Chinese and Sikh watchmen who are not members of the Public Safety Bureau, in Chinese territory, so that he may request the foreign Consuls to order their nationals to employ only members of the Public Safety Bureau.

A suggestion has been made by Dr. Chu Min-yi, a well-known Kuomintang leader, for the establishment of a hospital locally where both native and western-trained medical practitioners may practise and undertake research work.

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## KIAOCHOW ROAD CAMP COURT MARTIAL

### Trial of Pte. Price in Respect of Death of Chinese

The court martial on Pte. Thomas James Price of the 2nd Bn. the Wiltshire Regiment in connection with the death of a Chinese hot water shop proprietor of Singapore Road following an affair outside the transport lines of the Kiaochow Road camp on May 19, was opened on June 24 at Yu Yuen Road Camp. The Court consisted of Lieut. Col. W. J. O'B. Daunt, 1st Norfolks, President; Mr. A. G. Mossop, Judge-Advocate; and Major R. P. Culver (Wilts), Major F. Higson (Norfolks), Capt. A. de B. Jenkins (R.A.M.C.) and Capt. J. B. James (Wilts.). Judge Shen watched on behalf of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. Mr. A. M. Preston appeared as counsel for the prosecutor, and Mr. Tycho Wing for the defence.

The accused was charged under two headings. First with committing a civil offence while on active service, i.e. manslaughter, in that on May 20 at the Kiaochow Road he unlawfully killed Tsang Shao-liang, a hot water shop proprietor of 601 Singapore Road. Or alternatively, with an offence against the person of an inhabitant of a country where he was serving, in that he struck Tsang Shao-ling with a pole on May 19 in Singapore Road. The accused pleaded not guilty to both charges, after he had stated that he had no objection to being tried by the officers whose names had been read out to him.

In opening the prosecution Mr. Preston briefly outlined the case. The two charges arose out of an incident which occurred on May 19, or in the Chinese calendar, on the 11th day of the fourth moon. The time was between 9.15 and 9.30 p.m., and the place the regimental transport lines of the 2nd Bn. the Wiltshire Regt., which are bounded on two sides by Kiaochow Road and Singapore Road, with a double gate into Singapore Road, and fences of the "usual Shanghai construction." The deceased was a hot water seller, with a shop within sight of the transport lines. Using a map which he proved later, he went in some detail into the nature of the camp and the lights round the gate, following this with a resume of the evidence he proposed to lay before the Court.

The first witness was 2nd Lieut. D. Doggrell of the Wiltshires, who proved a map of the camp and certain photographs of peculiar features of the camp. He was followed by Tsang Siao-mau, son of the deceased Tsang Shao-liang, aged 16.

#### Story of Deceased's Son

Under examination Tsang Saio-mau stated through an interpreter that on the night of the 11th day of the fourth moon he was sent by his father to buy some firewood from a shop in Penang Road.

Here Mr. Wing intervened and asked that the interpreter should stand further away from the witness, and that he should only give the witness's replies to questions and interpret questions. "I dispute everything this witness says," declared Mr. Wing.

Continuing, Tsang told the Court that, finding the firewood shop in Penang Road closed, he was returning to his father's shop by the way he had come—Penang Road, Wenchow Road, and Kiaochow Road—when in Singapore Road a soldier followed him as he was passing the camp, and called after him. The soldier, he said, dragged him back and when he tried to shout, caught hold of his throat. He dragged him into the camp and there tried to pull off his trousers. The soldier pushed him to the ground, while he shouted "Save life, save life."

Four more soldiers came out of the "premises" and they caught hold of his collar. He had a dollar which his father had given him to purchase firewood, and he dropped this. He managed to pick it up, but one of the soldiers snatched it out of his hand. Fortunately he had got it back, but it was taken from him again. He went to the gate and ran into the street, still shouting "Save life."

#### Arrival of the Father

His father heard him and came, meeting him just outside the gate. While he was telling his father that the soldier had snatched the money, the soldier who had dragged him in, whom he identified as the accused, came out. Five more soldiers also came armed with instruments, subsequently identified as broom-handles, and there was a struggle.

"What did your father do?" asked Mr. Preston. "He was foreman of a mill," replied witness. Mr. Preston: No, no. What he do when he went up to the soldier who came out first (the accused)? Witness replied that he was standing behind his father, but he knew his father did not start to fight, because he was empty-handed. He could not tell who had hit his father first. His father then ran towards the ditch beside the road and fell in. The soldiers followed him and struck him on the head and breast, until he was "without breath" and could not rise. Four soldiers then ran back into the camp, and two others remained and beat him where he lay. There were no bystanders present.

Witness then described reporting the matter to the police and later returning with them to the camp, where he found his shoes, which had dropped off while the soldier was dragging him in the camp. He identified the accused at a subsequent parade, but could identify no one else.

#### Witness Cross-examined

Mr. Wing cross-examined him in great detail on his evidence. Witness stated that it was the first time his father had ever given him a dollar to go and buy firewood. Previously he had not known where the firewood shop was, save that it was in Penang Road. He could not tell whether the gate of the camp was open or closed when the accused followed him in the road. The accused had dragged him from near the end of the fence to the gate.

Counsel asked how far that was. Witness: "The foreigners know very well how long the fence is; I only know that Singapore Road leads to Bubbling Well Road." It was finally established that, in witness's opinion, the distance was about the length of the court-room. During the dragging along the road and inside the camp, witness had cried "Save life" all the time.

Counsel examined witness closely on the exact time taken to drag him along and the exact position inside the camp fence. He also questioned him regarding the alleged attempt to take down his trousers. Witness said that when the other four soldiers arrived on the scene his trousers were disarranged, and Mr. Wing cautioned him that the other soldiers might have seen whether his trousers were disarranged or not. Witness stuck to his statement.

#### Of His Own Accord,

Mr. Wing then suggested to witness that he had gone into the camp of his own accord to pick up something, that he was not dragged in, and that he took off his shoes in order to make less sound. Witness denied these suggestions. Counsel suggested that no attempt had been made to take his trousers down.

Witness: Why should he not try to take them down? Counsel: Because he didn't want to.

Mr. Wing went on to suggest that the witness had heard a lot about compensation and he thought that the British would pay him something if he could prove a soldier killed his father. Witness: Who will give it to me? I have no power. Counsel: No, but you have the appetite, don't you.

The Judge-Advocate examined witness on where he was carrying his dollar and why he was so anxious to get it back. To the Judge-Advocate witness restated his uncertainty as to who had hit his father. He was not certain that the accused had struck him.

#### Soldier's Conflicting Evidence

Pte. Charles Henry Oram, 2nd Bn. the Wiltshire Regiment, described hearing cries in the camp and going to the rescue with another private. They were on picket duty. He had seen nothing out of the ordinary about the last witness's trousers. He and his comrade had put the last witness out of the gate, and shortly afterwards, seeing a crowd of 12 or 14 Chinese rushing towards the gate, had gone off to report the matter to the Provost Sergeant in the main camp. Witness stated that between first hearing the cries of the last witness and reaching the spot where Pte. Price was holding him about half a minute elapsed. They could not see where Pte. Price was holding the boy until they had passed a building which was in the way.

Dr. E. F. Duck, in charge of police hospitals, testified to examining Tsang Siao-mau and finding bruises and scratches on his neck, upper shoulders and wrists which were consistent with his being held by a stronger man and his resisting. There were no other signs of violence, he said.

Dr. T. Chen of the Lester Chinese Hospital described the deceased's injuries when he was admitted early on the morning of May 20 to the hospital, and Tsing Pao-sze, widow of the deceased, testified to finding her husband lying in a ditch at Singapore Road on May 19 "in a dying condition." She described his wounds and the clothes she was wearing.

At this point the court adjourned.

#### An Alleged Assault

The first witness on June 25 was Chang Ching-yuin, hot water coolie employed at Tsang Shao-liang's shop at 601 Singapore Road. He gave another version of the affair of the night of May 19 when Tsang was injured so seriously that he died the next day. About 9 p.m., he said, he was in the shop with his master, when they heard screams from Tsang Siao-mau coming from the direction of the foreign camp.

Tsang Shao-liang immediately ran towards the foreign camp, and witness followed a moment later, keeping seven or eight paces behind him. He heard Tsang Shao-liang ask a soldier at the gate of the camp what was the matter, and he saw two soldiers, one armed with a broom and the other with a pole, strike Tsang and knock him to the ground. Witness shouted "Save life," and ran away a little distance. He saw the soldiers beat his master until he "had no breath."

There were four other soldiers standing at the gate, he told the court. He did not see them strike Tsang Shao-liang. He was able to identify the accused in court as one of the men he had seen at the camp that night. When asked the length of the pole used to beat Tsang, he estimated it as from where he stood to the partition at the end of the court-room, a distance of about 18 feet or more.

Mr. Wing cross-examined at length and in detail. The witness said he had not identified accused at any previous parade, because he had not been asked to. He had not told the police that he could identify any of the soldiers concerned in the alleged assault. Mr. Wing cross-examined him on some supposed discrepancies between his evidence and that of Tsang Siao-mau, and between his evidence and his previous statement to the military and the police. Witness appeared to find difficulty in understanding the drift of the questions, so much so that Mr. Wing remarked: "Every time I ask you a question you give me a different answer."

The Judge-Advocate also questioned witness on his reasons for not stating before he saw the accused in custody in court that he could identify those concerned in the assault. The court asked whether witness was present at the identification parades held by the police and the military. Accused replied that he was.

#### Private Taylor's Evidence

Pte. George Henry Wakeham, 2nd Bn. the Wiltshire Regt., who was on picket duty in the transport lines at the time Tsang Siaomau's screams were first heard, gave evidence corroborating that of Pte. Oram the day before, and Pte. Edward Taylor, also on picket duty at the same time, was heard before the tiffin adjournment.

Pte. Taylor stated that he was on duty "haying up" the mules at the far end of the horse lines when he heard the screams. He had gone to the entrance of the stables and seen Ptes. Oram and Wakeham pushing a small boy out of the camp gate. He did not see Pte. Price, the accused. He saw Ptes. Oram and Wakeham go out, and about three minutes later heard shouts of Chinese from the road. He did not investigate the cause of the noise, but went on with his duty of "haying up" the mules. He saw no one until the Provost Sergeant arrived.

#### The Boy's Identification

Lieut. Edward D. G. Strong, 2nd Bn. the Wiltshire Regt., was called to give evidence and stated that he had been the orderly officer the night the affair took place and that after being told of an incident in which a Chinese was injured by a soldier he had gone to the house on Singapore Road. He found an "apparently unconscious Chinese on the floor with three marks on his head."

Witness then returned to the camp accompanied by a small Chinese boy whom he had met at the house and who told him that he had been assaulted by a soldier. The witness then called an identification parade and the boy identified the accused as the man who had assaulted him, and who had pulled him into the compound.

The witness stated that "the accused was drunk and there was a mark on his left cheek bone as though he had been struck. It was bloody. I asked him several questions then I had him placed under arrest and put in the guard house."

Sergeant Robert Witts, 2nd Bn. the Wiltshire Regt., was the next witness called and stated that he had been told of the affair shortly after it had happened and that he had accompanied the previous witness to the house on Singapore Road. His testimony largely corroborated that of Lieut. Strong and he was present when the accused was placed under arrest. Witness said the accused "was drunk."

He had been left at the house by Lieut. Strong "to watch the Chinese, I suppose, and see they didn't give him anything to help him on his way" Questioned as to what he meant, witness replied that he thought the Chinese "might do the unconscious man some harm."

Sgt. Herbert Woodman, 2nd Bn. the Wiltshire Regt., said that he was in charge of the transport lines and that there had been frequent complaints of young Chinese boys entering the camp and stealing things. A short time ago a man was arrested for stealing part of the wooden fence and had been convicted in the Chinese court. On the night of May 19 he had been told that a Chinese had been "knocked out" at the entrance to the camp by a soldier but he knew no more about the matter.

#### Accused's Evidence

The accused, Pte. Thomas James Price, 2nd Bn. the Wiltshire Regt., was then called to give testimony and said that he had been seven years in the Wiltshire Regiment and his conduct sheet was put in evidence.

On the night of May 19 he had "had some beer but I was not drunk." He denied that he had gone out in the street after the young boy, that he had dragged the child into the camp and that he had pulled his trousers down.

He said that he was in the camp latrine when he heard a rustling noise by the fence outside and on going out he had seen the young boy who had just climbed through a hole in the fence. He called on him to stop but the boy ran farther into the compound and the accused had chased him and caught him by the shoulders. He did not strike him, but the boy was frightened and "set up a great squealing."

The pickets, Ptes. Wakham and Oram came up and the accused turned the boy over to them. They led the boy out to the Kiaochow Road gate and the accused followed on behind. He opened the gate and pushed the boy out and as he was trying to close the gate when a crowd of Chinese appeared and came up to him. The other soldiers had meanwhile retired and there was no one around in the compound.

The accused had a difficult time with the gate, it was heavy and would not shut easily and as he was struggling with it one of the Chinese in the crowd struck him with a small stick over the left eye. He picked up a stick on the ground and struck back and he saw that he hit the man, though he could not tell who he was, other than that he was one of the crowd. The stick was a small one and the accused thought it was a broom-handle "about two feet long."

He promptly closed the gate "as the Chinese were shouting" and went to bed and the next thing he knew he was confronted by Lieut. Strong and shortly after put in the guard house.

He did not use the pole that was to hold the gate closed and he was sure he only struck the man once. He did not report the matter as he did not think it was important and there was no one around who had seen the affair. He was positive he had only struck the man once.

The prisoner was then remanded.

#### Counsel's Arguments

In his closing address on June 26, Mr. Preston outlined briefly the nature of the charges and dwelt on the facts which were established and undisputed. These were that Tsang Shao-liang, the hot water shop proprietor, had died at 9.40 a.m. on May 20 in the Lester Chinese Hospital from a fractured skull. He described the injuries. The deceased had been found in a ditch by his widow. The lamps in the neighbourhood adequately lighted the place so that people could see what was going on. Tsang Siao-mau, the dead man's son, had been in the transport lines of the camp with the accused, shouting "Save Life." He had been let out by Ptes. Oram and Wakeham still shouting. His father and the hot water coolie had gone to the camp. These facts were uncontested.

He then outlined briefly where there was conflict of evidence among the witnesses for the prosecution. He said that there was no charge in reference to the boy's story of what happened inside the camp, but nevertheless it had an important bearing on the case. He compared the boy's story with the accused's, and left it to the court to decide which was the more probable. If the boy's story was true, it had a bearing on the subsequent events, he said.

#### Death as Result of Blows

He said there was an irresistible assumption that the deceased had died as a result of blows from one or more persons at the camp. There was a great discrepancy in accounts of what actually transpired and what fighting took place. He touched upon the condition of the accused who, on the evidence of two witnesses, was "drunk."

After elaborating on various differences in testimonies, counsel reminded the court that in the case of Chinese witnesses such as they had heard, who were of the poor class and low mentality, there was the difficulty of interpretation and fear, and it was possible that some of their contradictions might be due to these. After elaborating further on the question of discrepancies in the evidence, counsel said that in law it was not necessary for him to prove that the blow was struck by the accused; it was only necessary to prove that he had acted with others or alone. The fact of the blame being shared by another did not relieve one of the blame, he said. In regard to the second charge the same remarks applied. The accused had stated himself that he struck the man.

#### The Desire for Money

In his reply Mr. Wing complimented Mr. Preston on the very fair way he had conducted the prosecution. He said that it was not a question of the death of Tsang Shao-liang the court had to consider, but all that mattered was whether the accused was responsible. It was the burden of the prosecution to establish the facts.

By his admission that some of the contradiction of the Chinese witnesses might be due to interpretation and fear, counsel contended that the prosecution threw overboard half its evidence. The prosecution realized that "the whole of the Chinese evidence is a tissue of lies from start to finish." To counsel for the prosecution's reasons for contradiction, misinterpretation and fear, he might add greed, the desire of the Chinese to get money for themselves.

He then went into Tsang Siao-mau's story which he called "blatant lies." He touched upon points where, he said, it was impossible that the boy's story could be true. He suggested that the court should regard all the boy's evidence in the light of the first part of it, which was false. The hot water coolie who gave evidence he described as "the most hopeless liar ever introduced into a court of justice." He had spent three hours trying to get something out of him and the man had lied from start to finish.

The accused made an honest statement to Lieut. Strong, the orderly officer on the night in question, that he had struck a Chinese. If he had not done that,

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there would have been no case at all. It proved that the accused was not a man who lied. In this case it was a question who struck the first blow. He submitted that the accused had no motive for striking the Chinese, but the Chinese had one for striking the accused, if he believed that the accused had stolen his son's dollar. He concluded by remainding the court of the accused's good character.

The Judge-Advocate reviewed the facts at some length. In regard to the charge of manslaughter he explained the law, showing that if the court were convinced that the accused had been one of others who with one idea had set on the Chinese and beaten him so that he died, he was guilty in law of manslaughter. They had to be satisfied on the common idea. He quoted a number of legal cases in support of this.

### Court's Decision

The court was closed for 40 minutes and then returned a verdict of acquittal on the second or alternative charge. The accused's character, good conduct sheet, and particulars of service were then given to the court by Lieut. Wilkinson, Adjutant of the 2nd Bn. The Wiltshire Regt., and Mr. Wing addressed the court on the accused's behalf, pleading that they should deal lightly with him. The relations between the troops and the Chinese were of mutual consideration and good will, he said. This was not an example of acts of brutality by the soldiers, and he asked that the court should treat it as they would the same offence at Home.

The verdict on the first charge will be made known subsequently.

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## ELECTRIC SHOCKS FOR PRISONERS

### Report of a New Machine Purchased by Chinese Police

The Chinese police, according to accounts in several Chinese papers have bought an electric machine, which will be used to torture prisoners. The articles in these journals say that this is being done "in emulation of the plan adopted by the Police Stations of the International Settlement."

Capt. R.M.J. Martin, Acting Commissioner of Police, said when questioned on this point, "There is nothing in it; it is not done, and furthermore, it would not be permitted. Prisoners at times in the Provisional Court assert that they have been tortured, but the Court, after investigations, has exonerated the police. There is nothing in this assertion."

The article which follows is reprinted from the "China Times."

Colonel Yuan, Director of the Bureau of Public Safety of the Greater Shanghai Municipality, in view of the prevalence of kidnapping and robbery cases, is of opinion that nothing short of the severest punishment will deter the rampancy of these marauders and preserve the peace of the public. Owing to non-application of corporal punishment in trials of such cases, persuasive means have usually failed to bring forth any confession, resulting in inability to learn the true facts of any case. As it would be contrary to the order of the National Government to apply corporal punishment which is being prohibited, he has proposed and General Chang, the Mayor, has approved, the purchase of an electric torture machine to extort confession "in emulation of the plan adopted by the Police Stations of the International Settlement." One electric machine has now been bought, which has two terminal wires connected with its two poles, the positive and the negative. At the end of each wire, is a metal holder attached. A prisoner is stripped of his clothes and placed naked on a bamboo ladder with his body and limbs all tightly tied thereto. The prisoner's hands are placed in front of his bosom and his palms are to hold the two metal terminals, after which the current is set on, passing through his whole body and causing such an unendurable sensation that even the strongest and the fiercest robber will directly make confessions without more ado.

Towards female prisoners, a slightly different treatment is meted out, as the machine has an adjustment to regulate the voltage according to the physical condition of the prisoners, generally 60 units being applied in the case of a female offender.

Articles of a similar nature appear in the "Eastern Times" and "Sinwanpao", these alleging that similar apparatus has been for some time in use in America and Europe. The "Sinwanpao" states that dry cells are used so that no injury will be inflicted.

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## ANOTHER DESCENT ON THE "WHEEL"

### Police Search for and Arrest Mr. del Valle

Acting on a Mexican consular warrant, endorsed by the Spanish consulate, the police arrested Mr. G. F. del Valle on June 21 on a charge of being a partner and co-manager of the "Wheel," 151C Bubbling Well Road. Mr. del Valle was detained at Central Police Station, pending attempts by his counsel, Dr. O. Fischer, to obtain bail.

Police were seeking Mr. del Valle all day, but it was not until about 8.40 at night that they laid hands on him. Mr. del Valle is reported to have then declared that if he had known that the police were looking for him he would have given himself up long before. The police called at his flat at 6 a.m. yesterday morning, but found that he was out. Subsequent calls met with the same answer from the "boy," and at about 6.30 last evening the police decided to break open Mr. del Valle's flat, which is just below the "Wheel," and ascertain for themselves if he were present.

Not finding him, the police were more or less bound to place a guard over the place, according to their own account, and at a few minutes before a quarter to nine o'clock, Mr. del Valle returned. He was immediately arrested and taken to Central Station.

Police went over his apartment and found very little of an incriminating nature. In the "Wheel" itself there was only one Chinese attendant. The roulette wheels themselves were neatly packed away in boxes, a "North-China Daily News" representative was informed.

The "Wheel" was boarded up by the Municipal police yesterday evening, as was the apartment of J. F. Valle, who is alleged to be part proprietor of the establishment. In addition to securing the place with boards, the police stationed two guards at the door.

### The Police Visit

The warrant for the arrest of Mr. del Valle was signed by Mr. N. F. Allman, Consul for Mexico, and a party in which were Capt. R. M. J. Martin, Acting Commissioner of Police, Mr. R. C. Aiers, Director of Criminal Intelligence, Supt. Fairbairn, Chief-Det.-Inspr. Quayle, Det.-Inspr. MacDermott, and Sergt. Menzies, went in two police motor cars to the apartment, which is situated on the floor below the "Wheel." Inasmuch as a charge of threatening to kill a police officer has been filed against C. Garcia, the police held their weapons in readiness.

They knocked on the front door, which bears the name-plate of del Valle, and there was no reply. The police remonstrated with a possible tenant, but still there was no reply. Finally it was decided to break a window and obtain entrance. Having got inside the party made a thorough search of the apartment, but the man for whom they held the warrant was missing.

Having placed an officer there, the party went upstairs to the "Wheel" itself. On the door was a similar name-plate. Again it was found necessary to force an entrance. Inside everything was in an orderly condition, tables and chairs and other furnishings, but Mr. del Valle was missing. Much of the playing paraphernalia was neatly piled away in a large box.

### Keeping Everything Safe

The rear doors and windows were fastened shut, and it was decided, inasmuch as there was no tenant, that the place must be barricaded "to secure the contents, to keep them safe."

The police were on the premises for the better part of two hours, having arrived about 6.15 p.m. Shortly after eight o'clock, boards having been secured over the front door to the upper floor and several sergeants being detailed to keep watch over the premises, the other officers made their departure.

With the advent of the police who did their work unostentatiously, a large crowd of Chinese gathered. They lined both sides of the roadway, and occasionally one more daring than the others would open the front door, but on seeing foreigners, hurriedly withdrew and ran back to a place of apparent safety in the crowd. The throng was continually changing, but a large number of shop assistants from the vicinity, kept up the number of sightseers. They were orderly; however, and when Capt. Martin, who left some time before the main party, came from the door to enter his car, there was a general scattering.

Excepting for several newspapermen, the action apparently attracted no attention among the hundreds who passed in their cars, and only two gentlemen seemed curious enough to inquire what the trouble was.

### Raid On 5 Yates Road

A further addition to the recent sensational happenings in connection with the campaign against gambling in Shanghai took the form of a raid by the Police on 5 Yates Road apparently occupied by a Mr. Fournier, Mexican, who admitted to the Police, it is stated, that he was owner and proprietor of the place. He was arrested on a warrant issued by the Mexican Consular Court.

Late on June 21 a raiding party headed by Capt. R. M. J. Martin, Asst. Com. Aiers, and Supt. Fairbairn in charge of the Reserve Unit proceeded by motor truck to a spot in the rear of the "Wheel," then into an alleyway, and over a wall with glass along its top, into a compound in which is situated the red brick house known as No. 5 Yates Road. Others of the party rushed in viâ the Yates Road entrance.

In the compound about 20 motor cars were found parked. The party entering from Yates Road found the front door securely locked and immediately burst it in.

On the first floor the party found five tables at which a game of dice, called "odd and evens" was played together with a large number of chips. There were about fifty men in the room, mostly Chinese, whom the police herded up to the top floor where they discovered five tables of roulette, and about twelve foreigners present, mostly Russians.

To these people Capt. Martin explained that they would be allowed to go on putting up bail of $500, the police having brought bail books and receipts for the purpose of effecting this arrangement. Only two of the foreigners took advantage of this privilege, one of whom claimed to be Spanish, although, when questioned, he admitted he was born in Shanghai.

Mr. Aiers warned these allowed out on bail that they would have to appear at their respective consular courts this morning, and in the event of their failing to do so, said that warrants would be sworn out for their arrest.

Some forty, or so boys, alleged to be assistants, were also arrested, and will, we under stand, be charged with aiding and abetting the keeping of a common gaming house.

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## OUTER MUNICIPAL ROADS

### Measures Formulated by Chinese for Their Recovery

Shanghai, June 21.

Measures for the taking over by the Chinese authorities of the various roads laid out by the International and the French Municipal Councils beyond the limits of the International Settlement and the French Concession have been formulated by the Special Municipality of Shanghai and forwarded to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs for transmission to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

According to statistics compiled by the Special Municipality the total length of all the roads in question is 176.025 ft., of which 165,365 ft. are in the Western district and the remainder in the Eastern district.—Kuo Min.

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## LOCAL STUDENTS' OUTBREAK

### Demonstration by Scholars of Suppressed "Universities"

An angry outburst on the part of groups of students of the Nan-hua (South China), Ta-la (Continental) and Chien-hua (Strong China) Universities, against the Kuomintang and the National Government took place on June 23 and resulted in the arrest of no fewer than 17 students, one of whom was a Korean.

The three universities in question, it will be recalled, were suppressed six weeks ago by the Shanghai Municipal Police under instructions from the Shanghai Provisional Court, who, in turn had been requested by the National Government and the Shanghai District Kuomintang to do this because they were hotbeds of Bolshevism and were opened for the specific purpose of teaching Communist doctrines.

After the closing of the three institutions, the students addressed petitions to the authorities requesting that the seals should be removed on the ground that, since the doors were closed, they had been doing nothing and their studies were being interfered with. Incidentally, they said, they were losing much valuable time. Their "request" was ignored.

Subsequent events showed that they were not "doing nothing" and that their "valuable time" was not being lost and wasted. Angry at the police, the Provisional Court, the Kuomintang, the National Government—in fact, angry with everything and everybody—for closing the radical "universities", they established their headquarters in the French Concession.

### Bombardment with Stones

Shortly after noon on June 23, these students, bent on trouble and keen to avenge their "wrongs," filtered through the Settlement and proceeded to the various localities where the closed institutions are. These happened to be at 105 Avenue Road, 79 Sinza Road and in Kiaochow Road.

There were no seals across the doors of 105 Avenue Road. The students smashed in the door and then they started a regular bombardment with stones, breaking all the windows. Ten or twelve were noticed as ringleaders and they had 30 or 40 followers, who aided them considerably in their work of destruction. This done, they escaped. However, two arrests were made later. One man, a native of Honan, informed the police that he was not a student at all but a press correspondent and that he represented a newspaper in Szechuan. The other was a native of Szechuan, who said that he was a member of the Shanghai Artists Club.

The premises at 79 Sinza Road had previously been sealed by orders of the Shanghai Provisional Court. A party of students gathered outside between 3.15 and 3.45 p.m. and someone broke the seals, but it has not been possible so far to find out who did this. There was a policeman on duty at the time and he attempted to disperse the crowd but the latter were far too strong, for him and, realizing that discretion was the better part of valour, he withdrew to the nearest telephone and notified the Bubbling Well Police Station. The rowdies had smashed a number of windows by the time Sgt. Caldwell and Det.-Sgt. Vassilieff came to the scene. These officers at once made an inspection and they succeeded in arresting two students in the vicinity of 105 Avenue Road. This couple were searched and in the possession of one of them was found several distinctly radical posters of an anti-Kuomintang and anti-Government nature. This gang is believed to be the same as that which visited the Avenue Road place.

### Awe Inspiring Inspector

Orders were given for the Bubbling Well Station Reserve United to turn out and the district was thoroughly scoured but the efforts of these officers failed to effect the arrest of any more. However, several sympathizers approached the gates of Bubbling Well Station but, upon seeing the inspector in charge, they beat a hasty retreat.

The occasion, coupled with the anniversary of the Shameen incident, was observed by a large number of students at a meeting held near Singapore and Ferry Roads at 2.55 p.m. Violent speeches were made denouncing foreigners, denouncing the Kuomintang, the National Government and everything else excepting themselves and pamphlets were distributed relating to the Shameen incident. The police learned of this gathering and a strong party was sent to the spot. After dispersing the 200 listeners, they arrested 16 of the students, in addition to whom was the Korean already referred to. These men are now being detained in the Gordon Road Station.

At 3.55, a number of students forced open the gate of the Ta-la University in Kiaochow Road and, failing to secure admittance to the buildings, which had been sealed by order of the Provisional Court, smashed a number of windows. Four arrests were made.

### Students Imprisoned

The students responsible for the troubles were charged at the Shanghai Provisional Court before Judge Loo and Mr. C. D. Meinhardt, the Senior Consul's Deputy, on June 24 and presented a dejected appearance.

In one case a teacher and 15 students were charged with disturbing the peace by holding a meeting on a piece of waste land off Singapore Road. Here about 200 people were in attendance and accused were charged with unlawfully inciting them to commit breaches of the peace.

Det.-Sgt. Sampson said that when he arrived on the scene, he saw some of the accured addressing the meeting and others distributed pamphlets, some of which were found in their possession at the time of their arrest. Others were seen throwing the leaflets into the air and shouting "Down with Imperialism" and "Down with the Kuomintang". Witness and his comrades dispersed the gathering and arrested accused.

Mr. Paul Ru, assistant Police Advocate, prosecuting, said that the Kuomintang was the only national organization in China and if accused wanted to overthrow this, they must be guilty of the charge.

Various excuses were given by accused, all of whom denied being present to disturb the peace. A few examples are "I was not concerned; I went to borrow some money", "I was only passing at the time", "I went to see a friend", "A friend told me to go there but I remained some distance away", "I went to tell a friend I was going home", "I had just got out of a ricsha when I saw a crowd and heard shouting so I went to see what was the matter" "I had just arrived from Peking." "I came here from Szechuan to study", "I only arrived from Canton a few days ago and lost my way", "I was going the other way when I was arrested," etc.

P. S. Winson said that the crowd looked ugly for a time. They shook their fists at him.

Accused were sent to prison for ten days each.

A newspaper reporter and a student were remanded on the following charges:—"Entering enclosed premises at 105 Avenue Road," "Causing mischief by destroying property and breaking 13 panes of glass," and "Creating disturbances".

Four students likewise were remanded, the charges against them being, that they unlawfully interfered with the lawful discharge of public duties by disfiguring seals affixed to 139 Gordon Road by order of the Shanghai Provisional Court; with breaking and entering the premises at this address; with damaging the premises and panes of glass; and with putting people in fear of injury.

The students who attacked 79 Sinza Road were similarly charged and also remanded.

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## SHANGHAI-NANKING AIR MAIL SERVICE

### Inauguration to Take Place First of Next Month

Shanghai, June 21.

Inauguration of the air mail service between Shanghai and Nanking is expected to take place on July 1 it is learned from the Ministry of Communications. Before the completion of the aviation field at Chengju, which will be the Shanghai terminus of the air line, the Hungjao Aerodrome will be used by the Ministry of Communications temporarily.—Kuo Min.

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## GARBAGE DUMPING PROBLEM

### Chinese Joining in Chorus of Criticism of Council

The dumping of rubbish into the Whangpoo by the Shanghai Municipal Council was the subject of a letter addressed to the Council by the Chinese Ratepayers Association. This says that the Council has ignored its responsibilities and the importance of protecting the health of the general public, and it has obstructed the Whangpoo River, by dumping refuse into the river. Such action, they say, is backward and far from being progressive.

"We have received a letter from the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Public Health saying that you have employed coolies to dump the rubbish into the Whangpoo because your own contractors have gone on strike," says the letter. "Upon investigation, we find this to be true so we now wish to draw your attention to the fact that all the people living on the river fronts and on passing craft are Chinese who have to depend upon the river for their water supply. This illegal action of yours, therefore, is detrimental to all municipal principles relating to public health.

"The Whangpoo, moreover, is an important waterway and, whilst works are going on towards its conservancy, the Council has dumped refuse into it. A notice, therefore, has been inserted in the press warning the public against drinking water from the river.

#### A Thorough Scolding

"Judging from the fact that you have set aside Tls. 889,530 for public health work in 1929, you have paid special attention to the health problem, but unfortunately you have not devised means for the proper disposal of refuse and have dumped this into the river just as uncivilized people have done in the past. We do not think it right that the Council should adopt such tactics.

"Residents of the Settlement are heavily fined if they are found dumping rubbish on the roads. This is only right for the sake of public health and traffic facilities. But now that you yourself are dumping rubbish into the river, what will you say if the residents dump their refuse in the streets?

"You are therefore requested to devise proper means to dispose of the refuse without delay and to stop dumping it into the Whangpoo."

#### Chinese Official View

A representative of the city government of Greater Shanghai has asked us to publish his views on the matter as follows:—

As regards Lunghua Point is stated that while it would, of course, be a comparatively easy course for the S.M.C. to pursue by dumping into the neighbouring areas what was not wanted in the Settlement, the health of the inhabitants living in or near those areas should also be given due consideration. The Chinese authorities were forced to make temporary use of the land there for the disposal of garbage from native quarters, because financially, they were not in a position to instal the much needed incinerating plant, but they never thought of dumping any of the garbage into the Settlement. Furthermore, he said, the place at Lunghua Point was limited in area, while the quantity of refuse from the Settlement was ever increasing. Unless, therefore, a stop be put to the inconsiderate measure of the S.M.C., they would soon be confronted with a very serious situation.

#### Roads and Garbage

The pollution of the water in the Soochow Creek in consequence of the dumping of garbage there would likewise create a serious menace to public health and the disposal of refuse in the Whangpoo River would simply counterbalance the work done by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board.

With the enormous amount of revenue collected annually in the Settlement, the S.M.C. should not have delayed the fundamental and permanent solution of the problem of refuse disposal until it was awakened to the immediate necessity of installing an incinerating plant by the Chinese authorities who were compelled to adopt the latest decision by virtue of the law of self-preservation.

The problem could have been solved long time ago by the S.M.C., had it applied to the scheme of installing an incinerating plant but a portion of the expenditure incurred in the construction of extra-concessional roads in contravention of treaty stipulations and in disregard of the more important and urgent measure, namely public health.

## THE SINO-JAPANESE SOCIETY

### Social Activities Resumed in a Brilliant Function

Since the settlement of the political questions between China and Japan and the restoration of friendly relations between the two peoples, the directors of the Sino-Japanese Society have decided to resume the activities of the organization, which are purely of a social character.

At the first monthly tiffin held at the Japanese Club on June 15, which was well attended by both nationalities, the directors and officers whose terms expired in October, 1928, were authorized to act for the balance of the present year, that is, up to October next, when the election for the ensuing period will take place.

The following are the directors:—Dr. David Z. T. Yui, President, Mr. Hsu Sing-Loh, Vice-President, Mr. K. Fukushima, Vice-President, Mr. Wm. Yinson Lee, hon. secretary, Mr. G. Miyazaki, Hon. Secretary, Mr. O. S. Lieu, Mr. S. Y. Yeh, Mr. S. D. Ren, Mr. S. C. Chu, Mr. Sumin Li, Mr. T. Funatsu, Mr. G. Okada, Mr M. Yonesato, Mr. T. Tanabe.

On June 22, the house of Mr. K. S. Lieu on Rue Ratard was the scene of a brilliant gathering of over 150 leading Chinese and Japanese business and professional men with their ladies. A dinner was served in Chinese style presided over by Dr. David Z. T. Yui, President of the Society, and among the official guests were Mr. T. W. Kwok who represented Mr. Hsu Moh, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, who was absent in Nanking, and Mr. S. Uyemura, Consul-in-Charge of the Japanese Consulate General.

There were no formal speeches, as the function was in the nature of a conversazione, with a number of Chinese and Japanese items of entertainment, including music and dancing in the ball-room. The arrangements were in the hands of Mr. Wm. Yinson Lee (Chairman), Mr. K. Fukushima, Mr. O. S. Lieu, Mr. Sumin Li, Mr. C. Sakurazawa, Mr. T. K. King and Mr. Y. Ikeda.

## SNAKE STORY FROM WOOSUNG

### Local St. Patrick With an Eye to Profitable Business

Another snake story was contained in the Chinese newspapers last week.

Recently, says the "Shunpao," there arrived at Woosung a professional snake catcher who promised to rid the district of all its snakes within a very short time. Within two days, he caught as many as 60 serpents. No matter where the snakes concealed themselves, says the report, he was able to discover their hiding place by means of smell and to bring them out and kill them.

His method of drawing the snakes out of their holes was to put a certain medicine at the entrance and they would at once come forth. The catcher then smeared his arms and hands with another kind of medicine and, when the snakes came out, he would touch them with this medicine and they would lie down without offering any resistance.

According to statements alleged to have been made by this man, he sells the snakes to Japanese for medicinal purposes and they bring high prices, which makes it a profitable profession for him.

The man, concludes the report, is still at Woosung.

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THE Shanghai District Kuomintang has issued a circular demanding the immediate and unconditional retrocession of Weihaiwei.

## OBITUARY

### Mr. H. H. Girardet

We regret to announce the death of Mr. H. H. Girardet, who was for many years in Shanghai connected with Reiss & Co. Mr. Girardet passed away in Liverpool on June 19 after a very brief illness. It is known that he was in good health a short time ago, when he took part in the golf competition arranged for old China residents at Aldeburgh, when the photograph we reproduce was taken.

Mr. Girardet came to China in 1907 with Reiss & Co. and retired in 1923, since when he has been connected with Reiss Bros., Liverpool cotton brokers. During his time out here he made a reputation for himself as a brilliant financier, and he played an important rôle in the Settlement. He was elected to the

The Late Mr. H. H. Girardet.

Municipal Council in 1920 and 1921 and was prominent in the social life of the port.

A keen sportsman, he was a member of "A" Co., S.V.C. and was known on the rugger field. He was a member of all the principal local clubs.

He leaves a wife and two sons at Home, to whom sympathy is due in their bereavement. The two sons are still at school in England.

### Mr. E. Siebert

We regret to announce the death of Mr. E. Siebert of Messrs. Siemssen & Co., 60 Kiangse Road, which took place on June 22 after a comparatively short illness. Up to a month ago Mr. Siebert attended his office regularly and appeared in the best of health. He was 59 years of age when he died, and is survived by a brother and sister, both of whom are in Germany. He was born in Marinberg in East Prussia.

Mr. Siebert had spent upwards of 35 years in this country, during which time he was always connected with Siemssen & Co. Before the war he took an active part in local social affairs and was keenly interested in outdoor sports, riding being one of his hobbies. He was a member of all the principal clubs, and later was still a member of the German Club and the German Garden Club.

His time in China was spent in Hankow, Shanghai, and Tientsin. Here he was prominent on the German Chamber of Commerce and while in Tientsin he served on the Council of the French Concession there.

The funeral was held on June 24 in the Hungjao Road Cemetery. A large gathering of friends were present, mostly from the German community. The Rev. E. F. Borst-Smith officiated. Mr. Boolsen, chairman of the German Chamber of Commerce, addressed the gathering at the grave side, on the life of Mr. Siebert. During the past eight months Siemssen & Co. have lost two partners, Mr. E. Siebert in Shanghai, and Mr. Arnold Fuchs at the end of 1927 in Hamburg. The bearers were Messrs. Rust; Otte; Jannings; Hasenohrl; Rawitz; and Puttfarcken.

There was a profusion of beautiful flowers while many friends elected to send donations for the benefit of the German Relief Society. Among those sending flowers were:—

Deine Trauernden Geschwister; Otto Struckmeyer; H. A. Siebs; Frau A. Fuchs; Herr und Frau W. Jannings; Herr und Frau E. Lundt; Dr. Otto Garrels; F. X. Hasenohrl und Frau; Junkers Flugzeug Werke A. G., Dessau; Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; Deutsch-Asiatische Bank; Deutsche Handelskammer; Deutsche Gemeinde Shanghai; I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt a/M; Poldihuette; Herr und Frau E. Kann; Jardine Engineering Corporation, Ltd; Angestellte Siemssen and Co. Hamburg, Tientsin, Canton, Hongkong, Hankow and Mukden; Herr und Frau P. Heimann; H. H. Bernstein; Rudolf Sterz; K. Tidemann; Musso, Fischer & Wilhelm; China Export-Import-& Bank Co., A. G.; A. Pannau & Co. Lyon; A. E. G. China Electric Co; E. R. Kammerer; Herr und Frau Gustav Rust; Paul von Schubert; Orenstein und Koppel A. G., Berlin; Max Hoerter; Sun Insurance Office, Ltd; Erdmann and Sielcken, Samarang; Mr. C. H. Varkevisser; Java China Japan Line; J. Nieuwenhuys; Herr und Frau F. Siemssen; Wilhelm Herthel; A. Reiss; Hans Tiefenbacher und Frau; R. Herbertz; Dr. E. Brackle; Curt Landgraf; Adolph Widmann und Frau; G. Leinung; Glathe und Witt; Yu Yatching; Fritz Horn; Behn, Meyer China Co., Ltd; Sapt Textile Products Ltd; R. Bahlmann, W. Bollmann; Erna Will; G. Martiny & Co; Paul Rickmers; J. Lambooy; E. Trock; L. Larsen; Ulrich Streib; A. Ehlers & Co.; White & Co.; J. C. Andersen & Co., Inc; Lacey & Cannan Ltd; Frau F. Lacher; Johann Hansen; H. Saegert; Waldemar Balthaser; A. Zickermann; Alfred Ulia; L. E. Moeller; K. Noellner; Otto Schneider; H. L. Ockermueller; M. Pfenninger; Arnold Koehler, W. Schulz and H. Groesser; A. C. Seidel; Herr und Frau Dr. Mueller; R. A. Kreulen; Gebr. Koerting, A. G.; Frau E. Gueltzow; Herr und Frau A. Hoettler; Jakob Grein; A. Rauchholz und Frau; K. O. Fuchs; Theodor Hohn und Frau; H. Borne; Tientsin; Herr und Frau Kahrweit; Frau Annie Schoch, Hankow; Herr und Frau Fast, Tientsin; Fou Foong Flour Mill Co., Ltd; Chain Chong Iron Co. Ltd; Pin Kee, Tayuanfu; Yien Zuh Sien, Tayuanfu; Chang Hong Zung, Tayuanfu; Sui Dah Iron Co; M. Ching Chong, Yuen Chong, Zung Chee; Koo Zee-fu; Chang Chen-hou und Staff; H. C. Loh; K. F. Yue; Y. S. Woo; F. L. Kao; W. P. Lee; H. C. Tsang; L. K. Wong; Die Chinesischen Angestellten der Export Abteilung, Import Abteilung, Technischen Abteilung, Versicherung Abteilung; A. E. G. Abteilung; Staff of the General Compradore; Angestellten des Godowns; Angestellte der Telegram Abteilung; Abteilung Poldi Stahlwerke; Chinese Staff of the Booking Department, Siemssen & Co., Shanghai; A. J. Zeruin; Dipl. Ing. Stotnarin, Woosung.

Among those who contributed to the German Relief Society were the following: Messrs. Hasenohrl; Rawitz; Purucker; Mazes; Pisarevsky; Volkart; Puttfarcken; Partier; Krieg; Boening; Deckert; Danielsen; Liedke; Schmidthals; Krueger; Collins; Walter; L. K. Ku; C. H. Ling; Ku Chung An; Ku Shing-yi; Kellermann; H. Dreyer; D'Aquino; Machado.

### Mr. Chun Fu-son

It is with much regret that we have to announce the death, which took place at his house at 6 Seymour Road at 10.30 a.m. on June 26, of Mr. Chun Fu-son, a well-known philanthropist and one of the best known Cantonese merchants in Shanghai.

The late Mr. Chun, who was a native of the Chungshan District of Kuangtung and a brother of Mr. Chun Bing-him, had been ill for several years, though, when he

Mr. Chun Fu-son.

celebrated his 70th birthday on June 6, he appeared to be hale and hearty and it was thought by everybody that he had fully recovered. Such, however, was not the case for he took a turn for the worse and passed away yesterday morning.

Deceased had been compradore of Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons for 38 years and he retired four years ago on account of old age and ill-health. As a sign of his respect in which he was held, this firm was closed for the day yesterday.

Mr. Chun was well-known for his philanthropic works. He was a director, founder or member of such institutions as the Cantonese Merchants Hospital, the Chapei Benevolent Society, the Chinese Red Cross Society, the Chapei Orphanage, etc., and he was ever generous in his donations and never was an appeal made to him in vain. As a business man, deceased was very astute and successful. Starting from poor beginnings, he worked his way up from the bottom rung of the ladder. Apart from being compradore of Messrs. Burkill & Sons, he was a director of the Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co., the Shanghai Fire & Life Insurance Co., the Bank of China, etc., and, on top of this, he gave much of his time to social activities, being a director of the Canton Guild, the Cantonese Merchants Association, the Cantonese Free Schools, the Cantonese Club and several hospitals and benevolent institutions.

Deceased leaves six sons—Kee C. Ki, Kaey, Kee-jack, Kee-bew and Kee-hing—and six daughters, all of the latter being married. His wife pre-deceased him some years ago.

## MOTORISTS, KEEP IN SETTLEMENT!

### Startling Experience of Mr. Gulick in Keswick Road

Shortly before 10 p.m. on June 24 a number of armed soldiers challenged the car which Mr. H. Gulick was driving northward along Keswick Road. Mr. Gulick instead of heeding the challenge "stepped on it," whereupon several of the soldiers lunged at him with their bayonets.

It is believed that about six soldiers were in the party. The soldiers were in the vicinity of Tunsin Road, where it will be recalled, Miss Thompson was killed in October last. Tunsin Road, it may be mentioned, joins Keswick Road 500 yards north of Great Western Road, the junction of the latter two being less than a half mile from the Columbia Country Club.

Mr. Gulick reported the matter to the Bubbling Well Police Station and a sub-inspector, some sergeants and detectives proceeded in the station car to the vicinity.

As they approached Tunsin Road they, too, were challenged by the soldiers, who by this time had got off the road and were on the railway track. One of the police officers shouted "What do you mean by this" and they stopped the car, not in response to the challenge, however. The soldiers told them that they had been ordered to stop all cars on these outlying roads and one of them admitted having stopped another foreigner not long before.

It will be recalled that not many months ago soldiers erected barricades on Hungjao Road and attempted to stop foreigners coming in from the Hungjao Golf Club, one of these was an assistant commissioner of police, who disregarded them and drove through.

During the past months the Chinese authorities have stationed soldiers on the intersection of Municipal Roads with the railway track, but after the first few days, these soldiers after having stopped a number of foreign drivers, discontinued the practice.

It is unofficially stated that for the time being and after dark the outlying roads may be considered unsafe for motorists.

## VICE-ADMIRAL WAISTELL HONOURED

### Granted K.C.B. in the Last Honours List

The news has been received here by means of recently arrived London newspapers of the inclusion in the King's birthday honours list of Vice-Admiral A. K. Waistell C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, who is made K.C.B. This news was not cabled out at the time, but appears in the honours list as published by "The Times" on June 3.

Vice-Admiral Waistell relieved Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt as C.-in-C. here at the beginning of the year. He has had a distinguished naval career, having commanded the destroyer flotillas of the Atlantic Fleet in 1922.23, and having been Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Assistant Chief of Naval Staff in 1923-24. From 1924 to 1926 he was in command of the First Cruiser Squadron. He received the C.B. and was mentioned in despatches during the Great War.

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## SENATOR DYER TO VISIT SHANGHAI

### To See Working of China Trade Act for Himself

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

St. Louis, June 23.

Senator Leonidas C. Dyer, Republican from Missouri and author of the China Trade Act, announced to-day:—

"Mrs. Dyer and myself are sailing on July 5 to visit our daughter, Mrs. Daniel Collins, in Shanghai. We are stopping off a week in Honolulu.

"I am naturally greatly interested in the workings of the China Trade Act, which is doing a great deal of good to our foreign commerce. I am also interested in the present situation in China."—United Press.

## WOOSUNG PIRATES STILL BUSY

### Leader of Thousand Cut-throats Imposing Protection Tax

Despite the fact that relentless action is being taken by the Chinese authorities to suppress them, the pirates around Woosung are as bold as ever and the crews of junks, sampans, etc., are in a state of constant fear.

A gang of about 1,000 cut-throats under the leadership of one Pan Ching-yung, who was formerly an officer of the Salt Smuggling Prevention Corps and an army officer under Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, are making it so hot that it is extremely unsafe for small craft to ply about the mouth of the Yangtze. Boats calling at Woosung from the neighbouring districts and the islands are made the prey of the gang, who are imposing a charge of $70 each for "protection" and a safeguard against further molestation. Many boats and junks arriving at Woosung, therefore, are seen carrying red flags which have been given to them by the pirates. In the event of attacks by pirate boats, they have only to wave these flags and they will be accorded protection. Whether or not the flags mean anything, we have so far been unable to learn.

In this connection, it is of interest to note that a gang of bandits, about 600 strong, are making their presence felt at Bankajao and Tsu poo, on the Yangtze, about 130 li from Shanghai. This gang is under the leadership of Sung Li-sz and Seng Hai-san, two notorious criminals, and it consists mostly of disbanded troops. So far, no action has been taken by the local authorities to suppress them.

## NO RICE COMING TO SHANGHAI

### Merchants Urge Rescinding of Recent Order

The action of the Kiangsu Provincial Government in forbidding rice merchants to ship rice from one district to another without first obtaining *kuchao* has caused the merchants of Wusih and other places to stop transporting the cereal to Shanghai since June 22 and the result is that the rice business in the interior has been paralyzed and the trade in Shanghai is seriously affected because most of Shanghai's stocks come from these places.

Though present stocks in Shanghai are said to be sufficient to last for several months to come, prices already are showing an upward trend. In north Kiangsu, the Chinese papers say, prices have soared considerably and have reached double last year's figures. There, the crops this year have been exceptionally poor and the people have had to depend on Wusih for their supplies.

In view of the seriousness of the situation, the rice merchants of Shanghai have addressed urgent petitions to the Kiangsu provincial authorities to rescind their order and they promise to undertake to see that no stocks are smuggled abroad.

The purpose of the order has not been made public, but it is thought that it was issued with a view to preventing smuggling to foreign countries, especially Japan.

## THE RETIREMENT OF MR. W. DORAN

### Old Resident With Good Fighting Record

Mr. W. Doran, an old Shanghai resident, who had been connected with Messrs. P. Heath & Co. since 1923, but who came to the port in 1909, has retired. He left in the Kashima Maru for Home on June 25. Among his other endeavours, Mr. Doran was an active member of St. Patrick's Society.

Mr. Doran came out from London for the tramway service in 1909 and resigned in 1922, at which time he held the rank of traffic superintendent. He then went home for a holiday, and returned to Shanghai in 1923. On coming back he joined Messrs. P. Heath & Co., with which firm he remained up to the time of his retirement.

Mr. Doran served throughout the South African War with the Field Artillery from 1899 until completion of campaign, receiving King's and Queen's Medals with clasps, Belmont, Modder River, Pearderberg and Johannesburg. He went home on leave in 1915 and immediately joined His Majesty's Forces, serving on the Western Front with the H.A.C. Infantry from January, 1916, until the declaration of the Armistice, receiving the Military Medal, General Service and Victory Medals. He left with the rank of quarter-master sergeant.

## NOVEL AGITATION COMMENCED

### Demand for Redress for Death in Police Encounter

The Nantung Fellow-countrymen's Association, at a meeting attended by 20 members, formulated a series of resolutions dealing with the death of one of their number on June 4, in Kwenming Road. He was shot by the police, while resisting arrest.

According to the police evidence at the inquest, conducted by the Provisional Court, wherein Deputy Hasegawa commented favourably on the gallantry of those concerned, the party was proceeding west along Tongshan Road near Paoting Road when they noticed two suspicious looking persons ahead whom they called on to stop.

Instead the two broke into a run and when near Kwenming Road the deceased halted and fired at the police party giving chase. The police immediately returned the fire and deceased was seen to fall to the ground and when the police came up he was found to be dead. The other escaped. The police party fired a total of 11 shots, six of which took effect.

A call was sent in for the ambulance but before its arrival a Chinese came up to the party and said he was an uncle of the deceased and lived at 760 Kwenming Road. He was a ricsha coolie as was his nephew and the two lived together.

He told the police that at about 10 o'clock deceased had left the house to take a walk and when he did not return and the ambulance was heard going through the road, the uncle set out to find his nephew and came on the police party and the body of deceased.

The police took a different view of the affair and on the request of the police the uncle was detained in custody to permit an investigation to be made into his activities.

The resolutions of the Association follow:—

1. That an appeal be made to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs requesting him to open negotiations with the party concerned in connection with the death of Kiang Wu-shan who was shot whilst attempting to escape from a police search party on Kwenming Road.
2. That a support committee of the Kiang Wu-shang case be organized.
3. That investigations be made into the condition of Kiang's family.
4. That witnesses be secured in order to collect the true facts for negotiation.
5. That a report in detail be made by the witness Chen King-hsi.
6. That a contribution be raised by the Nantung Fellow Countrymen's Association to defray the expenses incurred in connection with this case.
7. That the circumstances surrounding Kiang's death be published for the information of the public.
8. That local public societies be requested to give full assistance in the case.
9. That representation from the association be sent to the scene of the incident in order to get the true facts.
10. That lawyers, Chi Ah-fu and Chiang Kuo-fang, be engaged to sue the police in the Court with a view to securing punishment of the assailant, an apology from the S.M.C. and a solatium for Kiang's family.

# MEETINGS

## SHANGHAI ZIONIST ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Shanghai Zionist Association "Kadimah" was held by order of the President of the "Kadimah," Mr. Kammerling, at the Ohell Moishe Synagogue on June 23, for the purpose of electing a candidate to represent the Zionist members of the Far East at the Zionist Congress to be held at Zurich this year.

Mr. Hassir outlined the activities of Mr. Evsereff, the nominee of the Revisionists and Mr. Naiditch, the nominee of the Algemeine. Mr. Hassir, in his very fluent and able speech, tried to convince those present that the policy of the Revisionists was the one to be adopted, being convinced that it would be to the greatest interest and the better development of Palestine. He strongly urged that Mr. Evsereff be elected.

Mr. Kammerling suggested that, before voting for any of the nominees, the policies of the Revisionists and the Algemeine be fully discussed and [illegible] and fully expressed.

### The Best Interest of Palestine

Mr. Epstein, in a lengthy and well-reasoned speech, outlined the policy of the Algemeine as represented by Mr. Naiditch. He expressed his views that Mr. Naiditch representing the policy of the more conservative elements of Palestine was the one that would be to the best interests of the country in its present state of development.

Mr. Aronovsky then spoke and, in outlining the policy of the Revisionists, was fully convinced that Mr. Evsereff would be the most suitable candidate.

Mr. Friend, in a humorous speech, said that the Revisionists wanted to fly high without learning how to do it, and that Mr. Naiditch, representing the policy of the Algemeine, was more certain of what the country needed.

Mrs. Aronovsky expressed her views in a thorough and business-like manner. She spoke from actual knowledge of Palestine, and what, she was convinced, Palestine needed. In her opinion Mr. Naiditch was the candidate that should be and must be elected. She said that her experience and knowledge of the country warranted the assertion that the policy of the Algemeine was the one that would make Palestine, under British Rule, prosperous and safe for the Jews.

Mr. Herman ably expressed his views advocating the election of Mr. Naiditch.

### Safest and Surest Policy

Rabbi Ashkenazi, in a speech delivered with great feeling, said that the Algemeine had performed Herculean work in the upbuilding of Palestine, that their programme, though apparently slow, was the safest and therefore the surest to succeed. He strongly advised the election of Mr. Naiditch.

Mr. Nobiston said that, when he read the announcement in the papers calling that meeting, he was under the impression that a candidate from the local members was to be elected and had already one in mind for that honour. He had since learned that that privilege was only granted to communities that had sold a thousand shekels. He also said that only recently he had been initiated in the knowledge of what it was all about, as well as in the merits and demerits of the Revisionists and Algemeine, and had formed his conclusions as to who would better serve the interests of Palestine. Fortunately, his conclusions coincided not only with the view of Mrs. Aronovsky, who spoke from first-hand knowledge and experience of the country, but, what was more, it was fully in accord with the view of the esteemed Rabbi Ashkenazi, who deserved their highest respect. As to the policies of the Revisionists and Algemeine, Mr. Nobiston said that it reminded him of the story in the Bible, when their young bloods came to Rehoboam and did their best, or rather worst, at teaching him how to govern, Rehoboam being silly enough to listen to them against the advice and better judgment of the great Elders. The Jews were still having the time of their lives for that idiotic little blunder. The Revisionists, patriotic though they were, might yet prove to be the youths of Rehoboam; it was therefore for them to consolidate what had already been done in Palestine by the slower and safer policy of the Algemeine. He therefore advised the election of Mr. Naiditch.

### Result of Election

The count of ballot slips showed the following result:—

21 for Mr. Naiditch.
1 for Mr. Evsereff.

Note:—The policy of the Algemeine is in harmony with the British Policy in Palestine. The Revisionists are the younger element that would like to have what they are not ready to receive. It is Jeschuron not quite yet fat but with a spirit to kick.

## BOXING BY BOYS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL

### Spirited Exhibition of Sportsmanship and Science

The annual boxing tournament of the Public School for Boys, together with the contests between the Juniors and the Northern School for the Police Officers Challenge Cup, took place in the Town Hall on June 26. Those present witnessed some excellent exhibitions of the manly art of self-defence, as well as an exhibition by the popular boxing instructor, Mr. "Billy" Tingle, and Mr. Howard Hibbard.

That the youngsters had received some wonderful training was borne out by the fine exhibitions and much credit is due to Mr. Tingle for the manner in which he has taught the boys and for arranging a very successful afternoon's sport, which was undoubtedly one of the most outstanding sporting events of the year.

Some really scientific boxing, and a couple of good fights, brought forth rounds of applause. Several bouts, especially the excellent performance put up by A. Sayle, compared very favourably with some so-called "professional" contests. The boys in practically every round stood toe to toe and pounded each other, with a spirit of keen rivalry and clean sportsmanship. Too much praise cannot be given to the sturdy boys for the fine way in which they boxed.

The results follow:—

D. Clark beat R. Hybart
D. Porter & J. Potter—No decision.
C. Marsh drew with D. Brand
R. Sayle beat to D. Hardoon
F. Hardoon beat N. Hardy
R. Ross & J. Jory—No decision
T. Hood beat G. Morrison
H. Whitaker drew with L. Porter
J. Quayle defeated J. Crosthwaite
J. Greenberg drew with D. Marsh
Richardson beat to Eckland
Horace Hibbard & Billy Tingle—Exhibition.

| Junior School | | Northern School |
|---|---|---|
| A. Wright | beat to | H. Lawrence |
| C. Thompson | beat to | L. Fein |
| S. Ward | beat to | J. Hetherington |
| C. Peach | beat to | L. Pasikides |
| A. Sayle | won over | L. Kew |
| A. Crawford | beat to | J. Collaco |
| E. Kew | won over | D. Lockerbie |
| J. Sayle (Capt.) | beat to | J. Leriou (Capt.) |

The Northern School won the shield by 14 points to 10. A. Sayle won his first leg on the individual cup for the Juniors and L. Pasikides for the Northern School; and the schoolboys cup was won outright by D. Clark, a boy not three feet high who put up one of the best performances of the day.

## THE LANCASTRIAN ASSOCIATION

The Association of Lancastrians in China held their annual meeting on June 25, at 33 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, with Mr. G. S. Aveyard (President) in the Chair.

Amongst those present were Mr. R. J. McNicol (Vice-President), and Messrs. Barnes, Leach and Swann, of the Committee. In the absence of the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Carr, who is away for some time, Mr. Barnes acted as his deputy.

With regard to the statement of accounts, Mr. Aveyard, the President, said that £90 due to the hospital bed in Manchester had been added to the balance, as, whilst on home leave, nobody there seemed to know anything of the project.

The satisfactory state of the accounts was due to the efforts of Mr. Carr. Mr. Aveyard then proposed the acceptance of the accounts, which was seconded by Mr. T. M. Yates and passed unanimously.

The election of officials for the ensuing year was the next item. In the place of the retiring President, Mr. Aveyard, Mr. Fletcher was proposed and unanimously elected. Mr. E. G. Barnes was elected Vice-President in the place of Mr. R. J. McNicol, Mr. P. Carr was re-elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, and in his absence Mr. F. H. Hindle was elected as his deputy.

The Committee elected was:—Mr. McNicol, Mr. C. S. Speyer, Mr. Leach, Mr. Swann, Mr. Grimshaw and Mr. Hindle.

## PERSONAL NOTES

MRS. F. W. Maze has returned to Shanghai and is convalescing after her recent operation.

MR. Arthur G. Bowman, of the Chinese Maritime Customs, has returned to Shanghai.

MR. S. Fessenden, Director-General of the S. M. C., leaves to-day on the Empress of Russia for America.

MR. T. R. Porter, U. S. Marshal, and Mrs. Porter, U.S. court reporter, are leaving to-day for a short trip to the United States.

MR. W. A. Adams, U. S. Consul in Hankow, has been transferred to Nanking to succeed Mr. E. B. Price, who has resigned and is going Home.

DR. M. Fischer, Counsellor to the German Legation, has been appointed to succeed Dr. F. Wagner as German Consul-General and representative of the German Minister in Nanking.

THE engagement is announced between Ross Campbell, eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., P.C., and Lady Geddes, of Rolvenden, Kent, and Enid Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Butler, of Tenterden, Kent, and Shanghai.

PROFESSOR A. L. Pollard-Urquhart of Tsinghua University is shortly returning to England for a year's furlough. Professor I. A. Richards, who is coming out to Tsinghua as visiting professor, and Mrs. Richards will occupy Mr. Pollard-Urquhart's apartment in Dr. W. W. Yen's temple near Haitien.

THE Rev. W. Robbins, M.A., the retiring head master of the Cathedral School for Boys, was the recipient on June 27 of a marble base fountain pen stand from the staff, and of a handsome clock from the boys, both suitably engraved. Touching references were made in the speeches to the warm affection and esteem in which Mr. Robbins is held by both the staff and the boys, and a genuine regret was expressed at his departure. In addition to the staff and the boys a goodly number of parents assembled to wish Mr. Robbins good luck and God speed.

SOME three months ago one of the Chinese boys employed by the Shanghai Club decided to resign his position there, believing that an entry into the world of commerce would prove more lucrative than the occupation of serving refreshments to toil-worn club members. He chose the tea business as the best medium for giving his talents scope, but apparently during the three months in which he has carried on this work fortune has hardly smiled upon him, as the other day a well-known member of the club committee received the following letter:— "Dear— Nearly three month have passed from the Shanghai Club off work are mine but not a word comes from you in the meantime. Now I posted a letter of business tea, but we hope carry this this tea trade, dear—, for yours company department because we just union the many visitors and factory tea follow. They are most and best visitors tea about arrive Shanghai in the 11th of month (June) and was taken shape been yours company. Always cordilly you."

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# MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS

### Volunteer Corps.

The Council has sanctioned the formation of a Reserve in connexion with the Light Gun Battery S.V.C.

The Commissions of the following are renewed from dates against their names:—

*Field Artillery Battery (Howe.)*—Lieut. A. K. Ward dated April 1, 1929.

*Portuguese Company.* — Lieut. M. P. de Campos dated April 1, 1929.

*Chaplains.*—Capt. the Rev. E. F. Borst-Smith dated April 18, 1929.

*Reserve of Officers.*—Lieut. W. C. Divers dated May 13, 1929.

*Russian Company.*—2nd Lieut. G. I. Starkoff to be Lieutenant. Mr. N. P. Bajenoff to be 2nd Lieutenant.

### Police Report for May.

Strength of the Force on May 31, 1929.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Officers | 29 | |
| Foreigners | 163 | |
| Japanese | 115 | |
| Sikhs | 788 | |
| Chinese | 2,949 | 4,065 |
| Clerical and Teaching Staff | 193 | |
| Followers | 335 | 528 |
| Total | | 4,593 |

### CRIME.

*Relation between gambling and crime.*—Several murders have been committed in the Settlement recently in which the victims were well-known loafers or men of considerable influence among the gambling fraternity. It is possible that these murders have resulted from quarrels between rival gangs and that the quarrels have had some relation to the campaign against gambling which the police have been conducting for the last few months. There is little doubt that gambling losses frequently result in fights between gangs of professional gamblers or in more serious crimes wherein persons who have lost heavily look to other methods to recoup their losses. This view is shared by a number of prominent members of the Chinese community, and, while it can only be an opinion, the fact remains that serious crime has been reduced to an appreciable extent although it is still far too prevalent. It is known that the persons interested in gambling both among foreigners and Chinese are well supplied with funds and the police are fully aware that in attempting to deal with this problem long and sustained efforts will be required before it can be said to be eradicated.

During the month raids were made on nine gambling houses and 284 persons were arrested and charged with public gambling. The Judges of the Provisional Court took a serious view of the present state of affairs and fines ranging from $15 to $100 were inflicted while those conducting the gambling were sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

For reasons which are well-known and which can hardly be stated in this report, efforts to deal with the gambling houses frequented by foreigners in the Settlement have for some time been of no avail. With a view to exploring every avenue in its efforts to put a stop to this gambling, the Council decided to take steps against the actual frequenters of these gambling dens and in accordance with this policy barricades were erected on the night of May 25/26 outside the exits from No. 151-C Bubbling Well Road and the names and addresses of 184 foreigners and 55 Chinese who left the premises were taken with a view to prosecution where possible.

The Council's efforts to restrict Greyhound racing and the gambling attendant thereon have already been made public. In connection therewith it is necessary to invite public attention to the practice followed by Greyhound Racing Clubs in the Settlements and Chinese Race Clubs operating outside the Settlement of issuing large numbers of complimentary admission tickets to the public. Small Chinese boys have been found selling these tickets for 20 cents each outside the entrances to one of these clubs. At a recent charity ball prizes given to patrons consisted of complimentary admission tickets to Greyhound Racing Courses in the Settlement. Various garages also issue tickets to their patrons as an inducement to use their cars. Such a practice cannot but be considered an invitation to gamble, as, if sport were alone the object, the issue of complimentary tickets would be superfluous.

*Murder and Attempted Murder.*—During the month ten murders were committed in the Settlement. Brief details of these crimes are as follow:—

On May 8, a male Chinese was attacked by three men while alighting from his motor car on Yunnan Road. He ran south along this road, pursued and fired at by his assailants, finally being shot dead at the Canton Road corner. On May 19, a male Chinese left a bathhouse on Kiukiang Road and was walking towards his motor car when he was attacked by a number of armed men and shot dead. His chauffeur was also wounded during the affray and died on May 20. It is well known that these two murders were the outcome of a faction fight as both victims were known to have been leaders of rival gambling gangs. On May 18, a male Chinese, employed as a detective at the Garrison Commander's Headquarters, Lunghua, was shot dead on Burkill Road and on May 25 an associate of the murdered man met a similar fate at 996 Pingliang Road. There are indications that these crimes were instigated by political enemies of the victims. On May 19 a watchman in the employ of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Company at No. 2 Mill was attacked by a fellow watchman with an axe and killed during a quarrel. An iron shop apprentice was fatally wounded by armed robbers on May 20. On May 24 a Chinese woman was stabbed to death by a rejected lover. On May 30 an armed robber was fatally wounded by his confederates who fired on him by mistake when an alarm was raised by the inmates during an attempted armed robbery. A Chinese compradore was kidnapped on May 31 as he entered his car on Carter Road. He raised an alarm and attempted to escape whereupon the kidnappers opened fire fatally wounding him. His assailants made good their escape despite the efforts of a foreign pedestrian to capture them. A male Chinese was shot dead by armed robbers in Tsiang Ka Pang Village outside Settlement limits.

Four attempted murders were also recorded in the Settlement and one outside Settlement limits; eight persons were arrested for these and similar crimes previously committed.

*Armed Abduction.*—Two reports under this heading were received during the month. On May 6 the catering contractor to the American Club was kidnapped as he entered an alleyway on Honan Road and driven off in a waiting motor car. He was rescued on May 7 by Settlement police from a boat on the Shin Hui creek at Lunghua. On May 31 a Chinese school teacher while walking along Seymour Road was forced into a motor car which drew up beside him, and driven off.

Forty-two persons were arrested in connection with armed kidnapping and six persons were sentenced to death.

One attempted abduction was reported during the month. On the evening of May 23 a Chinese accompanied by his bodyguard was proceeding along Chinghai Road in his motor car when the car was compelled to stop owing to another car being parked in the middle of the road from which armed men alighted and approached complainant's car whereupon he and his bodyguard, who were both armed with pistols, opened fire and after an exchange of shots the armed men decamped.

*Unarmed Abduction.*—On May 11 two children and an amah were abducted while walking on Dixwell Road outside Settlement limits and are still missing.

Eight persons were arrested during the month in connection with crimes of this nature.

*Armed Robbery.* — Forty-three cases of armed robbery from premises and five on the highway were received during the month, a decrease of seventeen on the preceding month and a decrease of twenty-six on the number recorded in May 1928. Six cases of attempted armed robbery were also reported. Shots were fired by the robbers in six instances with the result that two persons were fatally wounded. At one house visited by armed robbers a birthday party was in progress and over 30 persons were present when the premises were entered. The timely blowing of a police whistle, however, dispersed the robbers. Further instances have been noted during the month in which the use of police whistles effectually routed gangs of armed men.

Eighty-five persons were arrested in connection with the above reports and reports received prior to May 1. Included in this number were 4 men who were arrested for being concerned in the big bank robbery at Kashing on April 28, when a large sum of money in notes and silver was stolen and the local police overpowered.

*Executions.*—Seven persons sentenced to death on charges of murder, armed kidnapping and armed robbery, were handed over to the Chinese Authorities and executed.

*Appeal Court Proceedings.*—The case of a male Chinese charged with sending threatening letters and sentenced to 12 years imprisonment was retried by order of the Nanking Authorities, the prisoner being sentenced to death.

A male Chinese sentenced to death on charges of armed robbery appealed successfully and his sentence was reduced to life imprisonment.

The police appealed in the case of a Chinese previously sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment on a charge of possession of arms and ammunition. The Court of Appeal increased the sentence to one of life imprisonment.

Three Chinese previously sentenced to death on charges of murder, attempted murder and armed robbery were retried by order of the Nanking authorities and their sentences commuted to life imprisonment.

The sentences imposed by the Provisional Government on two male Chinese of fifteen years and sixteen years respectively were increased to life imprisonment after a retrial ordered by the Provincial Government.

As the result of an appeal by the police, a male Chinese acquitted on charges of armed robbery, was sentenced to eight years imprisonment.

An appeal by a Chinese sentenced to thirteen years for murder resulted in the original sentence being reduced to eleven years imprisonment.

*Property Stolen.*—During the month 398 reports of property stolen were received, representing an estimated loss of $122,795.13. These are comprised as follows:—29 cases of burglary, 14 of house-breaking, 7 of garage and godown breaking, 11 of shop and office breaking, 4 of fraud, 9 of embezzlement, 5 of shoplifting, 2 of extortion and 326 of larceny. As compared with the corresponding month of 1928 this is a decrease of 22 cases. Successful investigations were made in 210 cases resulting in the recovery of property valued at $12,735.75. In addition recoveries to the extent of $1,665.00 were made in regard to cases committed prior to May 1. Included in these figures are 107 for picking pockets and snatching, eighty-two being persons identified as old offenders.

### FINGER PRINT BUREAU.

During the month of May, 1929, the total number of records received by this Bureau for identification was 1,696. This shows a decrease of thirty compared with last month and an increase of seventy-seven over the figures for the corresponding month of last year.

The total number of Chinese Records received from Stations was 1,122 from which number 317 identifications were made. Of the prisoners thus identified 36 per cent. had been previously released under the mark system of remission of sentence.

### POLITICAL SITUATION.

*May Anniversaries.*—Owing to increased anti-Kuomintang and anti-Nationalist Government propaganda emanating from local communistic and radical sources, the "Revolutionary Anniversary Committee of May" a body organized under the auspices of the Kuomintang, considered it advisable to curtail materially its elaborate programme for the celebration of the various anniversaries throughout the month. Concurrently with the amending of the Committee's plans, the Defence Commissioner of Woosung and Shanghai issued a proclamation prohibiting meetings and demonstrations, sanction for the holding of which had not been given by this Committee. It was due in no small measure to the precautions taken and orders issued in Chinese territory that the various anniversaries in May passed off without any serious incident. It has invariably been found that precautions taken in the Settlement are more effective when supported by firm handling of the situation in Chinese territory.

Members of the local Kuomintang and affiliated organizations held the usual meetings in observance of Labour Day (May 1), the anniversaries of the Tsinan Incident (May 3), the assumption of the Presidency of the Canton Government by Dr. Sun Yat-sen (May 5), Humiliation Day (May 9) and the death of Chen Chi-mei, Tutuh of Shanghai (May 18). The series concluded with the 4th anniversary of the Nanking Road incident on May 30 which was commemorated by a service at the tomb of those killed. A meeting held in Kuomintang Headquarters the same day was marked by anti-foreign speeches supplemented by the distribution of literature of a like nature.

Lectures relating to the outbreak of the General Strike in 1919 were delivered by students on May 4 in several schools in Chinese territory. Three students of the Ta Lu University, 139 Gordon Road, were arrested on Carter Road on that date for delivering lectures in connection with the incident but were subsequently released with a caution.

In spite of the prohibition to hold meetings on May 9, Humiliation day, students and agitators planned to congregate on that day on the Public Recreation Ground and march to the Kuomintang Headquarters for the purpose of staging a demonstration against the Central Government and the Kuomintang. To frustrate these plans intensive searching of pedestrians and vehicles was carried out by the police in Chinese controlled territory on the night of May 8/9 while martial law was enforced on May 9 in addition to which the Authorities of the French Concession and International Settlement adopted precautionary measures with the result that the proposed massed gathering did not take place. Two attempts were made by students to hold meetings in Chinese territory, but these were easily dealt with. At the request of the Chinese Authorities the Municipal police on the night of May 8 searched the following educational institutions which were suspected of being at the root of anti-Government agitation:—

Ta Lu University, 139 Gordon Road.

Hwa Nan University, 105 Avenue Road.

Kien Hwa Middle School, 98 Sinza Road.

In a room of the first mentioned establishment were found a small hand press together with inflammatory handbills, the ink of which was still wet, and a large quantity of blank paper. The printers had disappeared before the police entered the particular room, but it was evident that preparations for a meeting on May 9, to which reference was made in the literature, were in full swing and the fact that none of the usual anniversary posters appeared during the night points to this institution being responsible to a material extent for the issue of handbills on the occasion of the different anniversaries. Subversive literature was also found at the other two schools. The Provisional Court on May 9 ordered that the three establishments be sealed and that the literature seized be destroyed.

On May 28, a group of students of the Fu Tan University delivered lectures in front of the Commercial Press Employees' Union, Chapei, urging their audience to stop work on May 30 and join in a demonstration to be held that day. These orations were supplemented by handbills advocating the withdrawal of foreign naval and land forces from China, the declaration of a general strike on May 30 and the overthrow of the Nationalist Government on the grounds that it is allied with imperialists and has betrayed the Chinese people. Similar speeches were delivered on the same date by students of the Labour University at Kiangwan.

Further attempts were made in Chapei on May 29 by small groups of students to deliver open air lectures and distribute pamphlets bearing on May 30 and on an alleged fatal assault by British soldiers on one Chang Hsueh-liang, but these were dispersed by the police.

Representatives of students of local schools and labour unions held a meeting on May 28 in the Shanghai Postal Workers' Union, Head Post Office Building, to discuss an incident where several British soldiers are alleged to have caused the death of a Chinese named Chang Hsueh-liang on Singapore Road on May 19. A girl student presided and denounced the Nationalist Government as an ally of the British imperialists and advocated the overthrow of the Kuomintang.

*Demonstrations on May 30.*—At about 8.15 a.m. a disorderly crowd of about 150 students and others emerged onto the Bund from the French Concession and turned west along Canton Road damaging motor cars and trams as they went. At Kiangse Road corner they were intercepted and dispersed by a squad of Municipal police who effected eight arrests. At about 9.50 a.m. another mob of students smashed several windows of the Shun Pao, Hankow and Shantung Road, and the Min Kuo Pao, 202 Shantung Road, the latter paper being the official organ of the Kuomintang. The activities of the crowd were however brought to a halt with the arrival of the police who apprehended four of the culprits. It is evident from this and other actions of the mob of students that the anniversary of the May 30 Incident was utilized more as a movement against the Kuomintang and as a means of embarrassing the party than a demonstration in observance of the day. Simultaneously sporadic attempts made by agitators to stage a demonstration on Nanking Road, Louza district, were frustrated by the Municipal police between 8.30 and 11.30 a.m. May 30; fourteen persons were arrested in Louza district for distributing pamphlets, etc. All but one of these, however, were released with a caution, the fourteenth man being detained on a charge of wilfully breaking the windows of a trolley-bus on Fokien Road. Police precautionary measures included the closing of the roof gardens of the Sun Sun, Sincere and Wing On Companies all of which are situated in the Nanking-Chekiang Road Area. Pamphlet-distributing and lecturing on Nanking Road was carried out by a few agitators, the major portion of the crowd being but onlookers in search of excitement. The good-humoured way in which the police on duty handled the crowds which collected on Nanking Road had not a little to do with the success of the police measures in this locality. A minor disturbance also took place on North Szechuen Road at about noon when some 200 students and idlers indulged in stone throwing. The glass of the windscreen of a police motor car and several windows of a tram were broken by the mob, three of whom were arrested and charged. Three others were apprehended but subsequently released.

An isolated attack on a tramcar on Sinza Road, near Tatung Road, at about 8.30 p.m. was limited to the breaking of one or two of the windows.

In addition to the foregoing incidents, the distribution of inflammatory literature was carried out in various parts of the Settlement. In this connection the following arrests were made:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Pootoo Road District | 7 |
| Gordon Road District | 1 |
| West Hongkew District | 1 |
| Dixwell Road District | 5 |

Of these prisoners, six were released with a caution and the remainder were charged with distributing literature of a nature likely to cause a breach of the peace.

The property wholly or partially damaged comprised 9 public transport vehicles, 9 motor cars and the windows of two newspaper offices.

Disorder in the French Concession was confined to an attack on two trams on the Bund by a mob of about 200 students and others, the damage to the vehicles being very

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slight. No incident of any note took place in Chinese controlled territory.

*Communism.*—As indicated in the foregoing outline of the political situation, local Communists took advantage of the May Anniversaries to spread their propaganda, which for the most part was directed against the National Government and Kuomintang and was surreptitiously disseminated either by handbills or slogans chalked on walls almost daily throughout the month in the Settlements and in Chinese controlled territory. There is little doubt that the Communists look upon Chinese students as a fertile field for the propagating of their doctrines and as scape-goats for the furtherance of their nefarious machinations. In addition to those mentioned above, searches were carried out by the Municipal police on premises suspected to be the meeting places of communists. These visits resulted in the seizure of a quantity of inflammatory literature. Twenty-five Chinese who were arrested on different dates for distributing or keeping communistic pamphlets were sentenced to terms of imprisonment or fines.

During the month the Chinese Authorities placed a ban on the "North-China Daily News" and denied that journal transmission through the post or by steamer. All Government offices and officials were ordered to cease subscribing to the paper, and anybody found reading it would be regarded as a reactionary. This measure is due to the allegation of the Kuomintang that the "North-China Daily News" had been publishing false reports and malicious rumours about the National Government. The ban was still in force at the end of the month.

*Labour.*—There were in May ten strikes of which the following five affected the Settlement, the last also extending to Chinese controlled territory and French Concession:—

Shing Ziang Cotton Mill, 203 Wuting Road. 200 operatives struck work on May 11 as a result of a trivial dispute between the foreman and employees over the admittance of friends to the mill quarters, but resumed unconditionally on May 15.

Willow Pattern Press, Ltd. 33-D Nanking Road. 50 employees ceased work on May 14, demanding the reinstatement of a dismissed worker but resumed on May 16 after the management promised to concede to their demand.

Sung Yuen Silk Filature, 6 Alabaster Road. 420 hands struck work on May 19 demanding that the filature door be closed daily at 6 a.m. instead of 5.45 a.m. but resumed unconditionally the following day.

A. B. C. Press, 45 Kiukiang Road. Eighty workers struck on May 22 as a protest against the decision of the management to deduct one day's wages for May 20, when they were given a holiday in commemoration of the anniversary of the inauguration of the Printers' Union, and had not resumed at the end of the month.

*Secondhand Clothing Shops.*—About 1,400 employees of the local secondhand clothing shops, the majority of which are located on Fokien Road, struck work on May 3, demanding compensation for their comrades who were arrested as a result of disorder in Jessfield village on March 31, reinstatement of the dismissed workers, a dole of $7 per month to each man out of employment and retention of those employees who participated in the disorder on March 31 in the Jessfield village. Four hundred resumed unconditionally on May 12 but the remainder had not resumed at the end of the month despite a proclamation issued on May 30.

The following five labour disputes occurred in Chinese controlled territory:—

Tea Jute Mill, 64 Robison Road. As a result of a dispute between workers carrying thread and those in the weaving room, 561 workers struck on May 3 but resumed unconditionally on May 7.

Shanghai Leather Factory, 56 Brenan Road. One hundred and twenty-two coolies struck on May 9 as the result of a minor difference between the employees and the management on the question of wages but resumed unconditionally on May 16.

Li Ming Match Factory, Nantao. Thirty workers in the rubber plate department went on strike at 7.30 a.m. May 22, for reasons unknown but resumed at 2 p.m. the same day following receipt of information that an order had been issued by the Public Safety Bureau for the arrest of four of their number who were believed to be the instigators of the strike.

*Blacksmiths in Chapei.*—Two hundred workers in blacksmiths' shops in Chapei struck work at 2 p.m. May 24 demanding an increase in wages and reduction of working hours but resumed the following day after their masters had promised to consider their demands.

Wen Chi Silk Filature, Tien Tung An Road, Chapei. The management declared a lockout on May 17 as a retaliatory measure against spasmodic stoppages of work by the employees who number three hundred. The lockout was still in force at the end of the month.

Hsiang Chang Weaving Factory, 36 Rue Amiral Bayle. One hundred employees struck work at 7 a.m. demanding reinstatement of a dismissed worker and resumed on May 12 after the management had promised to consider their demand.

Statistics for the month are as follows:—

| AREA | No. of strikes | No. of hands | No. of working days lost |
|---|---|---|---|
| Settlement | 4 | 750 | 1,995 |
| French Concession | 1 | 100 | 500 |
| Chinese controlled territory | 4 | 1,013 | 2,982 |
| All three areas | 1 | 1,400 | 32,600 |
| Total | 10 | 3,263 | 38,077 |
| Total for the corresponding month of 1928. | 5 | 3,100 | 9,900 |

*Rice.*—The average price of Chinese rice for May 1929, was $13.17 per picul as compared with $11.98 per picul for the corresponding month of May 1928.

## Public Health Report for May.

The health of the community was satisfactory on the whole, the death-rate among Foreigners being well below, but among the Chinese, slightly above the normal.

The decline of Cerebrospinal Fever which set in towards the end of April, continued during the month.

It was satisfactory to observe the readiness with which the community carried out measures of prevention and these undoubtedly had an effect in the decline of the epidemic, which was the severest that has ever been known in Shanghai. Among resident Foreigners 7 fresh cases occurred—3 Japanese, 2 Indian, 1 British and 1 Greek: there were 4 deaths. Among resident Chinese 85 cases were notified with 33 deaths, and among non-residents 34 cases with 12 deaths. The majority of these cases were admitted to the Municipal Chinese Isolation Hospital. 92 deaths among resident Chinese were recorded by the Sanitation Division and from other sources.

There were 4 cases of Smallpox with 1 death among resident Foreigners: 1 British, 1 Japanese and 2 Indian; vaccination had never been done in the fatal case. Free vaccination was carried on at all the Branch Health Offices and altogether 3,926 Chinese and 34 Foreigners were vaccinated during the month. More free vaccinations have been done during the first five months of this year than during the whole of 1928. Altogether 2065 free doses of vaccine were issued at the request of Charitable Institutions in Chinese Territory and the French Concession.

Among Foreigners several cases of infective intestinal disease were notified, including 4 cases of Typhoid Fever, 5 of Amoebic and 3 of Bacillary Dysentery.

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As considerable damage has been done to the crops recently by caterpillars, the Bureau of Social Affairs has sent out workers with insecticides to suppress the pest.

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ORDERS have been received by the director of the Shanghai Telephone Administration from the Chiaotungpu to instal automatic telephones as soon as possible. Similar orders, it is reported, have been given to the Hankow administration.

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THE Gendarmerie Commissioner, according to the Chinese press, has received a copy of the order from the Central Army Reorganization and Disbandment Commission forbidding military leaders to obtain army supplies from the local authorities.

# CORRESPONDENCE

## CHINESE IMPERIALISTS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—One of the chief slogans adopted by all the Nationalists was "Down With Imperialism." I should like to ask the protagonists of this doctrine how they reconcile the following three facts with the above slogan.

1.—The muzzling of the Press most conspicuous of which was the banning of a foreign newspaper because it critized the Government. It is admitted in all liberty loving countries that the Press must be allowed the utmost freedom. It is only in Imperialist countries that any restraint is imposed on the Press.

2.—The forced closing of cinemas, business and other occupations of the people during the ceremonies attendant upon the burial of Sun Yat-sen. In democratic countries rulers exist upon the affections of their people: If the people do not voluntarily respect them it is impossible to force them to do so at the point of the bayonet. It is Imperialism of the worst kind to force people to respect their officials at the business end of a rifle.

3.—The taxation of the people. It is stated by the Chinese and admitted by all that taxes of every sort and kind and of the most onerous nature are levied upon the people at the whim of the rulers without any kind of reference to the people taxed. Their consent is not asked and no sort of account is given as to how the money is spent. This again is Imperialism in a very bad form.

Again I ask how are these things reconciled with the doctrine so insistently repeated that the Government is out to put down Imperialism? I know of no country in the world so imperialistic as the present government of China.

I am, etc.,
EDWARD S. LITTLE.

Shanghai, June 18, 1929.

## DESTRUCTION OF REFUSE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The Municipal authorities seem to be making very heavy weather over the question of a refuse destructor, its absence up to the present being apparently excused on the ground that the most suitable type is very hard to determine owing to the nature of the refuse to be dealt with.

This may be the case, and yet in the year 1908 or thereabouts, the Georgetown Municipality installed in Penang a Heenan & Froude refuse destructor, which from the start was entirely successful and as far as I know is in operation to-day.

It is possible that in some respects the standard design might have had to be modified, but the nature of the refuse to be burned would at least be as difficult to deal with as that of the Shanghai variety, possibly even more so, as fruit forms a larger part of the diet of people living in the tropics than of those living in this city.

In any case it is to be hoped that no more time will be spent than is absolutely necessary in selecting a type of incinerator and that a plant big enough to deal with all the Settlement refuse, be installed as soon as possible, to be erected at the Riverside Station, as the steam that can be raised, would be by no means a negligible quantity, and could be utilized in the generating station.

I am, etc.,
DUSTMAN.

Shanghai, June 25, 1929.

## ETIQUETTE AND CORN

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—There are many books which are written by "An Aristocrat," "A Society Hostess" etc., on the subject of human behaviour proper to occasions which practically amount to ritual. We can learn from those pages on how to address dukes, daughters of earls, and other people like that.

"Corn on Cob," this is the question: Does one gather it in two hands and gnaw like a dog, or try to cut the "pearls" off with a knife, taking the risk of its flying another's thousand-dollar creation?

Perhaps one of your numerous readers may offer enlightment?

I am, etc.,
EE.

Shanghai, June 25, 1929.

## DIXWELL ROAD AND CHAPEI POLICE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—A matter that may suddenly develop into a serious local trouble at present exists in the Dixwell Road lane opposite Urga Road and bordering on the Chapei district. This lane has always been enclosed by a fence which was put up by the Shanghai Land Investment Co. when they built the houses and is their private property.

A short while ago, the natives in Chapei tore down part of the fence and used the lane as a "short cut" to go to their various destinations. I understand that several attempts have been made to repair the fence, but the workmen have been prevented by the Chapei police who now *assume the right to patrol there*, although the lane has always been patrolled by the Municipal police, and the tenants residing there pay taxes to the S.M.C.

An incident happened a couple of days ago which deserves public attention.

A Chapei policeman accompanied by a mob of Chinese went to one of the houses and demanded payment for a chicken said to have been killed by one of the dogs. The policeman used very abusive language before even inquiring into the case, and eventually raised his gun and pointed it at the owner of the dog in a threatening manner. The situation became rather serious because the police wanted to kill the dog and arrest the servant of the house, and the mob apparently was looking for trouble. However, better sense prevailed among some, and finally they all dispersed, although the policeman threatened to *get even* with the owner of the dog some day!

It would be interesting to know what would have resulted had the Chapei policeman shot the dog and arrested the owner and his servant, and the Municipal police happened to come along and intervened, as they have a right *to on a settlement road!*

There is absolutely no justification for the Chapei police forcibly to encroach on and patrol a place they have no right to, especially when their entrance and exit is daily made through a *broken fence*.

Many residents of that neighbourhood are apprehensive that sooner or later some serious affair will take place unless the authorities concerned take immediate steps to remedy this defect.

I am, etc.,
M. E.

Shanghai, June 21 1929.

## THE TELEPHONE CO.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In reading your excellent leader on the subject of the Telephone Company's annual general meeting, it has struck me that you have omitted to make reference to two features of the proceedings which I would classify respectively as the grimmest and the most humorous. I therefore take leave to draw attention to them, in the order named.

In the course of his address to the shareholders, the Chairman, expressing his regret for "any inconvenience" (how sweetly put!) that the subscribers might be experiencing, intimated that such "inconveniences" are liable to continue as long as the change-over to the automatic system is in progress. And the Company's engineer, on the other hand, indicated that in other cities this change-over is estimated to take anything up to twenty years to carry out.

Fellow Shanghailanders, is not that a grim thought?

Admittedly Shanghai's installation is smaller than those of the cities that were quoted, but, anyway, for years and years we must look forward to something like the present nerve-racking and temper-destroying chaos of interminable waits, interrupted calls, crossed wires, and other diabolical telephonic tortures, while doubtess, at each annual meeting, the Chairman will make hard-luck speeches about non-cooperation, which leave us with an uncomfortable feeling that the real culprits in the whole matter are the subscribers themselves, for being so inconsiderate as to want to telephone at all.

While laying no claim to clairvoyance, I venture to predict that, long before the change-over is completed, Shanghai will have become a prey to two forms of insanity, which I will pre-designate respectively as *phonomania* and *telephobia*.

The victims of phonomania will be those kindly, patient co-operators, whose one thought in using the telephone is to mitigate the hard lot of the Telephone Company's directors and staff. Swamping their entire vicinity with tears of sympathy for the poor, maligned Company, they will sit all day at imaginary telephones trying to get through to imaginary numbers, and every time they imagine they have been cut off they will tear out tufts of real hair and sob, "Oh, *poor* Mr Bain!"

The telephobes, on the other hand, will be those callous, efficiency-crazed egoists, who, disregarding the Company's difficulties, expect to get their calls through in less than five minutes and talk without interruption. These victims will snarl and spit blood at the mere sight or sound of a telephone, and will spend their time wandering around the town with staring eyes, frothing lips and clutching hands, groaning in baffled wrath, and shouting wildly at anything that looks like a telephone official.

As far as I can see, Shanghai's only hope will lie in the outbreak of telephobia being rapid and virulent, so that the Telephone Company's directors may at last be shocked into doing something effective.

As for the humorous feature of the meeting, this was, that in return for saddling Shanghai with this thoroughly execrable telephone service, the directors got the shareholders to double their remuneration.

This strikes me as the richest joke that has been wrought on apathetic Shanghai for many a long year.

I am, etc.,
TELEPHONE.

Shanghai June 21, 1929.

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To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Some months ago I ventured severely to criticise our Telephone Service. So many subscribers wrote, telephoned or spoke to me urging some concerted action that it came as a surprise when only Dr. Patrick had the public spirit and moral courage to express at the annual meeting of the Telephone Company, held on the 18th instant, what must be the views of ninety per cent. of the subscribers. After my own letter had appeared my attention was drawn to a public statement by the Telephone Company urging patience and to suspend criticism until the automatic system had been fully installed. This had appeared during my absence from Shanghai. Other explanations obtained direct seemed to justify, in fairness to the Company, the adoption of a policy of "watchful waiting."

It was explained, with very good evidence in support, that almost all inefficiencies in the service could be traced to the operating room and that with the complete introduction of the automatic system these would vanish.

I purposely refrained from attending the meeting as the Manager of one of the Telephone Company's principal subscribers for the reason above stated; but, had I been there, I should have registered a vigorous protest against the unwarranted increase in the Directors' fees to Tls. 15,000 which is just about the amount of decrease in the net profit for the past year. Had the Directors been able to effect any general improvement in the service and relief to the public sufferings, they might have claimed some increase in their fees but the reverse is the case. The service is so bad that in any occidental city it would be termed intolerable. Last year I visited all the largest cities in the United States and Canada as well as London and many others in Europe and I have no

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hesitation in saying that in my experience the service is the "world's worst."

In view of the fact that the operating room is said to be and probably is the main cause of this dreadful public service, surely the expenditure of a little more money in wages for a superior type of operator would work wonders. It rather confirms what Dr. Patrick suggests, namely, that dividends rather than improvement in public service is the main consideration. It is now permissible to add "and directors' fees" after "dividends" for in the circumstances it is difficult calmy to refer to the increase, passed without a protest, in the already very liberal fees that have been paid in the past. It is surely reasonable to suppose that if this Tls. 15,000 which is 7½ per cent. of the total dividend paid to the shareholders had been spent in wages in the operating room a big improvement might and no doubt would have been possible. For a mere fraction of his time devoted to a public utility company, which is giving very serious dissatisfaction, each Director is receiving a fee which alone would amount to a very considerable proportion of the average foreign income in Shanghai.

I am, etc.,
A. J. HUGHES

Shanghai, June 21, 1929.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am inclined to support the proposal to charge "message rates," if only on the ground that it may reduce unnecessary calls and thereby increase efficiency.

Moreover as Mr. Potter remarks in his letter "the ideal method of charging for telephone service is obviously to charge each customer in proportion to the service he receives from the company. This is but equitable.

I do not classify as "service received from the company" calls that

(1) take an unreasonably long time to obtain,

(2) are interrupted by other voices or strange noises on the line, or

(3) are cut off before completion.

In other words if we pay "*pro rata*" for goods delivered, the goods actually must be delivered.

What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. I suggest a message rate for each Satisfactory Call, the subscriber to be both judge and jury.

I am, etc.,
A. D. O.

Shanghai, June 26, 1929.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In fairness to the employees of the Telephone Company, I wish it to go on record that I do not believe most of the trouble is in the operating room.

The regular operators on our office phones are efficient.

All complaints that have been made to the Superintendent of the Commercial Division have been promptly and courteously taken care of. Our phones have been and are being inspected frequently by men who seem to know their business. In spite of every assistance on the part of the Company's employees the service is frightful, and I am therefore forced to the conclusion that the equipment supplied by the Company is largely to blame.

The manual equipment is, and has been for years, disgraceful. My experience with the automatic system being installed convinces me that this system was out of date when it was purchased, at all events I should greatly like to hear the opinion of capable and disinterested telephone engineers on the subject.

If the completed automatic system can be judged by those already installed, Shanghai need look for no relief if and when the installation is completed.

I am, etc.,
HORACE GULICK

Shanghai June 25, 1929.

ACCORDING to reports from Foochow, Gen. Chang Ching, the Garrison Commissioner, is greatly concerned over the depredations of the bandits and Communists so he has decided to make use of aeroplanes in suppressing them.

# COMMERCE AND FINANCE

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

### Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

BAR SILVER 24½

DEMAND SELLING RATES

£1 at 2/4 1/16=$8.55 at 71.60=$11.94
G$100 at 56½=$176.60 at 71.60=$246.65
Chi. dollars, per $100, selling $72.00
Chi. dollars, per $100, buying $71.60
Native interest per day on $1,000 $.06
Copper cash per $100, 417,000
New York on London G$4.85

OPENING SELLING RATES

| | |
|---|---|
| LONDON—Tel. transfer | 2/4 |
| Demand | 2/4 1/32 |
| NEW YORK—Tel. transfer | G$56¼ |
| Demand | 56⅝ |
| PARIS—Demand | Francs 1447 |
| INDIA—Demand | Rupees 156¼ |
| BATAVIA—Demand | Gulden 141 |
| HONGKONG—Demand | Dollars 83½ |
| YOKOHAMA—Demand | Yen 77⅞ |
| SINGAPORE—Demand | Dollars 99½ |

OPENING BUYING RATES

| | |
|---|---|
| LONDON—Demand | 2/4 |
| 4 months' sight credits | 2/5 1/32 |
| 4 months' sight docts | 2/5 1/16 |
| 6 months' sight credits | 2/6 1/32 |
| 6 months' sight docts | 2/6 3/32 |
| NEW YORK—Demand | G$58½ |
| 4 months' sight credits | 59½ |
| 4 months' sight docts | 60 |
| PARIS—4 months' sight docts | Fcs. 1525 |

| | |
|---|---|
| GOLD BAR:—Opening | $372.70 |
| Highest | 372.70 |
| Lowest | 370.90 |
| Closing | 371.20 |

### American Oriental Bank

BANK CLOSING RATES

SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. G$100.00 | | Mex. | $242.89 |
| Str. | £1.0.0 | " | 11.78 |
| Fcs. | 100.00 | " | 6.56 |
| Yen | 100.00 | " | 106.81 |

BUYING DEMAND DRAFTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. G$100.00 | | Mex. | $237.12 |
| Str. | £1.0.0 | " | 11.47 |
| Fcs. | 100.00 | " | 9.20 |
| Yen | 100.00 | " | 101.86 |

### Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

Berlin/Hamburg T/T
$100=Rm. 238½
Berlin/Hamburg T/T
M$100=Rm. 170.77

### Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Belgas 4.14 $1
Belgas 2.96 $1

### The Italian Bank for China

SELLING RATES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| It. Lire | 10.95 | $1 |
| It. Lire | 7.83 | Mex. $1 |
| Swiss Frs. | 2.98 | $1 |

### Subsidiary Coin Exchange

MEX. AND CHINESE DOLLARS:—
Morning 100=$71.775
Afternoon 100=$71.7875
KIANGNAN SILVER 20-CENTS:—
Morning 500=$61.525
Afternoon 500=$61.525
CANTON SILVER 20-CENTS:—
Morning 500=$58.5625
Afternoon 500=$58.6
COPPERS:—
Morning 417,000 coppers=$100
Afternoon 417,000 coppers=$100
SMALL CHANGE:—
6 silver 20-cents and 3 coppers=$1
298 coppers=$1
24 coppers=10-cents silver
10 cts. silver and 5 coppers=10 cts. big money
Mex. $1=$.7175
$1=Mex. $1.3932

### Native Interest (Per Day)

Morning $.15 per $1,000
Afternoon $.17 per $1,000

### Domestic Exchange

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Peking | $1,000= | Shanghai | $1,048 |
| " | $1,000= | " | $1,000 |
| Tientsin | $1,000= | " | $1,056 |
| " | $1,000= | " | $1,000 |
| Hankow | $1,000= | " | $1,022 |
| " | $1,000= | " | $1,009 |
| Tsinanfu | $1,000= | " | $1,004 |
| Tsingtao | $1,000= | " | $1,004 |
| Chefoo | $1,000= | " | $1,005 |
| Foochow | $1,000= | " | $1,015 |
| Amoy | $1,000= | " | $1,013.50 |
| Mukden | $1,000= | " | $1,013 |
| Nanking | $1,000= | " | $1,003 |
| Hangchow | $1,000= | " | $1,003 |

### Customs June Exchange Rates

The following will be the Rates of Exchange to the end of June, 1929:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £1 | Hk. Tls. | 7.33 |
| Gold | $1 | Hk. Tls. | 1.52 |
| Hk. Tls. | 1 | French Francs | 16.79 |
| " | 1 | Yen | 1.47 |
| " | 1 | Hongkong | $1.37 |
| " | 1 | Singapore | $1.16 |
| " | 1 | Rupees | 1.81 |
| " | 1 | Reich Marks | 2.78 |
| " | 1 | Guilders | 1.65 |
| " | 1 | Italian Lire | 12.64 |
| " | 1 | Swiss Francs | 3.44 |
| " | 1 | Belgas | 4.75 |
| " | 1 | Swedish Kroner | 2.46 |
| " | 1 | Norwegian Kroner | 2.46 |
| " | 1 | Danish Kroner | 2.46 |
| " | 1 | Spanish Pesetas | 4.61 |
| " | 1 | Czecho-Slav. Kronen | 22.18 |
| " | 1 | Austrian Shillings | 4.97 |
| " | 1 | Mex. | $1.55 |

### Exchange Market

Messrs. Lindsay, Macintyre & Drakeford report business done on June 28 as follows:—

INTER BANK AUGUST DELIVERY

| | Highest | Lowest |
|---|---|---|
| £ | 2/4 13/16 | 2/4 7/8 |
| U.S. G$ | 58⅛ | 58⅛ |
| Yen | 75⅞ | 75⅝ |

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

BANK SELLING

| | |
|---|---|
| £ T.T. | 2/4 1/8 del. June |
| G$ T.T. | 57⅞ del. June |
| Fcs. T.T. | 1470 del. June |
| Rs. T.T. | 159½ del. June |

BANK BUYING

| | |
|---|---|
| £ 4 m/s. l.c. | 2/5 1/16 del. June |
| G$ 4 m/s. l.c. | 59⅝ del. June |
| Fcs. 4 m/s. | 1512 del. June |
| Rs. 7 d/s. | 161¼ del. June |

BULLION

| | Highest | Lowest |
|---|---|---|
| Gold Bar | 372.70 | 370.90 |

BAR SILVER

| | Ready | For'd. |
|---|---|---|
| Lond. pence per std. oz. | 24½ | 24⅝ |
| N.Y. cents per oz. troy | 52½ | — |
| Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas | 55.06 | — |

Bombay off-take 100 bars.
Market closed steady.

## SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

### A Week Possessing No Outstanding Features: The Position of Piece Goods

June 29.

The local markets this week have been generally featureless. The volume of piece goods done is smaller, and while a moderate business has taken place in silk, other exports have not been on a large scale. Business in cotton and yarn has been generally dull, although in the latter an improvement is expected within the next few weeks.

#### Piece Goods

Clearances of piece goods have been slightly better this week, and sales of Blacks from second-hand show signs of expansion in order to meet a general trade inquiry. It must be borne in mind that dealers are switching over from Greys and Whites to Blacks, on the turn of the season, but the demand for both greys and whites continues fair and values are more or less steady. How far the Japanese boycott is helping these articles is an interesting point but difficult to assess in its effect. Boycotters are said to be busy in Ningpo and Foochow, while the campaign is believed to be stronger in Hangchow. The National Salvation Society, however, does not seem capable of discriminating between Japanese and other goods, and there are reports that British piece goods have been confiscated as well as others, and it will be realized that such a state of affairs is not assisting Chinese merchants anxious to push trade. Owing to the rate of exchange the margin between Manchester and Shanghai is narrowing, although dealers are not found anxious to come into the market, their attitude rather being to sit on the fence.

As regards woollens there is no change to report, and practically no business is passing at the moment. No export from Shanghai is due until the end of July, and then it will be interesting to see what movements take place.

At the Kungping auction on Tuesday a steady trade interest supported the market, special interest being shown in Greys, Venetians and Velvets. A number of dealers apparently held buying orders from the Yangtze and northern centres as well as from Ningpo, and thanks to healthy competition there was a general advance in prices. White Shirtings were the only section which showed a tendency to drag.

Yuenfong disposed of 382 package at their auction on Thursday, when conditions were considerably changed from the week previously. The tone was hardly so bright due to a lack of interest in Greys and Whites and a speculative reaction in Blacks. The two previous sections were due to show a falling off, and in the case of Greys the drop was 1¼ mace and in Whites 1 mace. Rather heavy declines were noted amongst Korean Whites, but River port qualities were fairly steady. Probably on account of the small quantities being offered, Venetians were about steady, but as far as Italians were concerned the prices had obviously gone up rather rapidly during the last three weeks and speculators were keen to keep them down in order to make the rise appear less rapid than it had been. Deliveries during the week were better.

#### Silk

The local silk market remains very firm, and a moderate business has been done with Europe and America. Prices in Shanghai are out of comparison with Home figures, and so a bigger business is not possible.

Japan reports a small demand with prices firm.

The China silk crop is practically finished, and there is no doubt as to its being short. All sorts of estimates ranging from 10 to 30 per cent. below normal are mentioned by Chinese.

#### Cotton, Yarn, Etc.

On the local cotton exchange there is practically no change in price on the week for either yarn or cotton, while American cotton is slightly easier.

It is reported that some 50,000 piculs of cotton were delivered to the exchange for the June Settlement.

Clearances from the mills have been moderate and on the whole show some improvement as compared with three weeks age.

In their weekly report Messrs. J. Spunt & Co. state:—

China Cotton.—While there has been but very little variation in prices during the past week when compared with those prevailing in the previous period, yet at the close our market assumed a more steady undertone which, notwithstanding the continued easiness in American and Indian markets and absence of demand from spinners, was engendered on the one hand by considerable quantities being appropriated for covering shorts and on the other by a certain amount of local stocks of Shensi cotton being booked for export to Japan, in that obviously Chinese cotton is the cheapest at the present time.

Weather conditions for the growing crop with a few exceptions, continue so far to be favourable which encourages an outlook for a fair average out-turn, but such bright prospects appear to have no bearing, as yet, on the values of the balance of last season's stocks, in that the plant has several months more during which time it is to pass many vicissitudes before finally attaining maturity and which makes it the more difficult at this stage to predict even approximately as to what size the coming crop is likely to be and to ascertain which it becomes necessary to observe developments as they draw nearer to its maturing phase.

To attempt, therefore, at this time to forecast the trend of the market for the near future may be considered too presumptuous, inasmuch as a variety of circumstances of a very fluctuative nature would have to be taken into consideration, and consequently we can only arrive at the conclusion that it were best for the time being to take advantage of any offerings at prevailing rates to provide for a little more than immediate wants and thus to a certain extent be safeguarded against any lightning advances that are likely to eventuate.

Yarn.—During the past week there has been no change in the fundamental conditions of the yarn market. Fluctuations were within narrow limits and with a steady tendency at the close. Business for export has been booked some 5,000 to 6,000 bales in all counts at ruling rates.

#### Produce

All markets have been exceedingly quite during the week, and there is nothing of any further interest in any lines to report.

#### Exports to America

Tables have been issued by the U. S. Consulate-General in Shanghai showing the declared exports through American consulates, including that at Hongkong, from China to the United States during the month of May and also the total for 1929 up to May 31 of this year. The values of the different groups are as follows:—

| | May $ | Jun. 1 to May 31 $ |
|---|---|---|
| Meats and other odible animal products | 1,382,288 | 3,794,424 |
| Hides, skins, furs, etc. | 5,240,710 | 24,258,624 |
| Vegetable foods, etc | 554,653 | 4,636,521 |
| Inedible vegetable products | 2,242,335 | 9,223,347 |
| Textiles, including silk, | 7,427,116 | 28,830,058 |
| Wood and paper | 59,476 | 318,517 |
| Non-metallic minerals | 96,993 | 378,688 |
| Metals and manufactures | 210,731 | 3,295,018 |
| Medicinal chemicals | 73,810 | 796,123 |
| Printed Matter | 68,596 | 330,065 |
| Grand total | 17,186,098 | 73,866,383 |

#### Black Teas

The position remains substantially unchanged since our last report. Keemun arrivals to date total about 97,000 h/c of which some 43,000 h/c remain on the market. The greater part of this balance is composed of medium and common teas for which the demand is very limited.

Ningchows—A few chops have been bought and sold during the week, but the volume of business has been very small. This class of business is almost entirely confined to the Russians.

#### Green Teas

The Chunmee market during the week has been extremely irregular. Fine Moyunes have now arrived and some teas fetched the highest prices on record, the Tls. 200 mark being left behind. The new Moyune crop may be pronounced, on the whole, not unsatisfactory; cup qualities in many cases are rather thin, but the teas are, on the average, well made with good leaf.

With regard to other Chunmee grades, teas such as were bought early in the season are getting very scarce and not much more is expected.

The supply of fine/finest Teenkai will apparently be less than last year, though the total quantity of Chunmees from this district looks like being more, unless there is a good demand for Hyson, which would tend to curb the supply of lower grade Chunmees.

Sowmees—A brisk business has again been done during the week and prices have been maintained at a high level. There is no reliable news of the probable supply of Sowmees.

Gunpowders—These are rare and are eagerly competed for. Supplies are only about 20 per cent. of what they were last year.

Hoochows—Business has been fairly steady during the week, a few chops having been sold and a few broken. Arrivals now amount to 71 chops and stocks are increasing.

Pingsueys—The first two chops have arrived but so far no settlements have been made.

## AMERICAN COTTON

Messrs. Anderson, Clayton & Co. yesterday quoted the following prices for American cotton, June shipment:

| | Cts. per lb. c.i.f. | T per pic. ex wharf |
|---|---|---|
| Strict Middling | 22.05 | 52.45 |
| Middling | 21.55 | 51.30 |
| Strict Low Middling | 20.85 | 49.70 |
| Low Middling | 20.10 | 47.95 |

Messrs. Anderson, Clayton & Co. quotations for the week ending, June 28, June shipment, middling 7/8 inch, are as follows:—

| | Cts. per lb. c.i.f. | Tls. per pic. ex wharf |
|---|---|---|
| June 22 | 21.30 | 50.55 |
| " 24 | 21.18 | 50.46 |
| " 25 | 21.27 | 50.65 |
| " 26 | 21.47 | 51.05 |
| " 27 | 21.48 | 51.25 |
| " 28 | 21.55 | 51.30 |

The following market report has been received from Messrs. Anderson, Clayton & Fleming, New York dated June 27:—

Moderate trade buying and boll weevil menace are still counteracting generally favourable crop advices and unsatisfactory spinning condition. Speculation in dormant. Fair demand for desirable character cotton.

## SALE OF U.S. RAILWAY

### Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Disposed of

New York, June 27.

Sale of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway was announced here to-day.

The purchaser was not made public, but it is believed to be Pennroad Corporation.—United Press.

## U.S. BROKERAGE LOANS

Washington, June 27.

Brokerage loans during the past week increased by $122,000,000, it was announced to-day.—United Press.

## U.S. RE-DISCOUNT RATE

New York, June 27.

The rediscount rate was retained to-day.—United Press.

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# THE SHANGHAI EXCHANGE MARKET

## Totally Unconfirmed Rumours of Large Supplies of Silver for "Somewhere in China": Export of Dollars from Shanghai Balanced by Silver Imports

The following review of the Shanghai exchange market covers the week ending June 22.

Due to the selling mood of a group of local speculators the exchange market during the week remained remarkably steady. As soon as the Kiukiang Road operators called for an interval, unmistakable symptoms of weakness appeared on the scene. On Saturday morning, June 22, the Shanghai market opened easy and turned distinctly weak. At the close business was done between banks at the rate of 2s/4¾d, as compared with 2s/5d. in the beginning of the week, both for June delivery.

### Rumours from the Outports

Some days ago rumours were spread that outports (names were not divulged) were about to take 30 million ounces of silver from Shanghai. This "news," if true, would certainly have caused a justifiable rise in rates here. But seemingly there is not a shred of truth in this story—supposedly of compradoric origin. The net export of dollars from this port during the past week was $2,000,000, a paltry sum which was almost offset by the regular arrival from the States of new bar silver supplies.

Since the rumour of impending exports of large silver supplies to "somewhere in China" has been let loose, many people have tried to reason out that the most suitable place of destination would be Canton. They argue that, since the Minister of Finance had gone thither with the avowed intention of reforming the small-coin currency there, by creating a uniform big-dollar unit, the Canton mint must get busy consuming our surplus stocks of silver.

However, as no authorized statement to this effect has ever been issued, the writer need not bother to attempt its contradiction. Yet it might be useful to point to the fallacy of such views. In trying to create a uniform silver dollar as the currency unit of the entire country, it becomes obvious that the activity of the provincial mints must not only be curbed, but stopped for ever. The Shanghai Mint is about ready to begin work, and expediency demands that one modern coinage plant should be the sole purveyor of metallic money for a unified China. For this plausible reason it would seem most unlikely and most unreasonable that the Canton Mint should start on the striking of a new dollar, the uniformity of which would thus be jeopardized from the very start.

### Incoming Supplies of Silver

The introduction of the ideally coined new dollar is to coincide with the abolition of the tael as currency unit. However, as the provincial mints are not being worked, all the incoming supplies of bar silver are being turned over to the Shanghai smelting shops, 11 in number, who have made contracts with importing banks which ensure to them uninterrupted work for three to four months.

The destination of some of the silver dollars shipped out of Shanghai during the past week, Wuhu, Kiukiang and Hankow, points most likely to their employment for financing tea. Opening prices for the new season's tea are from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. higher than last season's. However, tea, as an item of export from China, is of minor importance nowadays.

Other exports have, for some time, been conspicuous by their absence, and until these set in, the silver market cannot find much encouragement. It is true that imports into China, as far as new orders are concerned, do not make a better show. It is also correct that the exchange requirements of the Chinese Government for the third quarter of 1929 are, comparatively speaking, modest in size. And yet, a lasting rise in the price of the white metal can only be expected if and when our local silver stocks radiate into the country for circulation there. New supplies are constantly *en route* to Shanghai, and unless consumption can be stimulated, the exchange and silver markets are bound to be afflicted with a species of indigestion which might prove hard to cure.

### The Consumption of Silver

It is a well-known fact that, due to favourable copper prices, the production of this metal, during the current year, has been on the increase. As a logical sequence the output of silver this year will prove in excess of that produced during the same period of 1928. As shown in last week's review the supply of silver as a by-product is constantly on the increase. In conjunction therewith it will prove of interest to examine some of the channels into which silver is being directed. Let us first consider industrial uses in countries, for which statistics exist. "Industrial" uses includes the arts, as well as chemical employment, as for instance, films. According to figures supplied by the Director of the United States Mint silver used in the arts and industries during specific years amounted to the following volume (fine ounces):—

| Year | United States | Great Britain | France | Total ounces |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1924 | 32,595,000 | 8,000,000 | 16,760,000 | 58,920,000 |
| 1925 | 39,827,000 | 8,500,000 | 10,750,000 | 66,275,000 |
| 1926 | 39,498,000 | 8,000,000 | 16,224,000 | 64,354,000 |
| 1927 | 38,649,000 | 8,500,000 | 19,743,000 | 64,200,000 |

These totals compare with an average annual output of about 250,000,000 ounces, about 25 per cent. of world production. However, it must be borne in mind that a certain percentage of the silver used in the industrial arts is provided by old material, remelted.

### China's Consumption for Coinage

A second, though much more important use of silver, is to be found in coinage. During the past decade new silver coinage has been notoriously poor. Indubitably much more minted money has been demonetized than newly struck, if we except China. This country is the mainstay for the consumption, and thus for the fate, of silver. On various occasions the writer has supplied well-founded estimates regarding the probable use of the white metal in China for coinage purposes. His statements cannot be confirmed, denied or rectified by official figures, simply because these are not extant. Repeated endeavours have been made through direct and most competent sources to ascertain the output of the silver coins of China. The result has in all cases been negative. Records are not available to even official channels.

Of the mints which are responsible for the supply of silver dollars the plant at Hangchow is the leader; second in importance was the late Nanking mint. All the secrets it may have contained have been singed by the flames and buried under the ruins of its former walls.

### Hangchow Mint Output

Recent inquiries from competent sources at Hangchow as to the output of the provincial mint there have elicited the answer that no information can be supplied. On the other hand the writer has been shown particulars contained in the "Chekiang Commercial Daily," a Chinese newspaper appearing in Hangchow, of March 17, 1929, which purport to supply details relative to the output of the mint at Hangchow during the past seven years, figures which to the mind of the writer are likely to tally with facts:

| Year | Dollars coined | Old $ melted | 10-cent pieces coined. (number) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1922 | $38,957,408 | ..... | ..... |
| 1923 | 60,588,183 | $366,400 | ..... |
| 1924 | 70,385,404 | 371,000 | 3,236,659 pieces |
| 1925 | 77,816,500 | 490,620 | ..... |
| 1926 | 29,657,000 | 202,700 | 1,385,000 pieces |
| 1927 | 56,124,523 | 732,600 | ..... |
| 1928 | 73,159,621 | 568,300 | ..... |

These details, if correct, are valuable information. Inquiries at Shanghai as to the probable consumption of silver in China for the industrial arts elicited the accurate answer: "Any man no can savee."

# CRISIS IN SILK INDUSTRY

## Filatures Closing: High Price of Cocoons, Short Crop

The Chinese silk industry is facing a very serious crisis, says the Chinese press, and, if succour is not forthcoming from the National Government, there is a possibility of its complete failure. The reasons given by the "Shunpao" are translated as follows:—

On account of the unfavourable weather, the production of cocoons in the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhui has decreased by not less than 25 per cent. in comparison with 1928 and for this reason the value of cocoons is considerably higher than last year, being on the average Tls. 100 in excess. As a result, a bale of silk now costs as much as Tls. 1,050, which foreign exporters are unwilling to pay, their idea being that it is not worth more than Tls. 960. This means that the Chinese merchant will have to stand to lose Tls. 100 on each bale of silk or do no business at all.

Taking advantage of China's weakness and the paralyzed state of China's silk industry, Japanese silk merchants have reduced their prices from Y. 1,420 to Y. 1,350 per bale. On account of this keen competition and because of the high price of home silk, Chinese silk filatures are unable to maintain the *status quo* and no fewer than a dozen have voluntarily closed their doors. The industry is indeed facing a very serious crisis and, should the National Government persist in its refusal to render financial aid to the silk filatures, more will be compelled to suspend business in the near future.

### Extension of Summer Holiday

In addition to this serious state of affairs comes the news that the cocoons are sufficient for the needs of the various Chinese filatures only up to the end of this year. Therefore, regardless of whether or not the Chinese silk merchants are involved in financial difficulties, they will have to close next spring on account of this fact. The managements of the filatures, therefore, are contemplating to extend the summer holiday for an extra month.

In view of the seriousness of the situation, the Commissioner of Social Affairs for Greater Shanghai is devising means of remedying the situation and to render what assistance he can to the silk merchants so as to avoid further suspensions.

# SHANGHAI SILK MARKET

In their silk report covering last week Messrs. William Little & Co. state:—

During the week Tussah Filatures Extra A 1, 2, have again been in good demand, and prices have advanced to Tls. 465 av.

In steam filatures a small business has been done at mixed rates. On the whole the market shows a tendency to advance. Yellow Shantungs—the market has opened for new season's silk.

Cables from Japan quote Filature No. 1, Yen 1,346.

Yellow Shantung Filatures.—Fairy 1 13/15, Tls. 1,030/40.

Yellow Mienchew Filatures.—Dragon and Phœnix 1, 2, 13/15, Tls. 925 av. Monster Book 1, 2, 13/15, Tls. 900/890 av. Dragon Gate 14/16, Tls. 805.

Tussah Filatures 8 cocoons.—Ex A. 1, 2, Tls. 440/65 av. Ex B. 1, Tls. 400.

Yellow Silk.—Koopum Tls. 380/70. Mien Yang S.T. 1, 2, Tls. 460/40. Mien Yang S.C. 2, Tls. 455. Mien Yang F.K. 1, 2, Tls. 425/15 av.

Tsatlee New Style Filatures.—Condor Ex. 1. Tls. 675 av.

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AT a meeting of shareholders of the Bank of Communications, held at the Chinese Bankers Association, Hongkong Road, on June 22, it was decided to establish branches at Yangchow, Nantungchow, Pengpu, Shaoshing, Wuchow, Paotingfu, Chengchow, Chingchow and other places less well known.

# SHANGHAI SHARE MARKET

## Activity During Past Week: Rise in Docks, New Engineerings and Shanghai Lands: Demand for Ewos and Shanghai Cottons

Reviewing the Shanghai share market for the week ending June 22 Messrs. A. W. Reynell & Co., write as follows:—

### Rubber

The price of the raw material has barely moved during the week with the various markets reported quietly steady. Whilst consumption remains good, forward selling by America has had the effect of keeping the price down. Stocks in the United Kingdom decreased 510 tons and now stand at 35,875 tons.

| 1929 | Highest | Lowest | June 22 |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | 17⅞ | 8 ¼ | 10⅞ |
| New York | 25⅞ | 17⅛ | 20 |
| Singapore | 45 | 29¼ | 34½ |

Despite the quietness reported from other countries, the local share market has been quite firm and a large business was done both for cash and forward delivery, some of the rates quoted being very attractive for "cash and time" investors.

### Industrials and Shipping

Cottons—A very large business has again been transacted during the week, a certain amount being due to the near approach of the June settlement, which takes place to-morrow. The market for Ewo Cottons opened at Tls. 12.80 cash and gradually improved during the week, closing with buyers at Tls. 13.15 cash, Tls. 13.50 September and Tls. 14.10 December.

Shanghai Cottons have advanced in Sympathy and close with buyers at Tls. 73.50 cash whilst the new shares were done at Tls. 35 cash and Tls. 36.50 September Persistent buying for forward positions is having the effect of strengthening the cash rate of both of the above stocks.

Zoong Sings continue to be neglected. These shares have not moved for a long time.

Shanghai Lands were in good demand throughout the week and business was effected at Tls. 144.75, Tls. 147.00 Tls. 149 and Tls. 150, closing with buyers at the latter rate.

Shanghai Wharves remain in steady demand at Tls. 168.

Shanghai Tugs Ordinary. No business was transacted but shares are wanted at Tls. 67.

Shanghai Docks.—On rumours of a Tls. 25 return of capital heavy buying in mid week, emanating chiefly from professional operators, sent the price up to Tls. 136 cash with many shares changing hands; profit taking caused a slight reaction but the market closed firm with buyers at Tls. 135.75 cash.

New Engineerings were the medium of a good rise and shares are not easy to obtain in any quantity. The market opened with business done at Tls. 6. cash and firmed up on good buying orders, closing at Tls. 6.80 cash and Tls. 7. September.

China General Omnibus.—The quotation remains unchanged with the market at Tls. 14.80.

Trams.—Rather more inquiry has been evident, but buyers are not prepared to advance their rates, the market closing at Tls. 22.50 nominal.

Shanghai Waterworks continue to be in demand at Tls. 217.50 for the "A" registered issue and are still difficult to obtain. Business was reported as high as Tls. 230. The buying rate for the 7 per cent. "B" issue has been advanced considerably without attacting sellers. There is a small inquiry for Waterworks Fittings which have been done at Tls. 1.30 an improvement of 10 cands. on the last business done.

### Greyhounds

Shares under this heading have ruled generally quite G.R.A. ordinary advanced to $15.50 cash mid week, but selling orders at this rate caused a slight setback, buyers offering $14.70 cash and $15.40 September at the close. Founders remain steady at around $45.

S. I. G's.—this market has ruled erratic, the highest quotation being $11.80 cash, but the market closed easier with buyers offering $11 and sellers asking $11.25.

Champs de Course.—Business was done at $40 both for founders and ordinary, the tendency at the close being easier at around $36.

### Debentures

The debenture market is quiet but all classes are in steady demand. Shanghai Land & Waterwork Debentures are being continually inquired for and command a slightly better rate. This is due to the fact that they run for longer periods than the outstanding S.M.C. issues.

Chinese Government 5 per cent. Gold Loan and Reorganization Loan are being freely dealt in at 65, at which price the flat yield is 7.7 per cent.

# PRESENT LOW PRICE OF SILVER

## American Belief that Chances of Increase are Slight

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, June 23.

Howard Boynton, assistant treasurer to Handy & Harmon, in a statement to the United Press today said:—

"The low price of silver is primarily due to insufficient demand, as production during recent years has been increasing and consumption has been lagging.

"The basis on purchasing power of the dollar on silver is the lowest since before the war.

"China and India are now the largest users of silver. With India's consumption of silver decreasing, China has been the sole support of the market.

"There is slight hope for an increase in the immediate future, because production is still strong despite the price, which indicates that the producers are making a profit."—United Press.

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THE Hague, June 20—The First Chamber to-day approved a measure accepting the International Convention abolishing the prohibition or limitation of imports and exports of hides and bones.—Reuter.

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GREAT Britain's exports of cotton cloth to China during the first five months of this year showed an expansion of 70.7 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The shipments of cotton yarn in the same period also showed an increase of 95.5 per cent. according to the British Board of Trade.

# U. S. TARIFF AND EGG PRODUCTS

## Attempt to Increase Tax on Goods from China

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 23.

Alleging that they must meet intense competition from China, the National Food Producers' Council requested the House Finance Committee to-day to increase the house tariff on eggs and egg products.

The Council represented poultrymen of 30 states, and it was receiving support from the Farm Bureau Federation.

Doubling or tripling of existing duties was asked for by the Council whose proposed new schedule would call for a duty of 12 cents per lb. on frozen eggs, 36 cents per lb. on whole eggs, 30 cents per lb. on dried yolks, 30 cents per lb. on powdered yolks and 50 cents a pound on dried albumen.

The request apparently seemed excessive, in the eyes of committee members. Mr. Reed Smoot of Utah pointed out that American exports of eggs in shell were now 50 times in excess of imports.

Witnesses declared, however, that egg production was a new industry in the United States. There are but 50 large plants and 300 small ones operating on lines satisfactory to fulfilment of bakery requirements.—United Press.

# KAILAN COAL OUTPUT

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending June 15 amounted to 58,409 tons and the sales during the same period to 68,150 tons.

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# Shanghai Share Report 29/26 for Week Ending June 28, 1929

## J. P. BISSET & CO.

Chinese Government Bonds are firmer, with moderate business, and the following are the latest prices cabled to us:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—B.I. | £65. | 0. | 0 | Buyers | Cum B.I.R.S. |
| " " " " " " " —F.I. | 63. | 15. | 0 | " | Ex. " |
| " " " " " " " —G.I. | 63. | 5. | 0 | Sellers | |
| " " " Gold Loan 1912 | 45. | 0. | 0 | Buyers | |
| " " " Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bonds | 59. | 10. | 0 | Buyers | |
| " " " Lung Tsing U Hai Rly. Bonds | 29. | 10. | 0 | Sellers | Cum. B.I.R.S. |
| " " " Shanghai-Nanking Line Net Profit Certs. | 9. | 3. | 9 | " | |
| " " " Shanghai-Hangchow Rly. Bonds | 74. | 10. | 0 | Nominal | |
| " " " Hukuang Railway Bonds | 39. | 10. | 0 | " | |
| British-American Tobacco Co., "Bearer" | 6. | 8. | 9 | Sellers | |
| Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "Bearer" | 3. | 2. | 6 | Buyers | |
| Shell Transport & Trading Co., "Bearer" | 4. | 17. | 6 | Nominal | |

The following business has been recorded during the week:—

(†Stock Exchange Official; ‡Stock Exchange Unofficial; §Other Official Business Reported; J-July Settlement; O-October Settlement; D-December Settlement).

| JUNE | 22nd Cash | 22nd Sept. | 24th Cash | 24th Sept. | 25th Cash | 25th Sept. | 26th Cash | 26th Sept. | 27th Cash | 27th Sept. | 28th Cash | 28th Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PLANTATIONS** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglo-Java .. Tls. | †8.25 | .. | .. | .. | ‡8.20 | .. | .. | .. | †8.25 | .. | .. | .. |
| Ayer Tawah .. " | .. | .. | †3.80 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Anglo-Dutch " | .. | .. | .. | .. | †4.30 | .. | §4.20 | .. | †1.30 | .. | .. | †1.55 |
| Bukit .. " | †1.82½ | .. | §1.82½ | .. | .. | .. | §1.35 | .. | .. | .. | †1.90 | .. |
| Batu Anam .. " | §0.70 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | †0.75 | .. | .. | .. |
| " " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | §0.80 | .. | .. | .. |
| Consolidated .. " | †3.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | †3.30 | .. | .. | .. |
| Chemor .. " | ‡1.65 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | §1.70 | †1.70 | †1.77½ |
| Dominion .. " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | †4.10 | .. |
| Java Conso'd " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | †2.35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kedah .. " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | †2.05 | .. | .. | .. |
| " " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | †2.10 | .. | .. | .. |
| Kota Bahroe " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | †0.80 | .. | .. | .. |
| Padang .. " | .. | .. | §0.45 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pengkalan .. " | §1.35 | .. | §1.37½ | .. | ‡1.37½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " " | §1.37½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| S'hai Kelantan " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | §0.72½ | .. | §0.75 | .. |
| S'hai Klebang " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | †0.82½ | .. | †5.87½ | .. |
| " " " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | †0.90 | .. |
| Samagaga .. " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | §1.10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sua Manggis .. " | .. | .. | §1.10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | §1.10 | .. | †8½ | .. |
| S'hai Malay(Ord.) .. | †7.75 | .. | ‡$8 | ‡8.15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Senawang .. " | §2.15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | §1.40 | .. | .. | .. |
| Sungala .. " | .. | .. | .. | †2.35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | †2.30 | .. | .. | .. |
| Tebong .. " | .. | .. | .. | §1.25 | .. | .. | §2¼ | .. | §1.22½ | †1.27½ | §1½ | †1.30 |
| Tanah Merah " | .. | .. | .. | §1.22½ | .. | .. | §1.22½ | .. | .. | §1½ | .. | §1.27½ |
| " " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | §1.20 | .. | .. | .. | §0.72½ | .. |
| Taiping .. " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **MISC. STOCKS** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S'hai Docks .. Tls. | ‡136 | †137½J | †135¾ | §140½ | †136½ | †139½ | †139 | †142½ | .. | §139J | .. | .. |
| " .. " | §135½ | §139½ | ‡§136 | §140½ | .. | †142 | §138½ | †142 | .. | §139½J | .. | .. |
| " .. " | .. | .. | .. | §137½J | .. | †138J | .. | †139½J | .. | §138½J | .. | .. |
| " .. " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | †139J | .. | †140J | .. | §138½J | .. | .. |
| " .. " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | †140J | .. | §141½ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " .. " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | §141 | .. | §143 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " .. " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | §138½J | .. | §140J | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " .. " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | §138J | .. | §139½J | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " .. " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | §138½J | .. | §139J | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " .. " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | §138½J | .. | §139½J | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | | | | §139J | | | | | | |
| S'hai Trams "B" " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | †19XR | .. | †19XR | †19.90 | .. | †§20 |
| " .. " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | †19.40 | †20 | .. | §20.10 |
| " .. " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | †20.10 | .. | .. |
| " .. " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | §19½ | .. | .. |
| " .. " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | §19¾ | .. | .. |
| | | | | | | | | | | §20 | | |
| New Eng.(Ord.) " | §6.50 | †6.95 | .. | .. | †7.10 | .. | †7.30 | †7½ | §7.20 | §7½ | †7 | .. |
| " " .. " | §6.80 | †§7 | .. | .. | †7.20 | .. | §7.25 | †7.60 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " " .. " | .. | ‡6.90 | .. | .. | †7.25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " " .. " | .. | §7.05 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Telephone .. " | †69 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | †‡68½ | .. | †69 | .. | .. | .. |
| S'haiTug(Ord.) " | .. | .. | †69 | .. | .. | ‡71½ | †69 | ‡71½ | .. | .. | .. | †1.30 |
| S'hai Loan .. " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | †52 | .. |
| S'hai Gas .. " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | §14½ | .. |
| Omnibus .. " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| S'hai Land .. " | .. | .. | †149½ | .. | †149½ | .. | †149 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " .. " | .. | .. | ‡150 | .. | ‡150 | .. | §150 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| S.&H. Wharf .. | .. | .. | ‡170 | .. | †170 | .. | .. | .. | †§171½ | .. | .. | .. |
| A. F. Land .. " | .. | .. | .. | .. | ‡155 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | †1.35 | .. |
| Fittings .. " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | §1.30 | .. | §1.30 | .. | †1.20 | .. |
| Union Insce .. H.$ | ‡323 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | §324½ | .. | .. | .. |
| Ch.5%G $1925 G.$ | ‡65 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Arts & Crafts Tls. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ‡8½ | .. |
| **GREYHOUNDS** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| G.R.A. (Ord.) $ | .. | †15.40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | §17½ | †17.85 | .. | .. |
| " " " | .. | †15½ | .. | †16 | †16½ | †17½ | .. | †17½ | .. | §18 | .. | .. |
| " " " | .. | §15½ | .. | †16.75 | †16½ | §17 | .. | †17.75 | .. | §17.60 | .. | .. |
| " " " | .. | §15.35 | .. | §16.50 | †16.50 | .. | .. | §17.50 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " " " | .. | .. | .. | §17 | .. | .. | .. | §17.75 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | | | | | | §17.65 | | | | |
| G.R.A. (Found) " | .. | †50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | §51 | §53 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| S. I. G'hound " | †§11½ | .. | †11½ | .. | .. | †12.15 | §12 | §12.80 | †12.50 | †13 | †12.85 | †13½ |
| " .. " | §11.15 | .. | †11.10 | §12.20 | .. | .. | §12.10 | §12.85 | †12.75 | §13½ | .. | .. |
| " .. " | §11.10 | .. | §11 | §12.15 | †11½ | .. | §12.50 | .. | §12.75 | .. | .. | .. |
| " .. " | §11 | .. | §10.95 | §12.10 | §11.55 | .. | .. | .. | §12.70 | .. | .. | .. |
| " .. " | .. | .. | .. | .. | §11.60 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " .. " | .. | .. | §10.90 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " .. " | .. | .. | §11.05 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " .. " | .. | .. | §11.20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " .. " | .. | .. | §11.25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Fr. RaceCourse(Ord) " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | §39 | .. | .. | §41 | .. | .. |
| F.R.Course(Found) " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | §39 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **COTTONS** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ewos (Ord.) .. Tls. | †§13.05 | §13.45 | †13.10 | †13.50 | †13.20 | ‡13.60 | §13.35 | †13.85 | .. | †‡13.80 | †13½ | †13.60 |
| " .. " | §13.10 | §13.47½ | †13.15 | §13.55 | .. | §13.75 | §13.40 | †13.95 | .. | †13.75 | .. | †13.65 |
| " .. " | .. | §13.50 | §13.15 | ‡13.30J | .. | §13.80 | .. | †13.90 | .. | §13.90 | .. | §13.77½ |
| " .. " | .. | §13.55 | .. | §14.05D | .. | .. | .. | †13.80 | .. | §13.77½ | .. | §13.75 |
| " .. " | .. | §14.05D | .. | §14D | .. | .. | .. | †13.75 | .. | §14½D | .. | §14.17½D |
| " .. " | .. | §14.20D | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | §14.15D | .. | §14.15D | .. | .. |
| " .. " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | §14.30D | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " .. " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | §14.20D | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " .. " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | §13.75 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " .. " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | §13.80 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " .. " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | §13.90 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " .. " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | §13.85 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| S. Cotton(Old) " | §72½ | §76 | .. | .. | ‡§74 | †77 | .. | ‡§77½ | .. | ‡76½ | §74½ | .. |
| " " " | §73½ | §77D | .. | .. | .. | §76½ | .. | §77 | .. | †77 | .. | .. |
| " " " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | §80D | .. | §77½ | .. | .. |
| | | | | | | | | | | §78½D | | |
| S. Cotton (New) " | §34½ | †36½ | .. | †34½J | †35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| " " " | §35 | .. | .. | §36½ | †35½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Zoong Sing .. " | .. | .. | †8½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **DEBENTURES** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S.M.C.6%.1910 Tls. | ‡100 | .. | †100 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ‡100 | .. | ‡100 | .. |
| S.M.C.6%.1912 " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| S.M.C.5½%.1914 " | .. | .. | †98½ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| S.M.C.8%.1921 " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | †102½ | .. |
| S.M.C.7%.1922 " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | †101 | .. | .. | .. |
| S.M.C.6%.1923/6 " | .. | .. | §99 | .. | ‡100 | .. | ‡100 | .. | ‡100 | .. | §99 | .. |
| F.M.C.7%.1928/9 " | .. | .. | ‡99 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| S.Land 6%.1926 " | .. | .. | .. | .. | ‡100 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Am. Club 8%.1922 " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | †100 | .. |
| F.M.C.6½%.1926 " | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | §93 | .. |

### FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1929.

July 30, Tuesday — August 27, Tuesday — September 24, Tuesday — October 29, Tuesday — November 26, Tuesday — December 23 Monday

## THE WEEK'S RUBBER PRICES.

| | June 21 | June 22 | June 24 |
|---|---|---|---|
| *London Spot* | 10.1/2d | 10.1/2d | 10.1/2d |
| July/Sept. | 10.5/8d | 10.5/8d | 10.5/8d |
| July/Dec. | 10.3/4d | 10.3/4d | 10.3/4d |
| Oct./Dec. | 10.7/8d | 10.7/8d | 10.7/8d |
| **Market** | Steady | Steady | Steady |
| *Singapore Spot* | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| July/Sept. | 36½ | 36¼ | 36½ |
| July/Dec. | 36¾ | 36¾ | 37¼ |
| Oct./Dec. | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¾ |
| **Market** | Steady | Steady | Steady |
| | **June 25** | **June 26** | **June 27** |
| *London Spot* | 10.3/8d | 10.1/2d | 10.5/8d |
| July/Sept. | 10.7/16d | 10.5/8d | 10.3/4d |
| July/Dec. | 10.9/16d | 10.3/4d | 10.7/8d |
| Oct./Dec. | 10.11/16d | 10.7/8d | 11d |
| **Market** | Easier | Very quiet nothing doing | Steady |
| *Singapore Spot* | 34¾ | 34½ | 35 |
| July/Sept. | 36 | 35¼ | 35¾ |
| July/Dec. | 36¾ | 36¼ | 36¾ |
| Oct./Dec. | 37¼ | 36¾ | 37¼ |
| **Market** | Dull | Steady | Steady |

***London and Liverpool Stocks:***—On June 24, stocks were reported 35,132 tons, a decrease of 743 tons on last week's figure.

*Singapore Auctions:*—Catalogued 780 tons; sold 560 tons.

## Shanghai Share Report 29/26 for Week Ending June 28, 1929

Rubber.—To-day the commodity has recorded sharp rises in all markets and closes with a very firm tone. London tomorrow will probably reflect to-day's New York's rise of ¼ cents for spot. On the week London is up ¼d. for both spot and July/Sept., to-day's prices being 10½d. spot and 10¾d. July/Sept. New York over the same period records a rise of ¾ cts. for spot and forward, present quotations being 20¾ cts. spot and 21 cts. July/Sept. In the Eastern Market Singapore this afternoon is quoted 35¾ cts. spot and 37 cts. July/Sept. being up on last week's prices 1¼ cts. spot and 1¼ cts. forward. In the local market there are strong buyers, particularly for September, for practically all shares but sellers continue to exhibit a waiting policy. If present price continues to be maintained, our better Companies should soon be on an Interim Dividend paying basis. London Stocks are 743 tons lower, now totalling 35,132 tons.

Cottons.—Ewos have recorded a sharp advance since the Settlement, which passed off easily and satisfactorily and business has been done as high as Tls. 13.40 for cash, Tls. 13.90 Sept. and Tls. 14.20 Dec. Closing buying prices are Tls. 13¼ cash, and Tls. 13.60 Sept., with sellers at Tls. 13.35 cash and Tls. 13.70 Sept. S'hai Cottons also record a small rise and have buyers for cash at Tls. 74 and Tls. 76 Sept. Very little business has passed in Zoong Sing's though buyers' prices are higher at Tls. 8.40 for cash and Tls. 8.60 Sept.

Greyhounds have been in strong demand for the past two or three days on bumper turnovers at the weekly meetings. S.I.G's close with buyers at $12½ for cash and $13 for Sept. G.R.A's are in demand at $16.75 cash and $17½ Sept. with sellers at 25 cts. higher. French Geryhounds have been quiet, with buyers around $39 for each Ordinary and Founders.

Docks again have risen sharply on rumours of a good return in the shape of reduction in Capital and touched Tls. 139 for cash and Tls. 143 Sept. They close with buyers Tls. 137 cash and Tls. 139 Sept. New Engineering (Ord) have been a strong market. After opening the week at Tls. 6½ for cash and Tls. 6.95 Sept. touched Tls. 7.30 cash and Tls. 7.60 Sept. but close slightly easier. Trams are better and are being done at Tls. 19.40 cash and Tls. 20 Sept. these prices now being ex rights. Lands have been quiet but have touched Tls. 150 and close easier.

Debentures are still in strong demand with sellers scarce. S.M.C. 6% remain at par, 7% at Tls. 101, and 8% at Tls. 102½ business done to-day.

## Companies' Notices, Meetings, etc.

**The Shanghai Municipal Council Loans.**—The Transfer Books of the Municipal Loans will be closed from June 15 to 30, 1929, both days inclusive.

**The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.**—The Annual General Meeting will be held in Hongkong on Wednesday, June 19, 1929, at noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 12 to July 3, 1929, both days inclusive.

**The Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.**—A dividend of 3/- per share free of Income Tax has been declared payable July 5, 1929, Bearer coupon No. 54.

**The Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.**—An Interim dividend for the year ending September 30, 1929, at the rate of five tael cents per share to be paid to shareholders on record on July 5, 1929.

The Transfer Books will be closed from July 1 to 5, 1929, both days inclusive.

**The Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ltd.**—The 9th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 12 The Bund, Shanghai, on Monday, July 15, 1929, at noon.

To pay a final dividend of 10 candareens per share

The Transfer Books will be closed from July 10 to 15, 1929, both days inclusive.

**The Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.**—An Interim dividend on intra-agreement consumers' account of 15/- per "A" share, 9d. per "B" share, 6d. per "C" share (Fully paid on or before April 30, 1929) and 3d. per "C" share 10/- paid, i.e. 3¾ per cent. has been declared in respect of the year 1929 and will be payable on Thursday, July 25, 1929, in the case of shares covered by certificates issued in Shanghai, such dividend will be paid at exchange 2/4½d. per tael.

The Transfer books will be closed from July 11 to 25, 1929, both days inclusive.

## DEBENTURES.

| LOANS | Quotations on June 27 Nominal | Buyers | Sellers | Last business recorded | Loan Amount out-standing | Interest payable at end of |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tls. | Tls. | Tls. | Tls. | Tls. | |
| S.M.C. 6%'09 ( 20 ) Tls. | 100 | 100 | .. | 12-6-29 100 | 300,000 | June-Dec. |
| " 6%'10 ( .. ) " | 100 | 100 | .. | 24-6-29 100 | 313,800 | do. |
| " 6%'11 (10/30) " | 100 | 100 | .. | 3-5-29 100 | 350,000 | do. |
| " 6%'12 ( " ) .. | 100 | 100 | .. | 28-6-29 100 | 340,000 | do. |
| " 6%'13 ( " ) .. | 100 | 100 | .. | 20-6-29 100 | 756,300 | do. |
| " 5½%'13 (10/50) .. | 98½ | 98½ | 100 | 24-4-29 92½ | 500,000 | do. |
| " 6½%'14 (10/30) .. | 98½ | 98½ | 100 | 24-6-29 98½ | 900,000 | do. |
| " 5½%'15 ( .. ) .. | 98½ | 98½ | 100 | 20-6-29 98½ | 800,000 | do. |
| " 6%'16 ( .. ) .. | 100 | 100 | .. | 28-6-29 100 | 1,400,000 | do. |
| " 7%'19 ( 10 ) .. | 100 | 100 | .. | 13-5-29 100 | 1,793,300 | do. |
| " 7%'20 ( .. ) .. | 100 | 100 | .. | 20-6-29 100 | 2,240,000 | do. |
| " 6%'20 (10/30) £ | 98½ | 97 | 99 | 4-5-29 99 | 750,000 | do. |
| " 8%'21 ( " ) M.$ | 102 | 101 | .. | 18-6-29 102½ | 1,000,000 | do. |
| " 8%'21 ( " ) Tls. | 102 | 102 | .. | 28-6-29 102½ | 5,096,400 | do. |
| " 7%'22 ( " ) .. | 101 | 101 | .. | 27-6-29 101 | 8,000,000 | do. |
| " 6%'23 ( " ) .. | 100 | 100 | .. | 27-6-29 100 | 4,920,000 | do. |
| " 6%'24 ( " ) .. | 100 | 100 | .. | 27-6-29 100 | 5,000,000 | do. |
| " 6%'25 ( " ) .. | 100 | 100 | .. | 27-6-29 100 | 2,000,000 | do. |
| " 6%'26 ( " ) .. | 100 | 100 | .. | 27-6-29 100 | 1,860,000 | do. |
| " 7%'27 ( 10 ) .. | 101 | 101 | .. | 14-6-29 101 | 1,750,000 | do. |
| " 7%'28 ( 5/10 ) .. | 101 | 101 | .. | 13-6-29 100½ | 1,600,000 | do. |
| F.M.C. 6%'11 (10/30) .. | 94 | 92 | .. | 4-5-28 91 | 324,400 | May-Nov. |
| " 5½%'14 ( .. ) .. | 90 | .. | .. | 28-5-29 90 | 457,500 | June-Dec. |
| " 5½%'16 ( .. ) .. | 91 | .. | .. | 5-3-24 90 | 329,300 | do. |
| " 8%'21 ( " ) .. | 101 | 101 | .. | 11-6-29 101 | 2,000,000 | do. |
| " 6%'23 ( " ) .. | 91 | 91 | .. | 7-6-29 91 | 800,000 | May-Nov. |
| " 7%'24 ( " ) .. | 98 | 98 | .. | 1-5-29 96 | 800,000 | Mar.-Sept. |

| LOANS | Quotations on June 27 Nominal | Buyers | Sellers | Last business recorded | Loan Amount out-standing | Interest payable at end of |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tls. | Tls. | Tls. | Tls. | Tls. | |
| F.M.C. 6½%'25 (10/30) | 92½ | 93 | .. | 6-6-29 92½ | 2,000,000 | Apr.-Oct. |
| " 6½%'26 ( .. ) | 92½ | 93 | .. | 28-6-29 93 | 1,000,000 | Jan.-July |
| " 7%'28 ( 10 ) | 98½ | 99 | 100 | 24-6-29 99 | 500,000 | 16/4-16/10 |
| " 7%'29 ( .. ) | 98½ | 99 | 100 | 24-6-29 99 | 1,200,000 | 10/5-10/11 |
| Waterworks 8%'21 (10/30) | 104½ | .. | .. | 17-6-29 104 | 2,000,000 | June-Dec. |
| " 8%'22 ( .. ) | 104½ | .. | .. | 17-6-29 104½ | 500,000 | do. |
| " 7%'22 ( .. ) | 101½ | 101 | .. | 21-6-29 101½ | 1,000,000 | do. |
| " 6%'25 ( .. ) | 98 | .. | .. | 4-5-29 99½ | 500,000 | do. |
| Gas Co. 6%'09 ( 5/20 ) | 99½ | .. | .. | 25-3-26 95 | 731,500 | Dec.-June |
| S'hai Land 6%'11 ( .. ) | 100 | 99½ | .. | 12-6-29 100 | 750,000 | Various (3) |
| " 6%'12 ( " ) | 100 | 99½ | .. | 23-10-28 94½ | 250,000 | June-Dec. |
| " 6%'13 ( .. ) | 100 | 99½ | .. | 21-6-29 100 | 750,000 | Various (3) |
| " 6%'14 ( .. ) | 100 | 99½ | .. | 4-6-29 99 | 250,000 | June-Dec. |
| " 5½%'16 ( 5/25 ) | 95 | .. | .. | 14-12-27 81 | 237,600 | do. |
| " 6%'22 ( .. ) | 99 | 99 | .. | 4-6-29 99 | 1,250,000 | Various (2) |
| " 6%'25 ( .. ) | 99 | 99 | .. | 7-6-29 99 | 500,000 | do. |
| " 6%'26 ( .. ) | 100 | 99 | .. | 25-6-29 100 | 500,000 | Mar.-Sept. |
| A. Fr. Land 6%'11 ( 5/20 ) | 99½ | 99 | .. | 21-6-29 99½ | 300,000 | June-Dec. |
| " 6%'24 ( .. ) | 98½ | 98½ | .. | 16-1-29 89½ | 440,500 | do. |
| Telephone 7%'28 ( 5/20 ) | 101 | 101 | .. | 13-6-29 100 | 1,500,000 | do. |
| Land C'ford 6%'14 ( 5/20 ) | 94 | .. | .. | 14-1-29 88 | 130,000 | do. |
| " 6%'15 ( " ) | 94 | .. | .. | 14-1-29 88 | 110,000 | Mar.-Sept. |
| Hall & Holtz 7%'14 ( " ) | 97 | .. | .. | 21-2-28 96 | 284,282 | Jan.-July |
| Country Club 6%'01 (Perpl) | 90 | 92 | .. | 31-5-29 82 | 139,000 | Mar.-Sept. |
| Am. Club 8%'22 (10/20) | 99 | .. | 100 | 28-6-29 100 | 750,000 | August |
| Race Club 6½%'23 ( 25 ) | 100 | 100 | .. | 30-5-29 100 | 1,200,000 | Feb.-Aug. |
| French Club 7% | 81 | .. | .. | 9-5-29 79 | ... | — |

In addition to prices quoted above buyer pays interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

## RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

| Company | Paid up Capital | Output last fin. year: Year ended | Quantity (lb.) | Production costs | Output from end of last fin. year to 31-9-28 | 1928 Oct. | Nov | Dec | 1929 Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April | May |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. | lb. |
| Alma | Tls. 630,000 | 30-9-28 | 276,870(e) | -8.12d. | .. | 43,900 | 41,500 | 43,000 | 43,100 | 32,000 | 30,200 | 35,900 | 44,400 |
| Amherst (New) | " 104,962 | 31-10-28 | 235,330(bf) | -/12.43d. | .. | .. | 26,725 | 31,500 | 26,548 | 17,685 | 24,098 | 24,000 | 22,150 |
| Anglo-Dutch | " 1,575,000 | 31-12-28 | 942,727(d) | -6.41d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 115,000 | 110,000 | 109,000 | 120,000 | 115,000 |
| Anglo-Java | " 2,093,011 | 31-12-28 | 2,278,341(d) | -5.26d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 257,000 | 262,000 | 253,000 | 285,000 | 293,000 |
| Ayer Tawah | " 335,499 | 30-9-28 | 546,699(e) | 2.70c. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80,157 | 67,538 | 49,648 | 12,541 | 63,567 |
| Batu Anam | " 400,000 | 31-12-28 | 313,300(e) | -7.37d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38,200 | 31,000 | 38,000 | 37,000 | 36,000 |
| Bukit | " 408,656 | 31-3-29 | 467,448(e) | -6.80d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 49,400 | 53,100 |
| Bute | " 300,000 | 31-12-28 | 229,000(e) | -8.23d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35,000 | 27,000 | 26,000 | 28,000 | 33,500 |
| Chemor United | " 360,000 | 31-12-28 | 388,817(e) | -7.86d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48,400 | 40,700 | 46,200 | 43,700 | 44,600 |
| Chempedak | " 232,177 | 31-10-28 | 154,300(e) | -9.84d. | .. | .. | 17,700 | 20,000 | 19,700 | 12,000 | 14,500 | 15,500 | 16,400 |
| Cheng | " 274,875 | 30-6-28 | 149,000(e) | -11.65d. | 75,500 | 21,500 | 25,500 | 24,800 | 33,000 | 23,000 | 21,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Consolidated (1914) | " 281,250 | 31-12-28 | 731,500(e) | -6.24d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 107,500 | 98,350 | 93,800 | 85,550 | 93,500 |
| Dominion | " 166,745 | 31-12-28 | 431,406(e) | -8.59d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55,957 | 42,191 | 50,117 | 49,137 | 53,698 |
| Gula-Kalumping | £ 665,000 | 31-12-28 | 1,429,947 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 200,000 | 165,000 | 135,000 | 160,000 | 185,000 |
| Java Consolidated | Tls. 650,113 | 31-12-28 | 937,347(d) | -1.20d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 82,500 | 85,000 | 85,700 | 88,000 | 96,500 |
| Kapayang | " 148,000 | 31-12-28 | 163,015(d) | 27.74c. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17,627 | 11,822 | 16,690 | 19,746 | 18,671 |
| Kota Bahroe (1921) | " 292,500 | 30-6-28 | 259,985(e) | 1 1.04d. | 113,271 | 42,130 | 41,272 | 43,714 | 53,710 | 45,367 | 44,183 | 45,785 | 47,071 |
| Kroewoek | " 473,000 | 31-12-28 | 862,890(d) | -4.46d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 83,000 | 78,000 | 83,000 | 90,000 | 92,000 |
| Langkat | " 1,825,000 | 31-10-28 | 1,017,903(a) | -7d. | .. | .. | 89,219 | 95,660 | 89,022 | 77,618 | 70,529 | 65,605 | 75,510 |
| Padang | " 500,000 | 30-4-28 | 241,859(e) | -/10.91d. | 106,360 | 23,910 | 24,000 | 27,200 | 29,550 | 12,820 | 17,520 | 24,446 | 25,600 |
| Pengkalan (1921) | " 150,000 | 31-3-28 | 197,500(b) | 32.27c. | 98,300 | 22,000 | 24,000 | 24,000 | 23,000 | 17,000 | 16,000 | 14,000 | 18,000 |
| Permata | " 226,585 | 31-10-28 | 99,389(b) | -8.97d. | .. | .. | 13,166 | 11,702 | 11,872 | 7,453 | .. | 10,514 | 9,000 |
| Repah | " 450,000 | 31-12-28 | 440,006(e) | -8.57d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 77,300 | 49,800 | 61,200 | 64,300 | 68,100 |
| Samagaga | " 411,000 | 30-9-28 | 236,845 | (Not given) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Semambu | " 300,000 | 31-12-28 | 242,000(e) | -9.42d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28,000 | 21,000 | 18,000 | 25,000 | .. |
| Senawang (1921) (Ord. / Pref.) | " 285,000 / 33,943 | 31-1-29 | 531,023(e) | -/5.76d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43,000 | 48,300 | 49,000 | 50,000 |
| Shanghai Kedah | " 300,000 | 30-9-28 | 311,586(e) | -8.25d. | .. | 50,210 | 55,775 | 60,100 | 66,150 | 45,683 | 56,015 | 54,211 | 44,525 |
| Shanghai Kelantan (1925) | " 350,000 | 31-12-28 | 179,700(e) | 10d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17,700 | 19,200 | .. | 16,500 | 18,700 |
| S'hai-Klebang | " 313,613 | 31-12-28 | 174,800(e) | -7.05d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25,100 | 21,500 | 20,300 | 16,000 | 17,500 |
| S'hai Malay (ord. / prf.) | " 300,000 / 273,800 | 31-12-28 | 398,941(e) | -7.95d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 70,200 | 58,200 | 56,100 | 53,500 | 57,000 |
| S'hai Pahang | " 200,000 | 30-6-28 | 238,759(e) | -10.12d. | 61,485 | 20,500 | 22,200 | 26,600 | 30,415 | 23,800 | 24,500 | 26,800 | 28,300 |
| S'hai Seremban | " 325,000 | 31-12-28 | 169,151(e) | -8.30d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32,700 | 21,500 | 23,400 | 25,300 | 26,500 |
| S'hai Sumatra | " 384,780 | 31-10-28 | 704,819(g) | -8d. | .. | .. | 57,261 | 56,710 | 60,000 | 54,900 | 49,866 | 49,162 | 53,040 |
| Sua-Manggis | " 270,000 | 31-12-28 | 182,500 | (Not given) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sungala | " 150,000 | 31-3-29 | 157,778(b) | 6.74d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13,850 | 15,220 |
| Sungei Duri | " 340,000 | 30-6-28 | 279,207(e) | 8.97d. | 107,500 | 43,000 | 39,000 | 41,000 | 42,866 | 36,200 | 36,000 | 37,500 | 37,460 |
| Taiping | " 200,000 | 31-12-28 | 71,575(b) | 37.95c. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10,913 | 10,208 | 9,676 | 9,332 | 7,700 |
| Tanah Merah (1916) | " 1,300,000 | 31-3-29 | 1,174,432(e) | 6.05d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 107,019 | 99,486 |
| Tebong | " 710,000 | 31-1-29 | 936,000(e) | 6.75d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 125,000 | 130,000 | 92,000 | 137,000 |
| Ziangbe | " 1,030,043 | 31-12-28 | 1,167,406(d) | -1.64d. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 110,000 | 113,000 | 107,000 | 121,000 | 128,000 |

(a) No restriction estimated output present financial year. (b) All in Cost. (c) F. O. B. including duty and Shanghai Expenses. (d) F. O. B. only. (e) Estate Cost. (f) Excluding Debenture Interest. (g) Estimated. (h) No tapping due to wintering. (i) Reduced output due to wintering.

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# CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS, JUNE 28, 1929.

| STOCK | | Last business done or nominal | Buyers | Sellers | Authorized Capital (Shares) | Issued Capital (Shares) | Paid up Value | Fin. year ended | Last Dividend, etc. | Paid or due |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BANKS.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn. | £ | 132½ | — | — | | | | | | |
| | M$ | 1430 | ... | 1430 | 400,000 | 160,000 | H$125 | Dec. | Final £3 & Bonus £2 (mkg. £8, 1928) subject to deduction I/T ... ... | 25-2-29 |
| Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. London | £ | 19¾ | ... | ... | 600,000 | 600,000 | £5 | Dec. | Final 7/- & Bonus 6/3d (mkg. 20/3d 1928) Free of I/T ... ... ... | 27-3-29 |
| **INSURANCE.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Union In. Society of Canton Ld. ... | H$ | 325 | 322 | ... | 200,000 | 135,000 | £1 | Dec. | Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) for 1927, Interim 24s. % 1928 ... ... ... | 25-5-29 |
| Yangtsze Insurance Association Ld. ... | M$ | 50 | ... | ... | 250,000 | 150,000 | M$10 | Dec. | M$3.50, 1928, Ex. 73 ... ... ... | 27-6-29 |
| Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld. ... | T | 22 | ... | ... | 50,000 | 36,000 | T20 | Dec. | T1.40, 1928 ... ... ... ... | 27-6-29 |
| Canton Insurance Office Ld. ... ... | H$ | 660 | ... | 645 | 10,000 | 10,000 | H$100 | Dec. | Final H$22 (mkg. H$40) for 1927, Interim H$18 % 1928 ... ... | 22-5-29 |
| Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ... | H$ | 775 | ... | ... | 8,000 | 8,000 | H$50 | Dec. | H$43, 1927 ... ... ... ... | 26-3-29 |
| China Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ... | H$ | 285 | 300 | ... | 20,000 | 20,000 | H$20 | Dec. | H$9 and Bonus H$6 for 1927, Interim H$3% 1928 ... ... ... | 25-5-29 |
| Assurance Franco-Asiatique ... ... | F | 300 | 250 | 300 | 14,000 | 14,000 | F500 | Dec. | None, Floated 1918 ... ... ... | ..... |
| Asia Life Insurance Co., Ld. ... ... | G$ | 300 | ... | ... | 6,000 | 1,000 | G$100 | Dec. | Incorporated 1921 ... ... ... | ..... |
| **SHIPPING.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indo-China S. N. Co., Ld. — 6% cum. pref. | H$ | 40 | 50.50 | ... | 120,000 | 49,589 | £5 | Dec. | Pref. 6% d at Exchg. 2/4½d. 1923, London Divd. less I. T. Def.Ord.,nil | 7-5-24 |
| Ind.-China S. N. Co., Ld. — def. ord. | H$ | 70 | ... | ... | 120,000 | 49,589 | £5 | | | |
| Shell T'sport & Training Co., Ld. — ord. (Bearer) | £ | 97/6 | ... | ... | 30,000,000 | 19,654,274 | £1 | Dec. | Final 3 – Free of I/T (mkg. 5/, 1928) Coupon 54 ... ... ... ... | Pending |
| Shell T'sport & Training Co., Ld. — 5% cum. 1st pref. | £ | ... | ... | ... | 300,000 | 200,000 | £10 | | | |
| Shell T'sport & Training Co., Ld. — 7% cum. 2nd pref. | £ | ... | ... | ... | 10,000,000 | 500,000 | £1 | | | |
| Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. — ordinary | T | 69 | 68 | 70 | 40,000 | 26,000 | T25 | Dec. | Ord. T5, 1928 ... ... ... ... | 11-3-29 |
| Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. — 7% pref. | T | 50.50 | 50 | 51 | 10,000 | 10,000 | T50 | | Pref. T3.50, 1928. ... ... ... | 11-3-29 |
| Hongkong Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. ... | H$ | 2.40 | ... | 2.60 | 200,000 | 97,380 | H$6 | Mar. | In Liquidation ... ... ... ... | ..... |
| **DOCKS AND WHARVES.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld. ... | T | 139 | 137 | 139 | 55,700 | 55,200 | T75 | Apr. | T7.50, 1927-28 ... ... ... ... | 27-7-28 |
| Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ld. ... | H$ | 35 | 35 | ... | 200,000 | 67,640 | H$50 | Dec. | Final H$2 (mkg. H$4, 1924) . ... | 30-3-25 |
| New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ld. — ordinary | T | 7 | 7 | 7.30 | 500,000 | 210,000 | T5 | Dec. | Ord. T0.40, 1928 ... ... ... | 14-3-29 |
| New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ld. — % cum. pref. | T | 5.15 | 5.12½ | ... | 500,000 | 300,000 | T5 | Dec. | Pref. T0.40, 1928. ... ... ... | 14-3-29 |
| Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld. ... | T | 171.75 | 171.50 | ... | 40,000 | 36,000 | T100 | Dec. | Final T8 (mkg. T.11, 1928) ... ... | 9-5-29 |
| H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld. ... | H$ | 121 | ... | 125 | 80,000 | 80,000 | H$50 | Dec. | H$8, 1928 ... ... ... ... | 7-3-29 |
| **MINING.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chinese Eng.& Mining Co., Ld. "Bearer" | T | 25.50 | 25.50 | ... | 2,000,000 | 1,400,000 | £1 | June | Int. 2/-free of I/T. 1928-29 (Coupon 34) | 16-5-29 |
| Chinese Eng.& Mining Co., Ld. "Bearer" London | £ | 65/- | 62/6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| Chosen Syndicate Ld. "Bearer" ... | T | 7.60 | ... | ... | 500,000 | 496,500 | £1 | June | Int. Div. No. 1. 3d. Final Nil. ... | 10-1-28 |
| **LANDS AND HOTELS.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. .. | T | 149 | 149 | 150 | 117,000 | 117,000 | T50 | Dec. | Final T3 & Bonus T3 (mkg. T9, 1928) | 27-3-29 |
| H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld. | H$ | 62.50 | ... | ... | 400,000 | 240,000 | H$25 | Dec. | Final H$2 (mkg. H$4, 1928) . ... | 5-2-29 |
| Humphreys Est. & Finance Co., Ld. . | H$ | 13.25 | 13¼ | ... | 150,000 | 150,000 | H$10 | Dec. | H$0.80 and Bonus H$0.20, 1928 ... | 8-2-29 |
| Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld. ... ... | T | ... | ... | ... | 3,674 | 3,674 | T20 | Dec. | T1.20, 1928 ... ... ... ... | 8-3-29 |
| Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld.... | T | 155 | 155 | ... | 18,000 | 13,000 | T100 | Feb. | Final T6 (mkg. T10, 1928-29) . ... | 22-3-29 |
| Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine ... | T | 105 | 105 | 108 | 6,000 | 6,000 | T100 | Dec. | 8%, 1928 ... ... ... ... | 27-2-29 |
| West End Estates, Ltd. ... ... | T | 4.50 | ... | ... | 500,000 | 191,450 | T10 | Dec. | 7%, 1926 ... ... ... ... | 23-4-27 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. . | H$ | 8.30 | 8.20 | ... | 1,000,000 | 796,357 | H$10 | Dec. | Final H$0.60 (mkg. H$1.20, 1924) ... | 8-4-25 |
| Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. ... | M$ | 100 | ... | ... | 8,576 | 8,576 | M$100 | Dec. | 8%, Cash dividend 1928 ... ... | 18-2-29 |
| | | | | | | | | | 25%, Stock div. in addition to above | 3-5-29 |
| Raven Trust Co., Inc. ... ... — ord. | G$ | 10 | ... | ... | 100,000 | 32,546 | G$10 | Dec. | Ord. 100% stock div., 1925 . ... | 20-2-28 |
| Raven Trust Co., Inc. ... ... — pref. | G$ | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 32,030 | G$10 | | Pref. 7% (57 quarterly divid.) . ... | 1-4-28 |
| **PLANTATIONS.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alma Estates, Ld. ... ... ... | T | 7.80 | 7.90 | ... | 70,000 | 70,000 | £1 (T9) | Sept. | Interim T0.25, 1928-29 ... ... | 30-5-29 |
| New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld. ... | T | 0.45 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 500,000 | 104,962 | T1 | Oct. | T0.15, 1925/6 ... ... ... ... | 12-5-26 |
| Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld. | T | 4.30 | 4.30 | ... | 400,000 | 350,000 | 10s. (T4½) | Dec. | Divid. T0.15, 1927 ... ... ... | 12-3-28 |
| Anglo-Java Estates, Ld. ... ... | T | 8.25 | 8.30 | 8.35 | 500,000 | 496,000 | 10s. | Dec. | Divid. T0.25, 1928 ... ... ... | 15-3-29 |
| Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ld. | T | 3.40 | 3.70 | ... | 500,000 | 500,000 | T1 | Sept. | Int. T0.10, 1928-29 ... ... ... | 14-4-29 |
| Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld. . | T | 0.75 | 0.82½ | ... | 400,000 | 400,000 | T1 | Dec. | Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926) ... | 11-4-27 |
| Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ld. ... | T | 1.82½ | 1.85 | 1.90 | 500,000 | 500,000 | T1 | Mar. | Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27) ... | 7-7-27 |
| Bute Plantations (1913), Ld. . ... | T | 1.05 | 1.10 | ... | 500,000 | 300,000 | T1 | Dec. | Divid. T0.05, 1927 ... ... ... | 3-4-28 |
| Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld. ... | T | 1.70 | 1.67½ | ... | 400,000 | 400,000 | 2s. (T0.90) | Dec. | Divid. T0.08, 1928 ... ... ... | 18-4-29 |
| Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est., Ld. . | T | 7.25 | 7.70 | ... | 35,000 | 27,305 | £1 | Oct. | Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926-27) ... | 16-1-28 |
| Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld. ... ... | T | 0.90 | 0.90 | 1 | 675,000 | 274,875 | T1 | June | Final T0.08 (mkg. T0.18, 1926-27) ... | 15-9-27 |
| Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ld.. | T | 3.30 | 3.40 | ... | 500,000 | 375,000 | 2s. (T0.75) | Dec. | Divid. T0.20, 1928 ... ... ... | 10-4-29 |
| Dominion Rubber Co., Ld. ... ... | T | 3.90 | 4 | ... | 350,000 | 166,745 | T1 | Dec. | Divid. T0.10, 1928 ... ... ... | 5-4-29 |
| Gula-Kalumpong R.E. Ltd. ... ... — old fully pd. | T | 12 | 12.25 | ... | 750,000 | 665,000 | £1 | Dec. | Divid. 1/6d. 1928 less I/T 4/ in £ (Coupon No. 29) ... ... ... | 10-4-29 |
| Gula-Kalumpong R.E. Ltd. ... ... — new fully pd. | T | 11.50 | 12 | ... | | | | | | |
| Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ld. ... | T | 2.27½ | 2.30 | 2.45 | 850,000 | 750,000 | 2/- | Dec. | Divid. T0.10, 1928 ... ... ... | 18-3-29 |
| Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ld.. ... | T | 6 | 5 | 6 | 100,000 | 100,000 | T5 | Dec. | T1, 1926 ... ... ... ... | 19-4-27 |
| Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld. ... | T | 12 | 10 | 11 | 15,000 | 14,800 | T10 | Dec. | Divid. T1, 1927 ... ... ... | 14-12-27 |
| Kota Bahroe Rub. Esta. (1921) Ld. . | T | 0.80 | 0.82½ | 0.90 | 390,000 | 390,000 | T0.75 | June | Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27 ... | 3-10-27 |
| Kroewook Java Plantations, Ld. ... | T | 2.50 | 2.70 | ... | 700,000 | 550,000 | 2/-(10.86) | Dec. | Divid. T0.15, 1928 ... ... ... | 20-3-29 |
| Padang Rubber Co., Ld. ... ... | T | 0.52½ | 0.60 | 0.65 | 500,000 | 500,000 | T1 | Apr. | Divid. T0.10, 1926-27 ... ... ... | 24-8-27 |
| Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ld. . | T | 1.35 | 1.52½ | 1.62½ | 150,000 | 150,000 | T1 | Mar. | Divid. T0.10, 1928-29 ... ... ... | Pending |
| Permata Rubber Estate, Ld. . ... | T | 3½ | 4.15 | 4.50 | 50,000 | 45,317 | T5 | Oct. | Final T0.40, (mkg. T0.65, 1926-27)... | 2-2-28 |
| Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ld. . | T | 1.20 | 1.25 | ... | 500,000 | 450,000 | T1 | Dec. | Divid. T0.05, 1927 ... ... ... | 1-11-27 |
| Samagaga Rubber Co., Ld. ... ... | T | 1.10 | 1.15 | ... | 600,000 | 411,000 | T1 | Sept. | Final T0.07 (mkg. T0.13, 1926-27) ... | 20-12-27 |
| Semambu Rubber Ests., Ld. ... ... | T | 1 | 1.15 | ... | 300,000 | 300,000 | T1 | Dec. | Divid. T0.05, 1928 ... ... ... | 18-4-29 |
| Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ld. ... — ordinary | T | 2.20 | 2.30 | ... | 300,000 | 285,000 | T1 | Jan. | Divid. T0.20, 1928-29 ... ... ... | 22-4-29 |
| Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ld. ... — 12% cum. pref. | T | ... | ... | ... | 100,000 | 33,943 | T1 | | | |
| Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ld. ... | T | 2.10 | 2.10 | ... | 400,000 | 300,000 | T1 | Sept. | Interim T0.05, 1928-29... ... ... | Pending |
| S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925). Ld. . | T | 0.75 | 0.72½ | 0.77½ | 350,000 | 350,000 | T1 | Dec. | Divid. T0.05, 1927 ... ... ... | 8-10-28 |
| S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ld. ... | T | 0.90 | 0.92½ | ... | 315,000 | 313,613 | T1 | Dec. | Divid. T0.04, 1928 ... ... ... | 12-4-28 |
| S'hai Malay Rub. Est., Ld. ... — ord. | T | 8.50 | 8½ | ... | 30,000 | 30,000 | T10 | Dec. | Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.40, 1927) ... | 16-4-28 |
| S'hai Malay Rub. Est., Ld. ... — 8% cum. part. pref. | T | 10.50 | 10½ | ... | 30,000 | 27,380 | T10 | Dec. | T8%, 1928 ... ... ... ... | 9-4-29 |
| S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ld. ... | T | 1.15 | 1.15 | ... | 200,000 | 200,000 | T1 | June | Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27) ... | 16-9-27 |
| S'hai Seremban Rub. Estates, Ld. ... | T | 0.85 | 0.92½ | 1 | 325,000 | 325,000 | T1 | Dec. | Divid. T0.03, 1928 ... ... ... | 12-4-29 |
| S'hai-Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ld. ... | T | 9.25 | 9.50 | 9¾ | 120,000 | 76,956 | T5 | Oct. | Divid. T0.60, 1927/8 ... ... ... | 25-3-29 |
| Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld. . ... | T | 1.05 | 1.15 | ... | 280,000 | 270,000 | T1 | Dec. | Divid. T0.06, 1928 ... ... ... | 5-4-29 |
| Sungala Rubber Estate, Ld. ... ... | T | 1.25 | 1.40 | 1½ | 150,000 | 150,000 | T1 | Mar. | Divid. T0.10, 1928-29 ... ... ... | 20-6-29 |
| Sungei Duri Rubber Estates, Ld. ... | T | 11.50 | 12 | ... | 40,000 | 40,000 | £1 (T8.50) | June | Final T1.50 (mkg. T2, 1926-27) ... | 28-9-27 |
| Taiping Rubber Estates, Ld. . ... | T | 0.72½ | 0.72½ | ... | 200,000 | 200,000 | T1 | Dec. | Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.15, 1926) ... | 30-4-27 |
| Tanah Merah Estates (1916). Ld. ... | T | 1.25 | 1.25 | ... | 1,500,000 | 1,300,000 | T1 | Mar. | Divid. T0.08, 1928-29 ... ... ... | 21-6-29 |
| Tebong Rubber Estate, Ld. ... ... | T | 2.30 | 2.35 | ... | 750,000 | 710,000 | T1 | Jan. | Div. T0.15, 1928-29 ... ... ... | 25-4-29 |
| Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ld. ... ... | T | 7.25 | 7.60 | 8 | 300,000 | 250,000 | 10s. at 2/5½ | Dec. | Divid. T0.40, 1928 ... ... ... | 21-3-29 |
| **COTTONS, ETC.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld. — ordinary | T | 13.40 | 13.35 | 13.50 | 1,000,000 | 900,000 | T5 | Dec. | Ord. T0.60; 1928 ... ... ... | 14-3-29 |
| Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld. — 8% cum. pref. | T | 104 | 140 | ... | 10,000 | 9,000 | T100 | | Pref. T8, 1928 ... ... ... ... | 14-3-29 |
| Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. — old | T | 74.75 | 74 | 75 | 80,000 | 80,000 | T50 | Apr. | T2, half year to 30-4-29 ... ... | 29-5-29 |
| Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. — new | T | 35.50 | 34 | 36 | 40,000 | 40,000 | T25 | Apr. | T1, half-year to 30-4-29 ... ... | 29-5-29 |
| Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ld. ... ... | T | 8.40 | 8.45 | 8.65 | 200,000 | 150,000 | T10 | June | T0.60, 1925-26 ... ... ... ... | 7-10-26 |
| **INDUSTRIAL.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| British-American Tobacco Co., Ld. — ordinary Bear | £ | 125- | ... | 6 7/16 | 25,500,000 | 23,480,767 | £1 | Sept. | 4th Interim Ord. 1926-27, 6/10d. (mkg. 3/4d. free of I/T (Coupon No. 119) | 30-9-27 |
| British-American Tobacco Co., Ld. — 5% cum. pref. | | ... | ... | ... | 4,500,000 | 4,500,000 | £1 | | | |
| China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ld. ... | T | 350 | ... | ... | 5,000 | 5,000 | T100 | Feb. | T8, 1927-28 ... ... ... ... | 31-5-28 |
| China Sugar Refining Co., Ld. . ... | H$ | 0.80 | 0.80 | ... | 80,000 | 80,000 | H$25 | Dec. | In Liquidation ... ... ... ... | ..... |
| Gordon & Co., Ld. ... ... ... | T | 25 | ... | ... | 6,000 | 4,757 | T25 | Feb. | T1.25, 1928-29 ... ... ... ... | 26-4-29 |
| Green Island Cement Co., Ld. — com. | | 8.15 | ... | 7.90 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... ... ... ... ... ... | ..... |
| Green Island Cement Co., Ld. — old | H$ | 7.50 | ... | 7.50 | 400,000 | 400,000 | H$7.50 | Dec. | H$0.50 on old shares, 1925 ... | 17-3-26 |
| Green Island Cement Co., Ld. — new | | 1.40 | ... | ... | 400,000 | 400,000 | H$1.00 | | H$0.10 666 on new shares, 1925 ... | |
| Maatschappij, etc., In Langkat ... | T | 6.75 | 6 | ... | 250,000 | 250,000 | Fls. 10 | Oct. | Divid. T0.50, 1926-27 ... ... ... | 5-4-28 |
| Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ld. | T | 4 (comb. T14.60) | 4.05 (comb. T) | 4¼ (comb. T) | 250,000 | 250,000 | T5 | Dec. | T0.75, 1926 ... ... ... ... | 15-2-27 |
| S'hai Exploration & Developt, Co., Ld | T | 1.75 | 1.60 | 1.80 | 600,000 | 597,251 | T5 | Dec. | ... ... ... ... ... ... | ..... |
| Major Brothers, Ld. . ... ... | T | 5 | ... | ... | 6,000 | 5,500 | T20 | Dec. | ... ... ... ... ... ... | ..... |
| Shanghai Gas Co., Ld. ... ... | T | 51.50 | 50.50 | 52 | 50,000 | 36,000 | T50 | Dec. | Final T2 (Total T4, 1928) ... ... | 4-4-29 |
| S'hai Waterworks Co., Ld. — Regd £20 | T | 225 | 225 | ... | 40,236 | 40,236 | £20 | Dec. | Final Divid. £1:15:0 at Ex. 2/6¾ (Total 45/-d, 1928) (Coupon No. 30) ... | 26-3-29 |
| S'hai Waterworks Co., Ld. — Bear £20 | T | 230 | 225 | ... | | | | | | |
| do. — Regd. "B" | T | 8 | 8.15 | ... | 195,280 | 108,505 | £1 | Dec. | Final Divid. £0:1,2 at Ex. 2/6¾ (Total 20d. 1928) (Coupon No. 3)... ... | 26-3-20 |
| do. — Bear. "B" | T | 8.25 | 8.25 | ... | | | | | | |
| do. 8% "C" | T | 8.80 | ... | ... | 250,000 | | £1 | | ... ... ... ... ... ... | ..... |
| S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ld. ... | T | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.45 | 500,000 | 201,187 | T1 | Dec. | 8%, 1928 ... ... ... ... | 20-3-29 |
| **STORES.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hall & Holtz, Ld. ... ... ... | M$ | 8 | ... | ... | 28,000 | 26,342 | M$20 | Feb. | M$0.60, 1927 ... ... ... ... | 31-5-27 |
| J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld. ... ... | M$ | 30 | ... | ... | 1,200 | 1,200 | M$60 | Dec. | $6, 1922 ... ... ... ... ... | 12-5-23 |
| S. Moutrie & Co., Ld. ... ... ... | M$ | 78 | ... | ... | 10,000 | 8,195 | M$50 | Mar. | Fin. $2 & Bonus $6 (mkg. $11, 1928-29) | 27-6-29 |
| Weeks & Co., Ld. ... ... ... | M$ | 3 | ... | ... | 30,000 | 21,822 | M$20 | Feb. | $1.60, 1921-22 ... ... ... ... | 3-5-22 |
| Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld. ... ... | M$ | 50 | ... | ... | 2,500 | 2,500 | M$100 | Feb. | $5, 1925-26 ... ... ... ... | 5-6-26 |
| Kelly & Walsh, Ld. ... ... ... | M$ | 15 | ... | ... | 75,000 | 45,000 | M$10 | Mar. | Final M$0.80 (mkg. 1.40, 1928-29) ... | 18-6-29 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cultv Dairy Co., Ld. ... ... ... | T | 14.25 | 14½ | ... | 10,000 | 10,000 | T10 | June | T1, 1927/28 ... ... ... ... | 15-10-28 |
| S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ld. . | T | 19.40xR | 19.35 | 19.75 | 500,000 | 600,000 | £1 | Dec. | Final 7½% Free of I/T. (mkg. 12½%, 1928 Coupon No. 37) ... ... | 2-5-29 |
| S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ld. "Bearer" London ... | £ | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | |
| China General Omnibus Co., Ld. ... | T | 14.75 | 14.80 | ... | 100,000 | 100,000 | T10 | Dec. | Divid. T0.60, 1928 ... ... ... | 21-2-29 |
| S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ld. | T | 82 | 80 | ... | 5,400 | 5,400 | T50 | Dec. | T4, 1926 ... ... ... ... | 2-6-27 |
| S'hai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld. ... | T | 69 | 69 | ... | 50,000 | 50,000 | T50 | Mar. | T4, 1928-29 ... ... ... ... | 18-6-29 |
| C'hound Racing A'n. (China) Ld. (Luna Park) — ord. | M$ | 17.25 | 16.85 | 17.50 | 44,000 | 44,000 | M$10 | Oct. | M$1.75, 1927-28 . ... ... ... | 28-12-28 |
| C'hound Racing A'n. (China) Ld. (Luna Park) — found. | M$ | 49 | 49 | 52.50 | 6,000 | 6,000 | M$10 | Oct. | M$6.50, 1927-28 . ... ... ... | 28-12-28 |
| S'hai International Greyhounds Ld. (The Stadium) ... ... ... | M$ | 12.85 | 12.80 | 13 | 50,000 | 48,000 | M$10 | Dec. | Divid. $0.75, 1928 ... ... ... | 3-4-29 |
| Champ de Courses Francais (French Race Course) — ord. | M$ | 38 | 38 | ... | 6,000 | 6,000 | M$20 | Dec. | ... ... ... ... ... ... | ..... |
| Champ de Courses Francais (French Race Course) — found. | M$ | 38 | 37 | ... | 6,500 | 3,000 | Free | Dec. | ... ... ... ... ... ... | ..... |

For all Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73.

*In order to ensure accuracy of the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested to notify Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., of any alterations and omissions*

## Week's Exchange Notes

At the close of business on June 27 the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 84,684,000 and $131,360,000.

These figures include Tls. 21,050,000 and $103,160,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 8,987 bars.

### Bar Silver

Arrivals:—

2,571 bars from America
17 „ „ Japan

2,588 bars

Shipments:—

Nil.

### Sycee

There were no movements.

### Dollars

Arrivals:—

$2,000,000 from Tientsin

Shipments:—

$350,000 to Chinkiang
300,000 „ Wuhu
200,000 „ Hangchow
200,000 „ Hongkong
200,000 „ Hankow
100,000 „ Soochow

$1,350,000

### Silver

The latest quotations were 24½d. ready and 24 7/16d. forward, a drop of 1/16d. in ready and ¼d. in forward from last week.

China was reported as having bought and sold and the market has generally been without any outstanding feature.

### Exchange

The official rate for selling T.T. dropped ¼d. from 2/4¼d. to 2/4d. at the opening on the 24th instant at which it remains.

The highest quotation reported for near interbank T.T. was 2/4 11/16d. the lowest 2/4¼d.

The speculators' position is estimated at oversold in Yen 19 millions and oversold to the equivalent of £2 lakhs in sterling and gold dollars.

Selling T.T. 2/4¾d. June/July, 2/4¾d. Aug., 2/4¼d. Sept., 2/5d. Oct. G.$57½ June/July, 58½ Aug., 58⅞ Sept., 58⅞ Oct.

4 m/s L/C 2/5 5/16d. June/July, 2/5 3/16d. Aug., 2/5 11/16d. Sept. G.$59⅞ June/July, 59⅞ Aug., 60¼ Sept.

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## CHINA'S TRADE WITH UNITED STATES

### Considerable Expansion for First Quarter

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 23.

An analysis of foreign trade for the first quarter of 1929, published by the United States Chamber of Commerce, showed an expansion of China exports amounting to $6,232,-000, an increase of 23 per cent. over the previous corresponding period.

Imports increased 17 per cent.

The records show that there was a heavy increase both in volume and in value of imports of silks, hides and wool. There was a substantial increase in tung oil and textiles, while there was a noticeable increase in cotton, automobiles and paper.

In connection with paper imports into China it is pointed out that newsprint was especially to the fore, with a total import of 1,787,000 lb. compared with 123,000 lb. previously.

Book paper imports doubled, suggesting activity on the part of publishers in China.

Imports of rubber into China were also record-breaking.—United Press.

## EXCHANGE RATES BY RADIO

### Installation in Office of Local Broker

The Tele-Radio Broadcasting Station has been organized by Mr. F. M. Gensburger, a local broker, for the convenience of his clients. It is understood that there is no other service of this nature in the Far East.

The mechanical equipment, R.C.A. loud speakers, was provided by the Electric Service Corporation. Each client will be permitted the use of one of these instruments and will be connected direct with Mr. Gensburger's office in the National City Bank Building. Beginning at 8.45 a.m. and continuing until noon, commercial information will be broadcast by a representative of the company, then again from 1.45 p.m. until 4.30 p.m. The company, which hopes to begin operations during the first week in July, are charging their clients a nominal monthly sum, plus a small amount for the installation. Not a few have subscribed to this service already.

## INDIAN GOVT. LOANS

### Success of New Issue

Bombay, June 21.

Subscriptions to the Government of India's new rupee loans, for which the lists opened yesterday, amounted at the end of the day to 251,700,000 rupees.

The Government of India are floating two loans and when the terms of the issues were announced they were generally regarded as reflecting the unfavourable developments of the international money market. Both loans will yield approximately a half of one per cent. above the normal rate of interest for such issues.

The first loan, which is not to exceed Rps. 120,000,000 is issued at 96.8 per cent. It bears interest at the rate of 5 per cent and will be redeemable between 1939 and 1944.

The second loan, which will not exceed Rps. 150,000,000 is issued at 98, with interest at 5 per cent, and will be redeemable in 1935.—Reuter.

## AMERICAN SHIPPING FOR FAR EAST

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

San Francisco, June 23.

Announcement was made to-day by the Klaveness Line that it is adding the motorship Bronxville to its Far Eastern service.

The Bronxville will load for sailing on August 5 for Shanghai Hongkong, Singapore and Java.

The Bienville is already in this service and it is expected that ultimately the Klaveness Line will have five ships on its Far East run.—United Press.

## SHANGHAI'S EXPORTS TO AMERICA

### Quantities Declared During May and for Five Months

A table has been issued by Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General, showing the value of the declared exports from Shanghai during the month of May and for the first five months of this year. A summary of this table is given herewith, the values being in gold dollars:—

| Class | May G.$ | Jan.-May G.$ |
|---|---|---|
| Edible animal products | 433,571 | 976,688 |
| Hides, skins, furs, inedible animal products | 1,483,217 | 7,023,564 |
| Vegetables, preserved fruits, tea | 7,347 | 204,695 |
| Rhubarb, oil seed, vegetable oils, gallnuts | 127,930 | 418,758 |
| Cotton, wool, silk, etc. | 3,793,662 | 15,103,271 |
| Wood and manufactures | 6,016 | 16,950 |
| Non-metallic minerals | 39,130 | 179,023 |
| Metals and manufactures (except machinery and vehicles) | 37,517 | 350,092 |
| Chemicals and related products | 4,409 | 32,790 |
| Art work, household and personal effects | 11,412 | 101,537 |
| Grand total | 5,954,211 | 24,407,268 |

## U. S. BANK MERGERS

### Nassau National and Bank of America

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, June 22.

The Bank of America and the Chatham-Phoenix National Bank & Trust Co. are considering a merger which would combine assets of $1,000,000,000.

June 25.

Stockholders of both the Nassau National Bank and the Bank of America to-day approved plans for the proposed merger of the two institutions.—United Press.

## BENGAL JUTE CROP

### Gravely Damaged by Floods: Many Lives Lost

Dacca, Eastern Bengal, June 22.

The jute crop has been seriously affected in Eastern Bengal as a result of the floods, which have destroyed the paddy and jute crops in many places, notably around Vikrampur.

Grim details have been received here from five of the districts affected by the floods. In these districts all the standing crops have been damaged while corpses and carcases can be seen floating down from the flooded regions.

The Deputy commissioner has forbidden the export of rice from Sonamganj, in Assam.—Reuter.

## ANACONDA COPPER

### New Capital Stocks Placed on Market

New York, June 25.

Directors of the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. to-day placed new capital stocks on the market on a $7 annual cash basis.

They declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75, payable on August 19 on stock as of record July 13.—United Press.

## PROPOSED POWER MERGER IN AMERICA

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, June 22.

It is reported to-day in financial circles that consolidation is expected at an early date of Southern California Edison, Pacific Lighting and Pacific Gas & Electric.

These reports persisted in spite of a statement by Mr. C. O. G. Miller, president of the Pacific Lighting, that a merger of his concern with Pacific Gas & Electric is remote.

Mr. Miller admitted, however, that such a merger might take place.—United Press.

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

### Brisker Trade with Larger Sales Than for Several Weeks

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, June 26.

Call money continued to hold to 10 per cent. for the third successive day to-day, indicating that the month-end stringency has closed down, and an easing in the rate of purchases on the New York Stock Exchange was a logical result, says the daily report of the Dow Jones Financial News Agency.

### Railways Soaring

Rails soared into new territory, continuing the movement started earlier in the week. Baltimore & Ohio were up 1⅞ to 126 at the close; Canadian Pacific gained one to close at 234½; Chicago Northwestern were up ⅛ to 86½; Rock Island gained 1¾ to close at 134; and Northern Pacific were up 1⅞ for a 107⅞ close.

Many of the utilities issues, as well as steels, equipments and specials gained over a wide range. Consolidated Gas close at 124⅞, gaining from 123¾ on Monday. American T. & T. was up three points to 221. Standard Gas was up ⅞ to 118.

Steel tended to recede towards the close, and closed off previous quotations. General Railway Signal was up 1⅛ at the close of 117. Timken Roller Bearing rose six points for a close of 107.

### Total of 4,029,740 Sales

Trading was brisker and the total of sales by the end of trading this afternoon had risen to 4,029,-740 shares, the largest number in weeks. Yesterday, the lowest level in some days, was only 2,927,720 shares.

It seemed evident that the public was returning to the market. Bullish professionals ruled supreme. The shorts ran to cover in trading on many industrials.

Coincident with the price advance, rails experienced heavy trading. There was good demand throughout the group.

General Electric was the feature issue of the industrials, making a new peak. At the close it stood at 313½, yesterday's close having been 309.

Allied Chemical, I. T. T., Auburn, Crucible and other leaders went to new high levels. Allied Chemical closed at 319, which was 2½ points over yesterday.

Wright Aeronautical, which retreated slightly yesterday but has been showing fairly steady gains, took a jump of eight points to-day to close at 140.

### The Bulls Triumphant

Every attempt to lower the market resulted in an attack on the bears, and the bulls were triumphant at the end of trading.

The Dow Jones average for 30 industrials was 328.60, up 2.44, and for 20 rails was 161.02, up .87.—United Press.

## WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC

### Mr. F. A. Merick Succeeds Mr. H. T. Herr as President

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, June 26.

Mr. F. A. Merick was to-day elected president of Westinghouse Electric.

Mr. Herbert T. Herr, vice-president since 1915, becomes vice-chairman.—United Press.

## MAY RUBBER OUTPUT

| | lb. |
|---|---|
| Heanetta | 85,000 |
| Sungei Matang | 37,000 |
| Laras (Petatel Est.) | 40,000 |
| Benar (Selangor) | 22,850 |
| Kuala Pergau | 31,900 |
| Lenggeng | 60,500 |

LONDON, June 25:—It is announced that an agreement has been concluded with the huge British concern known as Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and the German Dye Trust which provides for co-operation in the production, marketing and propaganda in connection with synthetic nitrogen and its products.—Reuter.

## THE U. S. COMMODITY MARKETS

### Rubber, Cotton and Sugar All Quoted Lower

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, June 26.

Demand sterling was quoted at the close of banking hours to-day at $4.84 7/16 unchanged from yesterday. U.S. bar silver closed at .52¼ compared to .52⅜ yesterday.

Domestic copper remained at 18 cents a pound.

The rubber market closed lower with the following quotations:—

| Month | June 25 | June 26 |
|---|---|---|
| Spots | 20.20 | 20.10 |
| July | 20.20 | 20.10 |
| Aug. | 20.50 | 20.50 |
| Sept. | 20.80 | 20.70 |
| Oct. | 21.00 | 20.90 |
| Nov. | 21.20 | 21.10 |
| Dec. | 21.40 | 21.30 |
| Jan. | 21.70 | 21.60 |
| Feb. | 21.90 | 21.80 |
| March | 22.10 | 21.90 |
| April | 22.10 | 22.00 |
| May | 22.30 | 22.20 |

Wheat, (Chicago) No. 520 hard, which is accepted as par closed firm with the following quotations:—

| Month | June 25 | June 26 |
|---|---|---|
| July | 1.13½ | 1.13½ |
| Sept. | 1.18½ | 1.18½ |
| Dec. | 1.23½ | 1.23½ |

The cotton market (Chicago) closed lower with the following quotations:—

| Month | June 25 | June 26 |
|---|---|---|
| Spot | 18.45 | 18.55 |
| July | 18.10 | 18.21 |
| Oct. (Old) | 18.69 | 18.61 |
| Oct. (New) | 18.64 | 18.52 |
| Dec. | 18.87 | 18.78 |
| Jan. | 18.91 | 18.81 |
| March | 19.06 | 18.94 |
| May | 19.18 | 19.07 |

The sugar market closed lower with the following quotation:—

| Month | June 25 | June 26 |
|---|---|---|
| Sales, tons | 112,200 | 77,950 |
| Spot | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| July | 1.86 | 1.71 |
| Sept. | 1.96 | 1.82 |
| Dec. | 1.98 | 1.91 |
| March | 2.04 | 1.95 |
| May | 2.11 | 1.99 |
| June | Unq. | 2.47 |

—United Press.

## BRITISH FIRM'S SUCCESS

### Important Electrical Contract for Inniss & Riddle

Messrs. Inniss & Riddle (China) Ltd. have secured through Mitsui Bussan Kaisha the contract for a 5,000 K.W. British Thomson-Houston turbo-alternator and accessory plant for the Kiao Ao Electric Supply Co. which was formerly the Municipal Electric Supply concern at Tsingtao.

The order followed on very keen competition from European, American, Japanese and other British manufacturers. This B.T.H. generating plant will be the first of British make in the Tsingtao station. The original plant was German followed by Japanese and Swedish.

The new plant will be of generally similar design to the 10,000, 12,500 K.W. B.T.H. plant now being installed at the Hongkong Electric Co.'s North Point Station.

## OKLAHOMA OIL

### Daily Increase of Crude Petroleum

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Tulsa, Okla., June 26.

The "Tulsa Oil & Gas Journal" to-day gives average production of crude petroleum for the week as showing an increase of daily average by 46,943 barrels.

Last week also showed increase, despite plans for conservation and restriction.—United Press.

THE National Products Bank, the administration of which was formally handed over to representatives of the Ministries of Finance and Industry, Commerce & Labour on Monday, will, it is expected, be opened early in August.

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# COMPANY MEETINGS

## TANAH MERAH ESTATES

The annual meeting of the Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd., was held on June 21 in the offices of the secretaries and general managers, Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons, there being a large attendance representing 322,334 shares. Mr. A. W. Burkill presided and he was supported by Messrs. W. R. McBain, E. T. Byrne and Chun Bing-him (directors) and Mr. C. J. Smith (secretary).

The notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report, the chairman said:—

Gentlemen.—The report and accounts have been in your hands for the prescribed period and I will, with your permission, follow the usual course and take them as read.

The planted area of the estates is the same viz. 3,347 acres, of which 3,307 acres are producing and 40 acres non-producing. The output for the year ended March 31, 1929, amounted to 1,174,432 lb. against 943,603 lb. the previous year, and it is very gratifying to note the reduction in the cost of production from 8.70d. per lb. the previous year to 6.05d. per lb. this year. Labour is now adequate for all requirements and the health of the force entirely satisfactory. There are no special points to comment on, but steady progress has been made in improving the efficient working of the estates, and we hope to see a still further improvement.

### Excellent Condition of Estate

Mr. Pinching, our technical adviser, visited the Estates periodically and his reports indicate that they are being efficiently and economically managed. In his last report he sums up as follows:

"The estates are now in a generally well equipped and well kept condition and they compare favourably with any estate in Malaya." I would like to take this opportunity of recording the board's appreciation of the manner in which the estates have been managed by Mr. G. E. Jonson, and our thanks are due to him, the estate staff, visiting agent and Straits agents for the good care of our properties and interests throughout the year.

### Profit for the Year

Turning to the accounts, the profit for the year amounted to Tls. 119,767.57 as against Tls. 219,613.60 the previous year. Although the output was some 200,000 lb. higher, and the cost of production 2,65d. per lb. lower, the average price realized was 9.02d. per lb. as against 1s. 4d. per lb. the previous year. Including Tls. 45,736.54 brought forward, there is available for distribution Tls. 165,504.11, and the directors are pleased to recommend, in view of the very satisfactory financial position of the company as revealed by the balance sheet, the payment of a dividend of eight tael cents per share, absorbing Tls. 104,000. It is also proposed to place Tls. 25,000 to reserve account, write off various assets, Tls. 13,592-45, donate to British Forces Recreation Centres Fund Tls. 250, and carry forward Tls. 22,661.66.

### Current Year's Estimates

The estimates for the current year provide for an output of 1,250,000 lb. at an f.o.b., cost of 18.30 Straits cents per lb., 5.15d., which, I am sure you will agree, is a very satisfactory figure.

Before putting the resolutions to the meeting, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions shareholders may wish to ask.

There were no questions and the following Resolutions were put to the Meeting and carried unanimously:—

Proposed by Mr. A. W. Burkill and seconded by Mr. Chun Bing-him—That the report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1929, as presented be accepted.

Proposed by Mr. A. W. Burkill and seconded by Mr. E. T. Byrne—That the following recommendation as to the appropriation of the balance at credit of profit and loss account, as presented, be accepted:—

| | Tls. |
|---|---|
| Pay dividend of eight tael cents per share (8 per cent.) | 104,000.00 |
| Place to reserve account | 25,000.00 |
| Write off buildings | 10,000.00 |
| Write off furniture | 111.02 |
| Write off live stock and carts | 99.32 |
| Write off machinery | 829.72 |
| Write off wells and water supply | 4.07 |
| Write off motor vehicles | 2,592.32 |
| Donate to British Forces Recreation Centres Fund | 250.00 |
| Carry forward | 22,661.66 |
| | Tls. 165,504.11 |

Proposed by Mr. C. M. Bain, and seconded by Mr. W. R. McBain—That Mr. Chun Bing-him be re-elected a director of the company.

Proposed by Mr. S. Lord and seconded by Mr. S. Pappadopulo—That Messrs. Thomson & Co. be re-elected auditors to the company.

Mr. C. M. Bain proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Directors for the very excellent result of the year's working, and this was passed unanimously.

## S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

The 30th annual meeting of shareholders in Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., was held on June 27, followed by an extraordinary general meeting, when Dr. W. J. Isenman presided, supported by Messrs. H. W. P. McMeekin and Wm. S. Watson (directors), the latter acting also as secretary to the meeting, and Mr. Ranald G. McDonald, legal adviser. The number of shares represented was 670.

In his address, the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen,—The report and accounts having been in your hands for the past 10 days or so, I propose to follow the usual procedure and take them, as well as the auditor's certificate, as read.

The year under review has shown a welcome recovery in conditions in China, which has been reflected in the gradual revival of business with our outport customers. Our local trade has also increased during the period, but this has been offset by a temporary falling off in our business in Malaya, due doubtless to the general business depression in these markets brought about by the severe decline in the market values rubber and tin.

You will observe that the balance standing at the credit of profit and loss account is $91,942.48. This sum, together with $15,377.90 brought forward from last year's account, but less the interim dividend of six per cent. absorbing $21,585.00, leaves a total balance for disposal of $82,735.38, which your board recommends to be allocated as follows:—

| | $ |
|---|---|
| To pay a final dividend of 4 per cent. | 14,400.00 |
| To pay a special bonus of $6 per share | 43,170.00 |
| Carry forward to new account | 17,165.38 |
| | $82,735.38 |

### Assets

Under this heading you will notice that the market prices of our investments, as on March 31, 1929, again show an appreciation on last year's values and a further rise in local debentures subsequent to the closing of our financial year has now raised the value of all our investments above the cost prices as shown in the accounts before you.

Tls. 500 of S. M. C. debentures were redeemed at par during the year.

Stocks—The value of our stocks remains practically the same as last year and an ample allowance for depreciation has been made.

Sundry creditors show a decrease of $72,037.62 while sundry debtors, after providing $17,854.27 for bad and doubtful debts, are reduced to $102,181.58, compared with $120,641.60 last year.

Depreciation.—Buildings have been depreciated to the extent of $12,175.90 by the transfer of this sum from building reserve.

Exchange Fluctuation Reserve.—The sum of $14,150.20 placed to the credit of this account last year to meet possible eventualities has been re-transferred to profit and loss account.

### Reserves

Accumulated reserves now stand in the books at $268,085.21, or approximately 65 per cent. of the issued capital of the company, and, in this connection, I would like to say a few words regarding the proposed bonus issue which will form the subject of an extraordinary resolution to be brought forward at the extraordinary general meeting of the company which has been duly convened to be held shortly after our annual meeting to-day.

In view of the fact that your factory land stands in the books at the original purchase price of $14,828.42 as against to-day's assessed value of $74,970.83 and, further, that ample depreciation has been provided for buildings and stocks, your directors feel that the time has arrived when existing shareholders should receive some personal capital benefit from the accumulated reserves. If the proposed resolution is passed, your undistributed reserves will still amount to $179,335.21, which should leave an ample margin for unforeseen contingencies.

Your managing director has recently returned from his holiday and, during his absence, he spent considerable time in making new arrangements in the company's interests and visiting several of your branches.

Before closing, I would like to express the appreciation of the good work done by your branch managers and staff, which has helped us to achieve the satisfactory results placed before you to-day.

I think, gentlemen, I have covered all the necessary ground but should any shareholders desire to ask any questions, I will be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability.

### The Resolution

No questions being asked, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

That the report and accounts, as presented, be passed.—Proposed by Dr. W. J. Isenman, seconded by Mr. H. W. P. McMeekin.

That Mr. H. W. P. McMeekin be re-elected a director of this company.—Proposed by Dr. W. J. Isenman, seconded by Mr. R. G. McDonald.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors of this company.—Proposed by Mr. C. M. Bain, seconded by Mr. E. Wellbeloved.

### Extraordinary General Meeting

Following this meeting, an extraordinary general meeting was held at which the chairman said:—

As referred to by me at our meeting just closed, your directors consider it right that present shareholders should receive some personal benefit from the accumulated reserves, and to enable them to carry this proposal into effect it will be necessary for you to sanction the resolution which was circulated to you through the post, and which I will now ask the acting secretary to read.

This was read as follows:—

That it is desirable to capitalize a sum of $88,750 being part of the undivided profits of the company standing to the credit of the reserve account and accordingly that a special capital bonus of $88,750 be declared and that such bonus be applied on behalf of the persons who on June 29, 1929, were registered shareholders of the company in payment in full for 1,775 shares of the company of $50 each and that such 1,775 shares credited as fully paid up be accordingly allotted to such persons respectively in the proportion as nearly as may be of two of such shares for every nine of such ordinary shares then held by such persons respectively and that the shares so distributed shall be treated for all purposes as an increase of the nominal amount of the capital of the company held by each such shareholder, provided, however, that, in the case of shareholders who would otherwise be entitled to fractional shares, the company shall, instead, make cash payments to them equivalent to the fractional par value of such fractional shares.

The chairman then continued:—

You will, of course, realize that the shares referred to in this resolution will only participate in any dividends that may be declared for the year's working which commenced on April 1, 1929, and thence onwards.

Before putting the resolution to the meeting, I would inquire if there are any shareholders that desire to discuss it or ask any questions in connection therewith.

There being no questions, I now propose that the resolution as printed and read by the acting secretary be passed and adopted. This is seconded by Mr. H. W. P. McMeekin.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman said that the scrip for the bonus shares would be issued in due course after certain legal formalities have been complied with.

Mr. C. M. Bain, on behalf of the shareholders, moved in conclusion a hearty vote of appreciation and congratulation to the board of directors, the management and the staff for the very excellent results as shown by the statement of accounts.

## SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co. was held on June 27 in the company's offices on Bubbling Well Road, with Mr. J. Ambrose in the chair, supported by Messrs. A. W. Burkill, E. Hayim, A. E. Seddon, and I. Dolgoroukoff, secretary. There were 1,539 shares represented.

When the notice convening the meeting had been read, the chairman said:—

Gentlemen:—As the report and accounts for the year ended December 31 1928, have been in your hands for some time, I shall, with your permission, take them as read.

The result of the year's working is, as you will have seen, a nett profit of Tls. 15,180.89. There was a loss of Tls. 8,323.05 for the previous year and for the year ended, December 31, 1926, a profit of Tls. 19,796.74, the result of the three years working therefore being a profit of only Tls. 26,654.58, or an average *per annum* for the aforesaid three years of, say, only Tls. 8,884.00 which I think you will agree is a most inadequate return, more especially when the value of the land occupied by the Motor Department is taken into consideration.

The balance of Tls. 24,729.63 standing to the credit of Profit & Loss Account now before you your directors propose carrying to new account.

### Reduced Overdraft

I do not propose going through the accounts item by item, but I would draw your attention to the bank overdraft at December 31 last which then stood at Tls. 111,938.53 as against Tls. 254,795.33 at, December 31, 1927, a reduction of Tls. 142,856.80, which reduction is very largely due to the proceeds from the sale of your Hanbury Road property, also that the overdraft on Griffin Account of Tls. 47,511.59 was liquidated in April of this year.

The bank overdraft to-day is Tls. 187,310.56, due entirely to the purchase of new cars.

With regard to the sale of the Hanbury Road property the nett proceeds of Tls. 62,400.00 have been applied to reducing the value of our land in the books by Tls. 15,320.00 and the balance of Tls. 47,080.00 to a reduction in our Building Account.

I have only to refer to the amount of Tls. 30,069.96 due from the estate of the late C. H. Kwok and which amount is secured by guarantees. When this matter will be settled it is impossible to say as the Provisional Court is proverbially slow. We hope, however, a settlement will be arrived at during the current year.

These remarks are all I have to make on the Report and Accounts before you and I will do my best to answer any questions any shareholder may make, in connection with them.

### The Resolutions

There being no question the following resolutions were that passed:—

That the Report and Accounts as printed be accepted and passed. Proposed by Mr. J. Ambrose, seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill.

That Mr. A. W. Burkill be re-elected a Director of the Company. Proposed by Mr. R. I. Fearon, seconded by Mr. B. A. Clarke.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors for the coming year. Proposed by Mr. G. Harris Purcell, seconded by Mr. E. Elias.

Before the meeting closed Mr. A. W. Burkill paid a tribute to Mr Ambrose, who is retiring from the position of managing director. The company, he said, would always appreciate Mr. Ambrose's efforts on their behalf. Mr. Ambrose had never spared himself in trying to get the best results, and while the results were not as good as they had hoped for, this was not due to any lack of effort on the part of the managing director, but to a number of causes beyond his control. The property owned by the company was widely scattered on valuable sites, and the control of it was difficult. He instanced the valuable site of the motor department on Bubbling Well Road, and suggested that the company was not getting as much out of it as it might. Mr. Ambrose, he said, had worked unceasingly to get as much as possible, and that the results were as good as they were was due to him. He proposed a very hearty vote of thanks. This was seconded by Mr. E. Hayim. Mr. Ambrose replied suitably.

## YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd., was held on June 27 in the office of the Association at 26 The Bund, Mr. Brodie A. Clarke presiding, supported by Messrs. A. W. Burkill, H. E. Arnhold, B. Firth, F. P. West (directors) and Mr. C. M. G. Burnie, general manager. The number of shares represented was 149,496.

After the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report had been read, the chairman said:—

Gentlemen:—The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days and I presume that you will agree to take them as read.

The working account for the year 1927, after payment of a dividend of $3.25 per share passed at the last annual general meeting, shows a balance of $327,349.24 and your directors recommend that this sum be transferred to underwriting suspense account to close the account for the year 1927.

The balance of the working account for the year 1928 is $1,523,118.11 and your directors recommend that this be dealt with as follows:—

Pay a dividend of $3.50 per share which will absorb $525,000, pay a bonus of 20 per cent. to contributors of marine business on bonus terms, and carry forward the remainder.

Your directors advocate this increase in the dividend as they are of opinion that the Association should now pay to its shareholders a sum approximating but within the amount of its interest earnings. I may mention that this is the practice of the leading British insurance companies and I feel sure that shareholders will approve of the policy decided upon.

Although the balance of the 1927 working account at the close of its second year is less than that of its predecessor, the actual result shows an improvement. The 1928 working account shows fair promise although it is too early at present to make an accurate forecast of the final result.

### Keen Competition

Keen competition in marine, fire and the other classes of insurance which we transact continues to present many difficulties in the efficient conduct of the business. It is to be hoped that the efforts now being made of closer co-operation between insurance interests in some of the principal centres will improve existing conditions which are admittedly unsatisfactory.

You will be interested to hear that the Association's trustee and executor department which was initiated a few years ago is making satisfactory progress. I take this opportunity of calling the attention of the community to the services made available to them by this department and to the advantages offered by its continuity of management as compared with that of the individual trustee whose absence from China, or illness or death may entail inconvenience and expense upon the trusts in his charge.

Since our last annual meeting a new office building has been erected on the site of our previous building in Yokohama which was destroyed in the earthquake of September 1, 1923. It was formally opened on August 8 last by Mr. Hamilton Holmes, H. B. M. Consul-General, in the presence of the leading residents including His Excellency Mr. Ariyoshi, the Mayor of Yokohama.

The building, which is of earthquake resisting construction, is of pleasing design and is a worthy addition to the many new buildings which have made their appearance in Yokohama since the disaster of 1923. The branch offices of the Association and its affiliated companies are adequately accommodated therein and the remainder of the building has been leased at rentals

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which show a satisfactory return upon our outlay.

I think you will agree that the figures in the balance sheet reflect the strong financial position of the Association. I may mention that our investments, which are stated at the market rates ruling on December 31 last, are confined to securities of the best class.

### The Resolutions

I now propose the adoption of the report and accounts and, when this has been seconded, I shall be glad to answer to the best of my ability any questions which you may care to ask.

No questions were asked and Mr. A. W. Burkill seconded the motion.

The chairman proposed and Mr. A. W. Burkill seconded.—That a dividend of $3.50 per share be paid to shareholders in taels at exchange 72 and a bonus of 20 per cent. be paid to contributors of marine business on bonus terms and that the remainder be carried forward.

It was proposed by Mr. A. H. K. Cobb and seconded by Mr. G. E. Griffin.—That Mr. A. W. Burkill be re-elected a director.

It was proposed by Mr. D. B. Sassoon and seconded by Mr. H. E. Gray.—That Messrs. Thomson & Co. be re-elected auditors to serve until the next ordinary general meeting of shareholders and that their remuneration be subject to arrangement with the directors.

The resolutions were carried unanimously.

## NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY

The second ordinary general meeting of the North China Insurance Co., Ltd., was held on June 27 in the company's offices, 26 The Bund, when Mr. W. P. Lambe presided. The chairman was supported by Messrs. A. M. Cannan, P. W. Massey, W. Nation, F. W. Wells (directors) and Mr. C. M. G. Burnie, general manager, and shareholders representing 9,905 shares.

The notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report having been read, the chairman said:—

Gentlemen:—The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days and I propose to follow the usual procedure and take them as read.

The working account for the year 1927, after payment of a bonus to contributors and an interim dividend of $5 per share, shows a balance of Tls. 350,433.63 and your directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of $2 per share and the transfer of the remainder to the credit of underwriting suspense account to close the account for the year 1927.

The balance of the working account for the year 1928 is Tls. 826,935.85 and your directors recommend that an interim dividend of $2 per share be paid to shareholders and that a bonus of 20 per cent. be paid to contributors of business on bonus terms and that the remainder be carried forward.

Your directors advocate those increased dividends as they consider that the company should now pay to its shareholders a sum approximating but within the amount of its interest earnings. I may mention that this is the practice of the leading British insurance companies and I feel sure that shareholders will approve of the policy decided upon.

### Cargo Rates Tending Downward

Marine insurance business generally continues to present many difficulties. While Hull rates show some improvement cargo rates show a downward tendency and various extraneous risks which underwriters would have declined a few years ago, are now included. Attempts at co-operation, however, are being made in some of the principal insurance centres and we may at least hope for an improvement in the present unsatisfactory state of affairs.

So far as our own business is concerned the result for the year 1927 is distinctly better than that for 1926. It is too early to forecast the pattern of the 1928 account but the result to date is not unfavourable.

Our fire and general departments, after providing the necessary reserves, show a moderate profit for the year 1928. Fire insurance conditions generally in certain fields continue to present many difficulties, and, with the keen competition which exists throughout the world in every class of underwriting, it will be readily appreciated that the business calls for very careful management.

The figures in the balance sheet demonstrate the strong position of the company.

Our investments are stated at the market rates ruling on December 3, last. I may mention that our investments are confined to securities of the best class.

### The Resolutions

I now propose the adoption of the report and accounts and, when this has been seconded, I shall be glad to answer to the best of my ability any questions which you may care to ask.

No questions were asked and Mr W. Nation seconded the motion.

The chairman proposed and Mr. W. Nation seconded—That a final dividend of £2 per share be paid at exchange 2/3½ per tael and that the remainder be transferred to underwriting suspense account to close the account for 1927 and that an interim dividend of £2 per share and a bonus of 20 per cent. upon contributory marine premiums be paid at exchange 2/3½ per tael.

Mr. G. E. Griffin proposed and Mr. A. N. K. Cobb seconded—That Mr. A. M. Cannan and F. W. Peate be re-elected directors of the company.

Mr. A. C. May proposed and Mr. J. W. Thorburn seconded—That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors of the company to held Office until the next ordinary general meeting and that their remuneration be Tls. 1,000.

The resolutions were passed unanimously and the meeting terminated.

## FAR EASTERN INSURANCE CO.

Mr. H. E. Arnhold presided at the annual meeting of the Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd., held on June 27 in the head office of the company, 26 The Bund. The chairman was supported by Messrs. E. T. Bryne, V. Meyer, P. H. Nye and D.H. Read (directors) and Mr. C. M. G. Burnie, general manager, and the shareholders present represented 34,534 shares.

The notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report having been read, the chairman said:—

Gentlemen:—The report and accounts have been in your hands since June 13, and, with your approval, I will take them as read.

The working account for 1927 shows a balance at credit of Tls. 87,347.87 which your directors recommend be transferred to underwriting suspense account to close the account for the year 1927.

The working account for 1928 shows a balance at credit of Tls. 312,447.36 and, out of this balance, your directors recommend that a dividend of Tls. 1.40 per share be paid, absorbing Tls. 50,400 and that the remainder be carried forward.

In view of the difficult conditions now being experienced by insurance companies, I think that we may regard with satisfaction the result of the 1927 working account and I hope that the 1928 working account will prove equally satisfactory.

I now propose the adoption of the report and accounts and, when this has been seconded, I will be glad to answer to the best of my ability any questions which you may wish to ask.

No questions were asked and the motion, having been seconded by Mr. E. T. Byrne, was carried unanimously.

The chairman then proposed, and Mr. E. T. Byrne seconded, that a dividend of Tls. 1.40 per share be paid to shareholders.

It was proposed by Mr. A. C. Hay, and seconded by Mr. G. C. Nazer, that Messrs. H. E. Arnhold, E. T. Bryne, V. Meyer, P. H. Nye and D. H. Read be re-elected directors to serve until the next ordinary general meeting of shareholders.

It was proposed by Mr. C. M. Sequiera, and seconded by Mr. W. H. Goulbourn, that Messrs. Thomson & Co. be re-elected auditors to serve until the next ordinary general meeting of shareholders and that their remuneration be subject to arrangement with the directors.

The resolutions were passed without dissent and the meeting terminated.

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According to the Chinese press, the Waichiaopu has instructed Gen. Chiang Tsao-pin, Minister to Germany, to conduct a propaganda programme for the abolition of unequal treaties and consular jurisdiction at the meeting of the International Chambers of Commerce, which will open in Amsterdam on July 1.

# COMPANY REPORTS

## BUKIT TOH ALANG

The following report for the year ending March 31 last has been issued by the directors of the Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates Ltd.:—

Area.—The areas of the two properties are as follows:—

| | Bukit Toh Alang | Bukit Sembilan | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mature rubber, acres | 1,015 | 1,001 | 2,016 |
| Immature rubber, acres | — | 592.5 | 592.5 |
| | 1,015 | 1,593.5 | 2,608.5 |
| Coconuts acres | | 8 | 8.0 |
| Swamps, building sites, roads, etc., acres | 36 | 192.5 | 228.5 |
| Total area of estates, acres | 1,051 | 1,794.0 | 2,845.0 |

757 acres on Bukit Sembilan were brought into the tapping round during the year.

Rubber Output.—The output of rubber from Bukit Toh Alang was 331,078 lb. and from Bukit Sembilan 136,370 lb., making a total of 467,448 lb., compared with 321,482 lb. last year.

Cost of Production.—The F.O.B. cost of production including duty and Shanghai expenses was 6.80 pence per lb. as compared with 10.67 pence per lb. last year.

Sales of Rubber.—The quantity of rubber sold up to the time that the accounts were made up was 434,779 lb., which realized an average nett price of 9.06d. per lb., as against 1s. 4.57d. per lb. last year.

The estimated production for the current financial year is: Bukit Toh Alang, 350,000 lb., Bukit Sembilan 300,000 lb. Total 650,000 lb.

Rubber Stock.—The unsold stock amounting to 32,669 lb. has been valued for the purpose of the accounts at 9.18d. per lb.

The profit for the year is Tls. 45,859.15, which added to the amount Tls. 16,350.98 brought forward from last year, gives a divisible balance of Tls. 62,210.13, which your Directors recommend be dealt with as follows:—

| | Tls. |
|---|---|
| To write off development account | 29,396.05 |
| To write off building and furniture | 10,010.10 |
| To write off plant and machinery | 1,615.32 |
| To write off live stock and carts | 388.13 |
| To write off wells and water supply | 82.47 |
| To carry forward to new account | 20,718.06 |
| | 62,210.13 |

## NEW AMHERST ESTATE

The following extracts are taken from the report of the directors of the New Amherst Rubber Estate Ltd.:—

Acreage.—The figures on October 31, 1928, were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Planted | 1,830.21 acres |
| Unplanted | 80.58 „ |
| | 1,910.79 acres |

Rubber Harvest.—The output of rubber for the year amounted to 235,330 lb. against an estimated output of 291,000 lb., and an output last year of 266,779 lb.

| | 1927/1928 |
|---|---|
| Number of trees in tapping at commencement of period | 109,724 |
| Number of trees in tapping at end of period | 108,277 |
| Acreage in tapping at commencement of period | 1,383.08 |
| Acreage in tapping at end of period | 1,383.08 |
| Average yield per acre per annum | 174.49 lb. |
| Estimated Output | 291,000 lb. |
| Actual Output | 235,330 lb. |

Owing to climatic conditions the estimated output was not realized.

Estimate for 1928/1929.—The manager estimates the output for the current year at 265,000lb.

Cost of Production.—The "all in" cost amounts to 12.43d. per lb. exclusive of debenture interest, as compared with a corresponding cost in the preceding year of 11.32d.

Sale of Rubber.—The whole of the year's output was sold at the time that the accounts were made up and realized an average nett price of 10.78d. per lb. for all grades, against 1/4.59d. per lb. in the preceding year.

Working Account.—After charging the whole of the general expenditure to working account, the loss in Burma on the year's working is Tls. 3,845.31 which is transferred to profit and loss account.

Profit and loss Account.—Debenture interest and other interest amounted to Tls. 33,848.69, legal expenses Tls. 7,241.45 and Shanghai expenses to Tls. 5,541.58, making a loss for the year of Tls. 50,459.51, which, after deducting the balance brought forward from last year, gives a total Tls. 49,037.73 at debit of profit and loss account, which it is proposed to carry forward.

Development Account.—The expenditure on the immature area amounted to Tls. 23,798.76.

## PENGKALAN DURIAN ESTATE

We have been advised by Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., secretaries and general managers of the Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921) Ltd., that the net profit for the year ended March 31, 1929, is Tls. 14,580.47, from which must be deducted Tls. 587.40, being commission due to the general managers and estate manager, leaving a balance of Tls. 13,993.07. Adding to this the amount brought forward from last year, Tls. 3,460.01, there remains a final balance of Tls. 17,453.08.

At a meeting of the directors held on June 24, it was decided to recommend the following appropriation at the forthcoming annual general meeting of shareholders to be held at noon on Monday, July 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| To pay a bonus to the subordinate estate staff | Tls. 330.00 |
| To pay a final dividend in respect of 1928/29 of 10 per cent. (Tls. 0.10 per share) on 150,000 shares | 15,000.00 |
| To carry forward to next year's account | 2,153.08 |
| Total | Tls. 17,453.08 |

---

The Chinese Government has appointed Messrs. Chen Yi-yung and Shen Mo-tseng as delegates to the International Industrial Congress which will be held in Tokyo during the latter part of October.

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# SPORTS AND PASTIMES

## SHANGHAI CRICKET

### S.R.C. v. S.C.C.

The outstanding features in the drawn league match on June 22 between the S.R.C. and the S.C.C were an exceptionally clever batting display by Mansel-Smith who made 110, and the second wicket stand with Stokes which produced the huge score of 201 runs. Apart from being the best individual performance of the season, the innings of Mansel-Smith was thoroughly deserved, for he was not guilty of a serious mistake until his score was 107, when he presented a fairly easy catch to Shroff which was neglected. However, this slip did not make much difference to his final total for he was bowled by Ollerdessen shortly afterwards. Altogether he hit 14 fours, whilst Stokes who was also in splendid form hit one 6 and ten 4s.

**Cricket Club**

| | |
|---|---|
| W. Mansel-Smith, b. Ollerdessen | 110 |
| O. G. Simpson, b. T. Wilson | 1 |
| L. F. Stokes, not out | 83 |
| F. E. Marshal, c. Wilson, b. Palmer | 4 |
| Extras | 23 |
| Total (for 3 wkts.) | 225 |

A Sinclair, R. Gillespie, T. Rawsthorne, H. Rogerson, C. Lingaard, H. Browning, E. Barnes did not bat.

**Bowling Analysis**

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ollerdessen | 16 | 2 | 57 | 1 |
| Wilson | 13 | 3 | 55 | 1 |
| Pratt | 4 | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| P. Madar | 5 | 0 | 25 | 0 |
| Palmer | 13 | 2 | 36 | 1 |
| S. F. Saroff | 3 | 0 | 17 | 0 |

**Recs**

| | |
|---|---|
| M. J. Divecha, not out | 33 |
| F. V. Read, b. Rawsthorne | 19 |
| F. Ollerdessen, c. Rogerson, b. Stokes | 17 |
| P. Madar, b. Stokes | 4 |
| V. Evans, c. Rogerson, b. Stokes | 11 |
| W. E. Palmer, c. Rawsthorne, b. Rogerson | 6 |
| S. F. Shroff, c. Marshall, b. Mansell-Smith | 15 |
| C. E. Ollerdessen, b. Rawsthorne | 2 |
| T. W. R. Wilson, not out | 12 |
| W. T. Manley, did not bat | — |
| C. Pratt, did not bat | — |
| Extras | 19 |
| Total (for 7 wkts.) | 125 |

**Bowling Analysis**

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. Rogerson | 17 | 4 | 31 | 1 |
| T. Rawsthorne | 18 | 2 | 49 | 2 |
| Lingaard | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| L. Stokes | 11 | 2 | 29 | 3 |
| Mansell Smith | 5 | 1 | 18 | 1 |

### S. M. Police v. Shaforce

Shaforce inflicted the heaviest defeat to date on the Police team on June 22, the latter side being still without their first league point this season. Batting first, the Police were all out for 105, Shaforce then compiling 113 for the loss of the first wicket.

**Police**

| | |
|---|---|
| T. Darvill, c. Woodley, b. Scott | 9 |
| J. White, b. Clowes | 0 |
| E. C. Baker, run out | 2 |
| B. B. Boddy, run out | 8 |
| F. L. Wainwright, played on, b. Woodley | 7 |
| J. A. Isaac, st. Miles, b. Scott | 35 |
| J. A. Allan, not out | 10 |
| H. Ford, c. Wilde, b. Ashley | 12 |
| W. T. Lauzier, b. Woodley | 5 |
| J. Carbell, run out | 1 |
| J. Wilson, b. Clowes | 0 |
| Extras | 12 |
| Total | 105 |

**Bowling Analysis**

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lt. Clowes | 9.5 | 1 | 18 | 2 |
| Capt. Scott | 9 | 3 | 35 | 2 |
| Lt. Ashley | 6 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| Bandsman Woodley | 6 | — | 35 | 2 |

**Shaforce**

| | |
|---|---|
| Lt. Ashley, c. Carnell, b. White | 43 |
| W. O. 1. Wilde, not out | 31 |
| Lt. Clowes, not out | 27 |
| Extras | 7 |
| Total | 113 |

Capt. Scott, Lt. Col. Barker, C. Q. M. S. Unwin, Maj. Hooper, Capt. Scott, Bandsman Woodley, Pte. Polley, L. Cpl. Miles, did not bat.

**Bowling Analysis**

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. A. Isaac | 7 | 2 | 21 | 0 |
| H. Ford | 11 | 2 | 23 | 0 |
| J. Carbell | 2 | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| Darvill | 1 | — | 8 | 0 |
| White | 5 | 1 | 20 | 1 |
| B. B. Boddy | 4 | — | 13 | 0 |

### R. Grimshaw v. H. W. Brady

A friendly game arranged on June 22 between two sides selected from members of the Cricket Club resulted in a very close encounter, and some good batting was also witnessed.

**Mr. Grimshaw's Eleven**

| | |
|---|---|
| G. F. Gordon, c. Elliott, b. Wales | 33 |
| L. Wilkinson, l.b.w., Wales | 8 |
| K. Foot, b. Elliott | 2 |
| P. J. Wilson, b. Elliott | 20 |
| J. E. Marsh, run out | 31 |
| L. F. Wood, c. Webb, b. Elliott | 0 |
| R. J. Parsons, not out | 14 |
| R. Grimshaw, b. Elliott | 0 |
| J. S. Kenyon, not out | 4 |
| Extras | 15 |
| Total (for 7 wkts) | 132 |

H. C. B. Pecks and P. B. Tait did not bat.

**Bowling Analysis**

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| T. Brady | 7 | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| C. D. Wales | 15 | 5 | 22 | 2 |
| F. A. M. Elliott | 6 | 0 | 27 | 1 |
| E. R. Davies | 3 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| R. S. Elliott | 8 | 2 | 18 | 3 |
| C. Knight | 5 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Rev. V. Sutcliffe | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 |

**Mr. Brady's Eleven**

| | |
|---|---|
| S. W. Hunter, c. and b. Peck | 2 |
| Rev. V. G. Sutcliffe, b. Foot | 3 |
| C. D. Wales, b. Wilson | 40 |
| F. A. M. Elliott, b. Grimshaw | 12 |
| C. Knight, c. Tait, b. Grimshaw | 5 |
| R. S. Elliott, b. Wilson | 1 |
| E. S. Davies, st. Wilkinson, b. Foot | 53 |
| D. Webb, b. Tait | 27 |
| T. G. Bray, st. Wilkinson, b. Tait | 0 |
| T. D. Shotter, not out | 4 |
| H. W. Brady, did not bat | 4 |
| Extras | 10 |
| Total (for 8 wkts.) | 157 |

**Bowling Analysis**

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Foot | 15 | 3 | 42 | 2 |
| Peck | 9 | 1 | 37 | 1 |
| Grimshaw | 7 | 1 | 27 | 2 |
| Wilson | 10 | 0 | 36 | 2 |
| Tait | 1 | 0 | 5 | 2 |

### S.C.C. v. Norfolks

A masterly batting display by Capt. Scott was the chief cause of the Cricket Club losing to the Norfolks on June 23 on their own ground. The home eleven elected to bat first and scored 148, then the innings of their opponents yielded 200 runs.

**S.C.C.**

| | |
|---|---|
| G. S. S. Gordon, c. Scott, b. Woodley | 1 |
| H. S. Dearden, st. Miles, b. Wyatt | 3 |
| R. Baxter, c. Clowes, b. Woodley | 8 |
| N. K. Crawford, b. Clowes | 53 |
| J. J. J. Muller, b. Polley | 2 |
| H. E. Orr, b. Clowes | 20 |
| W. A. Crickmer, b. Woodley | 8 |
| M. H. Swaby, c. and b. Woodley | 0 |
| L. F. Wood, b. Woodley | 0 |
| J. J. Schotter, c. and b. Hartnup | 1 |
| R. Grimshaw, not out | 1 |
| Extras | 6 |
| Total | 143 |

**Bowling Analysis**

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lieut. Clowes | 9 | 0 | 33 | 2 |
| Bdsm Woodley | 13 | 4 | 27 | 5 |
| Bdsm Leigh | 5 | 0 | 28 | 0 |
| Capt. Scott | 6.5 | 0 | 32 | 1 |
| L/Cpl. Wyatt | 2 | 0 | 10 | 1 |
| Pte. Polley | 3 | 0 | 10 | 1 |

**1st Batt Norfolk Regt**

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut. Clowes, c. Gordon, b. Crawford | 36 |
| Pte. Polley, c. Muller, b. Crawford | 9 |
| L/Cpl. Dickerson, c. and b. Crawford | 0 |
| C/Sgt. Unwin, b. Crickmer | 4 |
| Capt. Scott, c. Wood, b. Crawford | 97 |
| Bdsm. Woodley, c. Orr, b. Baxter | 35 |
| Pte. Hartnup, l.b.w. Crawford | 0 |
| Lieut. Carroll, c. Muller, b. Baxter | 0 |
| L/Cpl. Miles, c. Swabey, b. Crawford | 2 |
| Cpl. Wyatt, c. Swabey, b. Crawford | 5 |
| Bdsm. Leigh, not out | 8 |
| Extras | 4 |
| Total | 200 |

**Bowling Analysis**

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. J. J. Muller | 6 | 2 | 35 | 0 |
| H. E. Orr | 7 | 1 | 45 | 0 |
| W. A. Crickmer | 8 | 0 | 42 | 1 |
| N. K. Crawford | 9.1 | 0 | 53 | 7 |
| H. S. Dearden | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| R. Baxter | 2 | 0 | 15 | 2 |

### Parsees v. Customs

The Parsee Cricket Club gained their third successive win on June 23 by beating the Customs eleven by 78 runs.

**Customs**

| | |
|---|---|
| D. Murray, b. S. F. Shroff | 21 |
| G. Gawler, c. Shroff, b. Engineer | 47 |
| R. Patterson, c. Commissariat, b. S. F. Shroff | 0 |
| F. Matthes, c. Wadia, b. S. F. Shroff | 1 |
| R. Rouse, c. Sarkari, b. S. F. Shroff | 0 |
| H. Aydon, c. Karanjia, b. S. F. Shroff | 6 |
| E. Sluis, c. S. F. Shroff, b. F. Kermani | 2 |
| S. Crank, c.b. Kermain | 24 |
| J. Brown, c. Commissariat, c. b. Kermain | 3 |
| P. Coxall, st. F. Kermani, b. S. Kermani | 4 |
| R. Sinclair, not out | 0 |
| Extras | 7 |
| Total | 117 |

**Bowling Analysis**

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. F. Shroff | 10 | 0 | 27 | 5 |
| J. Wadia | 7 | 0 | 25 | 0 |
| F. Kermani | 4.2 | 0 | 15 | 4 |
| A. Rustomji | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| D. Engineer | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 |

**Parsees**

| | |
|---|---|
| S. Kermani, b. Murray | 22 |
| K. Shroff, c. Sluis, b. Matthes | 11 |
| S. Shroff, c. Murray, b. Matthes | 22 |
| F. R. Kermani, b. Murray | 75 |
| K. Sarkari, did not bat | 0 |
| D. Engineer, b. Patterson | 11 |
| A. Rustomji, b. Matthes | 2 |
| J. Wadia, c. Crank, b. Matthes | 19 |
| D. Commissariat, not out | 19 |
| N. Kavanja, b. Murray | 2 |
| B. Viccajee, c. Matthes, b. Murray | 0 |
| Extras | 19 |
| Total | 133 |

**Bowling Analysis**

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. Matthes | 11 | 1 | 62 | 4 |
| D. Murray | 13.3 | 2 | 41 | 4 |
| S. Crank | 7 | 1 | 28 | 0 |
| E. Sluis | 4 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| R. Patterson | 1 | 0 | 8 | 1 |

### Shanghai Area v. R.A.M.C.

Shanghai Area were successful in defeating the R.A.M.C. by 77 runs in a friendly game on the Polo ground on June 23.

**Shanghai Area**

| | |
|---|---|
| S. Q. M. S. Matthews, b. Arthurs | 53 |
| L/Cpl. Pressey, retired | 66 |
| Cpl. Barrett, b. Davis | 9 |
| Sgt. Howe, b. Dixon | 33 |
| Sgt. Troops, b. Dixon | 6 |
| Sgt. Herbert, c. Grimwoid, b. Davis | 8 |
| L/Cpl. Webb, b. Dixon | 2 |
| Sgt. Carver, b. Davis | 0 |
| Sgt. Smith, not out | 5 |
| S. Q. M. S. Clarkson, c. Grimwood, b. Dixon | 0 |
| Sgm. Haywood, b. Davis | 6 |
| Extras | 15 |
| Total | 197 |

**Bowling Analysis**

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sgt. Dixon | 15 | 2 | 64 | 4 |
| Pte. Arthur | 14 | 1 | 52 | 1 |
| Pte. Young | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Cpl. Davis | 10.4 | 3 | 51 | 4 |
| Sgt. Anderson | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 |

**R.A.M.C.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Cpl. Davis, c. Webb, b. Matthews | 32 |
| Sgt. Dixon, c. Clarkson, b. Matthews | 17 |
| Cpl. Shepherd, c. Barrett, b. Matthews | 9 |
| Pte. Grimwood, run out | 20 |
| Pte. Arthurs, b. Matthews | 1 |
| Sgt. Anderson, b. Matthews | 13 |
| Pte. Casey, b. Smith | 3 |
| Pte. Clarke, b. Smith | 3 |
| Pte. Young, not out | 14 |
| Pte. Powers, c. Carver, b. Smith | 0 |
| Pte. Holloway, c. Haywood, b. Smith | 0 |
| Extras | 8 |
| Total | 120 |

**Bowling Analysis**

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. Q. M. S. Matthews | 18 | 1 | 57 | 5 |
| Sgt. Herbert | 11 | 0 | 43 | 0 |
| Sgt. Smith | 6 | 4 | 12 | 4 |

### Norfolk Inter-Company Match

An inter-company match between 'C' Coy. and H. Q. Wing of the Norfolk Regt. on the Cricket Club ground on June 27 resulted in a drawn game, although the latter eleven were only saved from defeat by the call of time.

'C' COY. NORFOLK REGT.

| | |
|---|---|
| L/Cpl. Dickerson, b. Moyle | 5 |
| Pte. Polley, c. and b. Moyle | 15 |
| Lieut. Clowes, c. Moyle, b. Lee | 83 |
| Capt. Scott, b. Woodley | 0 |
| Pte. Hartnup, c. Nugent, b. Woodley | 10 |
| Sgt. Wright, l.b.w. Woodley | 5 |
| L/Cpl. Fisher, c. and b. Lee | 11 |
| Sgt. Dack, c. and b. Lee | 30 |
| Pte. Rowland, c. Woodley, b. Lee | 0 |
| Pte. Clarke, not out | 0 |
| L/Cpl. Fowler, did not bat | 0 |
| Extras | 15 |
| Total (for 9 wickets) | 169 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bdsm. Lee | 16.3 | 0 | 50 | 4 |
| S/Sgt. Moyle | 15 | 5 | 38 | 2 |
| Bdsm. Woodley | 20 | 2 | 59 | 3 |
| Sgt. Soames | 7 | 1 | 7 | 0 |

H. Q. WING. NORFOLK REGT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bdsm. Woodrow, b. Clowes | 0 |
| S Sgt. Moyle, c. Clowes, b. Scott | 2 |
| Cpl. Lyte, c. and b. Scott | 32 |
| Bdsm. Woodley, b. Scott | 2 |
| Lieut. Carroll, b. Clowes | 4 |
| L/Cpl. Miles, c. Fisher, b. Scott | 0 |
| Bdsm. Lee, b. Clowes | 1 |
| Sgt. Soames, c. Dack, b. Clowes | 19 |
| L Cpl. Stanbury, not out | 4 |
| Pte. Nugent, c. Clowes, b. Scott | 0 |
| Pte. Rowland, not out | 0 |
| Extras | 17 |
| Total (for 9 wickets) | 81 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capt. Scott | 18 | 6 | 32 | 5 |
| Lieut. Clowes | 11 | 7 | 19 | 4 |
| Pte. Polley | 4 | 3 | 11 | 0 |

### Shanghai Area v. R.A.O.C.

Shanghai Area succeeded in gaining a win over the R.A.O.C. on June 27 by the margin of 37 runs in a game which did not produce very high scoring.

H. Q. SHANGHAI AREA

| | |
|---|---|
| W. O. 1. Wilde, b. Osborne | 12 |
| S.Q.M.S. Matthews, b. Vigus | 39 |
| Sgt. Powers, c. and b. Hicks | 29 |
| Cpl. Barrett, b. Vigus | 3 |
| Sgt. Howe, st. Byers, b. Hicks | 7 |
| Sgt. Pettit, b. Filer | 18 |
| L/Cpl. Webb, c. Byers, b. Filer | 12 |
| Sgt. Smith, c. Byers, b. Hicks | 0 |
| Sgt. Herbert, c. Vigus, b. Hicks | 1 |
| Sgt. Carver, b. Filer | 0 |
| Sgt. Fraser, not out | 2 |
| Extras | 7 |
| Total | 121 |

Hi Yah! This more better than dog running race.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Osborne | 7 | 1 | 21 | 1 |
| Sansome | 4 | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| Hicks | 17 | 2 | 25 | 4 |
| Vigus | 6 | 0 | 17 | 2 |
| Filer | 5 | 0 | 26 | 3 |

R. A. O. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pte. Sansome, l.b.w. Pettit | 12 |
| Pte. Hicks, b. Herbert | 0 |
| L/Cpl. Filer, b. Wilde | 11 |
| Pte. Osborne, b. Herbert | 1 |
| S. M. Vigus, b. Herbert | 2 |
| Sgt. Byers, c. Howe, b. Pettit | 6 |
| Pte. Kamp, c. Wilde, b. Pettit | 0 |
| Sgt. Paston, b. Pettit | 2 |
| Pte. Williamson, b. Pettit | 1 |
| Pte. Wells, c. Howe, b. Pettit | 6 |
| Cpl. Turner, not out | 0 |
| Extras | 13 |
| Total | 81 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Herbert | 14 | 3 | 27 | 3 |
| Pettit | 17 | 3 | 31 | 6 |
| Wilde | 4 | 2 | 10 | 1 |

## SHANGHAI POLO

*By "Observer"*

Contrary to expectation, the Polo Club was able after all to bring off three interesting matches on June 22. There was a large attendance of spectators, and the seating accommodation was severely taxed.

The match most eagerly looked forward to by spectators during the afternoon was that between the American Troop and the Light Horse, but it was a sad disappointment as far as good polo was concerned. I have never seen the Light Horse play such a footling game, and why they were not beaten by about 50 goals to one is a mystery, partly accounted for by each of the American Troop playing in the wrong place. The American back was conspicuous in the forward line, hotly pursued by his ardent No.3 while a forlorn No.1 and 2 were left ruminating in the middle of the ground thinking of the days when they used to get passes, and of the many books they had read on the subject.

The Light Horse back, not to be outdone, decided to be equally venturesome, and leaving his No.1 to defend his own goal, dashed merrily into the fray. His No.3, thinking that he was missing some of the party, took up, to the consternation of his No.2, an advanced scouting position in order to be able to observe the tactics of his back, who was by this time somewhere out in the blue.

As readers will by now have gathered, the game was full of incident, and of good hard galloping, but both teams will have to settle down to serious combination practice before the big matches of the season start. Allman and Taylor were responsible for the two goals made by the American Troop, and the unfortunate Greig, who is usually responsible for a good many goals in a match, was seen to leave the ground sadly shaking his head!

### Wiltshire Regt. v. "Cowboys"

The Cowboys were in splendid form, and though not playing their regular team, seemed to be able to maintain their aggressive tactics, and beat the Wiltshire Regt. by seven goals to two. Play was of rather a scrambling nature, as the Army team were constantly on the defensive and to have to hit back hinders the whole afternoon sadly detracts from one's enjoyment of the game. Burdick and Groffsmith were playing well up to standard, and were each responsible for three of their goals. Owing to the poorness of the Army cattle, Burdick was able to slip through their defences only too frequently.

### Hayes' "Afternoon Out"

This probably best describes the match between the Norfolk Regt. and the Mix Max team. Hayes was playing on the top of his form, and better than I have seen him play for ages, scoring five goals for his side. Play throughout the whole of this match showed well rubbed in polo tactics. The backs of the Army team were poorly mounted, but their forwards made up for this defect. They were always in their places, and were turning or leaving it the moment they were told to, thereby quickening up the game, and immediately placing their opponents' backs on the defensive. Play throughout the match was principally a series of rushes by the team in possession, and, though the Mix Max won by six goals to four, play itself was even closer than the score.

It will be interesting to watch the progress of Elwes as the season goes on. He is not badly mounted, and seems to be rapidly settling down to polo on a China pony. His rushes up the field, supported by Villiers, though apt to be too much to the flank, were exceedingly dangerous, and McMichael and Bott had to ride their hardest to break up their combination. Once this was done, and a long pass sent to Hayes they were able to sit back and say "Well that's over," while Hayes went calmly on scoring goals.

### The Bydand Cup

The first match in the Bydand Cup competition was played on June 25 and resulted in a win for "A" Team (Mr. Groffsmith's) by five goals to one.

A casual glance at the score is by no means indicative of the game itself, as play was mostly confined to the middle of the field and was of a very scrambling nature.

Each side, curiously enough, had drawn three zero players out of the hat, and, therefore, a high standard of play could not be expected. The ground was rather bumpy after the recent rain, which served to put players off even more. From the spectator's point of view, it was really a duel between the two backs, Taylor and Groffsmith. Taylor was off his game and not hitting in his usual style Groffsmith, on the contrary, was playing well, but owing to the sticky nature of the game, was not able to get going. Marshall, who played on his side, showed up well, and he will probably have his handicap altered after the tournament.

## YACHTING

The weather could hardly have been improved upon for the yacht racing on June 23. While not being strong enough to provide any real thrills, the wind was nevertheless sufficient to call upon the skill and judgment of the various skippers and the racing proved interesting. The first boat to reach Wangchiatsu jetty, about eight and a half miles up river, on the morning beat against the ebb-tide, was the Commodore's Violet, but owing to a mishap which caught the Violet on the wrong tack earlier in the race and damaged the top-mast stay of the Viking, Violet was disqualified.

The others finished in the following order:—Hobgoblin, Wah Lee, Tweetie, Tyne Lass, Corsaire, Spook, Mignon, and Viking, the "B" Class honours going to Hobgoblin and Spook respectively. One of the features of the day's racing was the way in which Hobgoblin kept up with the bigger boats, as she was home third on the return run.

Wah Lee got a long start on the race home, in the reach to the Arsenal, with Tweetie second as far as the Junk Anchorage, where Violet overhauled her. Wah Lee's lead was too great for Violet to make any appreciable gain in the two beats home, and she finished well ahead. Violet was second, Hobgoblin again taking "B" Class honours, third, and the remainder finished in the following order:—Tweetie, Mignon, Tyne Lass, Viking, Spook ("B" Class) and Corsaire.

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## CLOSE OF SPRING RACING SEASON

### Chinese Jockey Club Shows Some Good Sport

It was hard to work up any real enthusiasm over the races at the Chinese Jockey Club on June 22 and 23, for there was no event of any real importance, the ponies engaged were mostly only medium animals, and probably the majority of people were glad it was the end of the season. There will be a rest now until September 4, which should be appreciated by both people and ponies.

However, though the conditions were not auspicious, it must be admitted that really there was much very close racing, of an order which would have caused plenty of excitement in mid-season, despite the fact that handicaps, with highly disputatious classifications and weighting, loomed large in both cards.

JUNE 22.

**1. The Huang-ho Plate**
A half-mile.

1.—Willau's grey, Bill Merchant, Y. S. Chang, 155.
2.—Kuby's grey, Forty-Six, H. C. Pih, 147.
3.—S. S. Co.'s dun, Gaillardia, C. Encarnacao, 152.
Won by one length; half.
Time, 58⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $12.30. Places, $6.20, $7, $9.90.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 203, 439, 149.
Unplaced:—64, 427, 425, 220, 101, 275, 353, 327, 115, 243, 326.

**2.—The Chukiang Handicap**
One mile.

1.—Shendrikoff's bay, Zorhan, Y. S. Chang, 153.
2.—Admiral Co.'s bay, Heredom, H. Collaco, 165.
3.—Toeg's bay, Ormonde, T. J. Rothe, 152.
Won by two lengths; half.
Time, 2 min. 02 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $14.10. Places, $5.90, $6.30, $6.90.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 219, 104, 160.
Unplaced:—57, 86, 264.

**3.—The Whangpoo Plate**
Six furlongs

1.—Honesty's grey, Star of Chekiang, C. Encarnacao, 160.
2.—Tang & Co.'s grey, Shanghai, H. C. Pih, 160.
3.—Shen Hsinshan's ches., Haiman, Y. S. Chang, 154.
Won by one and a half lengths; half.
Time, 1 min. 33 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $9.20. Places, $5.70, $7.20, $8.20.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 387, 454, 410.
Unplaced:—72, 260, 358, 5, 65.

**4.—The Chientang Plate**
One mile.

1.—Woo's bay, Fairy Knight, D. S. Li, 160.
2.—Sportsmen's skew., Cuban Raw, V. M. Haimovitch, 163.
3.—M.S.P.'s ches., Jolly Leader, H. C. Pih, 160.
Won by a head; half-length.
Time, 2 min. 07⅘ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $17.40. Places, $4.80, $6.20, $5.60.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 80, 642, 632.
Unplaced:—40, 467, 62, 361, 91, 67, 258, 514, 531, 351, 593, 416, 29, 398, 307.

**5.—The Liu-Lee Plate**
One and a quarter miles

1.—Eve's ches., Quiet Eve, V. M. Haimovitch, 163.
2.—Five Stars' grey, Mount Blanc, H. Huang, 160.
3.—Shriver's bay, Beautiful Rush, R. N. Harris, 149.
Won by four lengths; three.
Time, 2 min. 39 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $10.90. Places, $6, $5.90.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 432, 586, 319.
Unplaced:—563, 707.

**6.—The Yangtsze Handicap**
One and a quarter miles.

1.—Fah Kee's grey, Interruptive, H. Collaco, 144.
2.—Woo's grey, Fairy Pride, L. P. Quincey, 148.
3.—Gendah's ches., Xenophon, T. Y. Tung, 142.
Won by a half-length; one.
Time, 2 min. 38⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $28.40. Places, $16.70, $28.50, $14.80.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 113, 27, 367.
Unplaced:—587, 699, 1, 417, 302, 396, 402.

**7.—The Mon-Tsin Selling Race**
One mile.

1.—Foot's grey, Activefoot, C. G. Jack, 137.
2.—Pearl's brown, Only One, H. Huang, 155.
3.—J. H. Tam's grey, Mei Lee, V. M. Haimovitch, 150.
Won by a half-length; a neck.
Time, 2 min. 05⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $26.70. Places, $5.60, $15.20, $13.10. Winner bought in for $1,350.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 628, 546, 651.
Unplaced:—401, 354, 41, 305, 238, 432, 618, 322, 589, 395, 128, 152, 586, 409, 622, 717, 154.

**8.—The Sunghwa Plate**
Seven furlongs.

1.—The Early Birds' grey, Ben Cruachan, G. A. Pollock, 155.
2.—S. W. Hee's ches., Shansi, Y. S. Chang, 155.
3.—Lansing's grey, Victory Mark, D. S. Li, 158.
Won by a half length; the same.
Time, 1 min. 51⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $21.80. Places, $7.10, $6.50, $9.20.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 324, 297, 403.
Unplaced:—557, 192, 620, 270, 728 172, 234, 275, 739, 197.

**9.—The Yungding Handicap, "A" Class**
Nine furlongs.

1.—Eve's bay, Banquet Eve, V. M. Haimovitch, 158.
2.—Sub Co.'s bay Grand Company D. S. Li, 152.
3.—Waung's grey, Opera Life, H. Collaco, 146.
Won by one length: the same.
Time, 2 min. 21⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $20.80. Places, $7.80, $9.20, $21.50.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 528, 187, 21.
Unplaced:—276, 14, 295, 425, 431, 459, 64, 146, 371, 90, 40.

**10.—The Yungding Handicap, "B" Class**
Nine furlongs.

1.—Diamond's grey, Master Jumbo, D. S. Li, 148.
2.—H. F. Lee's dun, Virge, R. N. Harris, 158.
3.—Hollandia's bay, Frisia, W. L. McCann, 160.
Won by three lengths; one.
Time, 2 min. 21 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $22.30. Places, $10.80, $10.60, $86.80.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 702, 469, 283.
Unplaced:—319, 676, 13, 127, 422, 528, 472, 156, 677, 611, 685, 627, 643, 142, 264, 712, 113.

**11.—The Amoor Plate**
Six furlongs.

1.—Waung's grey, Noble Life, C. G. Jack, 148.
2.—Tam's grey, Fei Ying, Y. S. Chang, 162.
3.—Pawhattan's bay, Sahara, W. Bowling, 152.
Won by two lengths; the same.
Time, 1 min. 29⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $95.30. Places, $22.20, $8, $12.70.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 121, 627, 164.
Unplaced:—528, 593, 240, 535, 458, 513, 475, 320, 289, 166, 361, 12, 29 257, 656, 126, 628, 470, 216, 583.

**12.—The 65th Novices Cup**
One and a quarter miles.

1.—T. K. Li's bay, The Chatty Bird, S. Y. Sung, 151.
2.—C. S. Mao's grey, The Hopeful Bird, Y. K. Wouh, 155.
3.—Chow & Co.'s grey, Clutha, W. Wong, 153.
Won by one length; the same.
Time, 2 min. 39⅗ sec.
Pari mutuel:—Win, $14.90. Places, $5.90, $6.10, $10.50.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 684, 311, 5.
Unplaced:—575, 101, 206, 507, 461, 219, 269, 164, 268, 552, 320, 116, 293.

JUNE 23.

**1.—The Mukden Plate**
A half-mile.

1.—Powhattan's bay, Sahara, W. Bowling, 152.
2.—Fah Kee's bay, Old Diamond, H. Collaco, 152.
3.—Admiral Co's. black, Ringdom, C. Encarnacao, 150.
Won by two lengths; three. Time, 57⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $7.80, Places, $6, $18.90, $15.10.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 92, 339, 247.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 121, 36, 456, 181, 54, 378, 165, 145, 234, 413, 252, 312, 146, 292, 81, 479, 426.

**2.—The Dairen Plate**
Six furlongs.

1.—S. W. Hee's ches., Shansi, H. Collaco, 155.
2.—Tam's grey, Sung Lee, V. M. Haimovitch, 155.
3.—E. E. & W. H's. grey, Gay Lad, Y. S. Chang, 152.
Won by a neck; two lengths. Time, 1 min. 33 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $39.50. Places, $8.90, $7.70, $8.20.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 187, 29, 203.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 368, 395, 224, 249, 43, 201, 21, 449, 220, 350, 378.

**3.—The Hami Handicap**
One mile.

1.—S. C. Chang's grey, Coup d'Amazon, D. S. Li, 152.
2.—Sheng & Co's. grey, Commencement, J. Liou, 152.
3.—Johnathan's dun, Larch Tree, H. Collaco, 145.
Won by a head; one length. Time, 2 min. 06⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $23.70. Places, $11, $13, $34.70.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 474, 152, 343.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 158, 222, 548, 348, 68, 30, 64, 499, 462, 519, 783, 363, 208, 113, 579, 34, 31, 52, 140, 181.

**4.—The Kalgan Plate**
One mile.

1.—Five Stars' grey, Mount Blanc, D. S. Li, 160.
2.—Sheng & Co's. grey, Government, T. W. Tsiang, 160.
3.—T. K. Li's bay, The Chatty Bird, H. Huang, 157.
Won by three lengths; two. Time, 2 min. 05⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $7.80. Places, $6, $36.60, $13.20.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 662, 163, 477.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 261, 319, 361, 619, 282, 595.

**5.—The Swatow Plate**
A half-mile.

1.—Jolly Bird's brown, Wings, H. Huang, 162.
2.—Tam's grey, Fei Ying, M. T. Yih, 162.
3.—Sheng & Co's. grey, Document, J. Liou, 152.
Won by a half-length; two. Time, 56⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Nos. $46.40. Places, $20.20, $12.10, $23.70.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 149, 430, 451.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 643, 174, 445, 486, 586, 336, 351, 662, 597, 548, 480, 515, 136.

**6.—The Tibet Handicap**
One and a quarter miles

1.—[illegible], Sub-Astral, H. C. Pih, 160.
2.—E. E. & W. H's. bay, Pegasus, C. Encarnacao, 140.
3.—Woo's bay, Fairy Knight, D. S. Li, 158.
Won by many lengths; half. Time, 2 min. 41 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $41.70. Places, $8.60, $8, $6.10.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 142, 354, 24.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 60, 362, 322, 265.

**7.—The Taku Selling Race**
One mile.

1.—C. S. Mao's grey, The Hopeful Bird, Y. S. Chang, 158.
2.—Woo's bay, Fairy, R. N. Harris, 150.
3.—Hope Kee's bay, Courageous, H. Huang, 145.
Won by one length; the same. Time, 2 min. 05 sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $15.80. Places, $9, $10.30, $21.60. Winner sold to Mr. R. E. Toer for $2,000.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 420, 683, 6.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 163, 575, 243, 560, 523, 122, 225, 634, 79, 126, 503, 479, 370, 671, 111, 787, 626, 124, 474, 410, 176.

**8.—The Harbin Plate**
Six furlongs.

1.—S. S. Co's. ches., C. Singer, C. Encarnacao, 170.
2.—Lee Kuanshien's grey, Hand Bill, N. Deitz, 150.
3.—Willhu's grey, Denau, Y. S. Chang, 155.
Won by a short head; three lengths. Time, 1 min. 32⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $135. Places, $26.50, $11.50, $7.40.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 328, 699, 136.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 182, 733, 123, 248, 649, 357.

**9.—The Amoy Handicap**
Nine furlongs.

1.—C. S. Mao's grey, Merry Thoughts, T. Y. Tung, 135.
2.—Toeg's bay, Norman, T. J. Rothe, 135.
3.—Fah Kee's grey, Old Warrior, H. Collaco, 155.
Won by four lengths; three. Time, 2 min. 21⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $34.30. Places, $11.10, $39.30, $31.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 198, 406, 202.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 457, 295, 263, 339, 446, 125.

**10.—The Chefoo Plate**
One and a quarter miles.

1.—Sub Co's. bay, Grand Company, D. S. Li, 145.
2.—H. F. Lee's dun, Virge, R. N. Harris, 165.
3.—S. C. Chang's ches., Hodge-Podge, C. Encarnacao, 135.
Won by a half-length; many. Time, 2 min. 41⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $7.20. Place, $6.30.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 261, 564, 737.

**11.—The Kashgar Plate**
Seven furlongs.

1.—Hollandia's bay, Frisia, W. L. McCann, 158.
2.—Waung's grey, Noble Life, C. G. Jack, 166.
3.—L. Co's. ches., Athena, D. S. Li, 157.
Won by one length; half. Time, 1 min. 27⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $48.50. Places, $9.80, $790, $10.10.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 477, 497, 397.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 690, 342, 764, 685, 29, 328, 121, 434, 661, 532, 167, 736, 669, 166, 545, 157.

**12.—The Cathay Plate**
One and a quarter miles.

1.—Woo's grey, Fairy Pride, M. T. Yih, 145.
2.—Fash's roan, Blue Blazes, T. M. Collaco, 137.
3.—Chow & Co's. grey, Clutha, W. Wong, 147.
Won by a short head; two lengths. Time, 2 min. 48⅗ sec.
Pari-mutuel:—Win, $11.50. Places, $6.70, $7.20, $9.80.
Cash sweep:—Nos. 83, 524, 48.
Unplaced starters:—Nos. 523, 566, 522, 136, 116, 65, 150, 712, 124, 76, 664, 545.

## MR. H. E. MORRISS'S ARTIST'S PROOF

Mr. H. E. Morriss's Artist's Proof won the Waterford Stakes (one mile), for three-year-olds, at the Royal Ascot Meeting. Artist's Proof is a chestnut colt by Gainsborough out of Clear Evidence. As a two-year-old he ran five times. In his third race, he won the Rous Memorial Stakes, over six furlongs, at Goodwood, and he wound up the season by winning the Newmarket Second October Nursery Handicap, over a similar distance, carrying 9 st. There was a time when he was considered a possibility for the Derby, but eventually it was Tom Peartree who carried Mr. Morriss's colours in the classic. The jockey is Freddie Fox.

## BETTING ON THE ST. LEGER

### Walter Gay the Favourite with Trigo Next

London, June 22.

Betting in London to-day on the Doncaster St. Leger included the following:—

4 to 1 against Walter Gay.
5 to 1 against Trigo.
7 to 1 against Penny Come Quick.
10 to 1 against Brienz.
12 to 1 against Posterity.
20 to 1 against Bosworth, Cragadour Defer, Empire Builder, En Garde, Grand Terrace, Mister Jinks, Sister Anne, Totalisator.

Betting on the Cesarewitch:—

25 to 1 against Arctic Star and Caeso.
33 to 1 against Barley, Sir Anton, Bracknell Home, Brown Jack, Elegant Bachelor, Covenden, Felstead, Flamingo, Glen Hazel, Palais Royal 2nd, Poor Man, Pottocks, Rameon, Year Call.

Betting on the Cambridgeshire:—

25 to 1 against Brienz, Palais Royal 2nd, Mister Jinks, Poor Man, Serge, Trice.
33 to 1 against Aristotle, Beachcomber, Cragadour, Dark Lantern 2nd, Ellen, En Garde, Exeler, Gay Day Ghost Train, Horus, Hunters Moon, Knight of Grail, Moder, Neste, Ryan, Mantic, Cross Maid P.D.Q., Pantago, Posterity, Royal Minstrel, Walter Gay, Welcome Guest.—United Press.

## THE FRENCH GRAND NATIONAL

### Won by Le Touquet: Easter Hero's Failure

Auteuil, June 23.

Le Touquet to-day won the Grand Steeplechase de Paris (French Grand National) by four lengths. The race is over a four-mile course, and the first prize is Frs. 500,000.

Easter Hero, the crack hurdle racer owned by the American, Mr J. H. Whitney, and the only cross-Channel entrant among the twelve runners, failed to finish. The failure of Easter Hero created a great sensation, for it was heavily backed. Subsequently it was found that the horse strained its back at the second water jump, and jockey Moloney pulled it up to prevent further injury.—Reuter.

## U.S. INTER-'VARSITY BOAT RACE

### Harvard Defeated by Yale by Five Lengths

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New London, Conn., June 22.

Yale's 'varsity crew scored an easy victory over Harvard here yesterday in colourless renewal of the annual aquatic classic.

Harvard rowed with great strength over the first two miles of the course, holding even. Then Yale's coxswain speeded the stroke and Harvard began to wilt, dropping back slowly but certainly until at the finish there were five boat-lengths between the two shells.

The time was 21 min. 20 sec.

Attendance at the race was 86,000 persons.

Before the 'varsity race, the Yale junior crew was victorious over Harvard's juniors.—United Press.

**Championship Won by Columbia**

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 24.

Columbia University's crew to-day rowed its way to a victory over seven rivals in a four-mile race down the Hudson river and thereby achieved the 1929 intercollegiate championship.

Washington, all the way from the Pacific coast, came in second, Pennsylvania took third place, Navy fourth and Wisconsin, the only Middle West competitor, took fifth.

The other shells foundered and sank in the choppy waters of a river which was lashed by driving rain. Columbia's time for the four miles was 22 min. 58 sec.

California and Cornell, who had been listed by the experts along with the strong Columbia crew as probable contenders for first place, did not place at all.

The race started at 6 o'clock this afternoon and provided the main event of one of the gayest intercollegiate festivals of the year. Great crowds were all along the river and special trains travelled along the course keeping pace with the craft.

Columbia had defeated almost all Eastern competition this year and was well up among the favourites to win. Last year the California crew, 1928 Olympic champions, defeated Columbia by nosing across the finish line a scant two-fifths of a second ahead of their eastern competitors. The Columbians have been rowing remarkable races over a two-mile distance for the past few months.

Washington always sends a fighting crew but this year's crew was not conceded much of a chance. By taking second place they duplicated, to an extent, their 1926 feat of coming out of obscurity to win the regatta over such favourites as Columbia and Navy.

It is interesting to note that Columbia, winner of the race, was coached by young Dick Glendon and the senior Glendon had the post of coach to the third-place Navy crew. Early in May the Columbians beat the Navy over a two-mile course but Dick Glendon Sr. was hopeful that his beefy Navy men might be able to win on the long, strength-sapping four mile grind. Since the day Columbia beat them over the "spring course," Navy practiced to obtain better co-ordination and rhythm in stroking, an important factor to consider when rowing the longer course.

Wisconsin rowed to-day in its first Poughkeepsie race and was accordingly a "dark horse," as was Syracuse. The Wisconsin men have an excellent piece of training-water in the form of Lake Mendota, which lies along the campus, and their supporters were not surprised at their placing.

The Columbia crew was quite new, having but few of its last year members in the boat this season. They were much lighter on the average than last year's crew and many had feared they were not built for the tough four-mile pull. Columbia had wonderful preparation for the race to-day, having already beaten Yale, Penn, Harvard, Navy and the powerful crew from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.—United Press.

MR. J. B. Joel, the well-known racehorse-owner, announces that he has sold, for stud purposes in Japan, the well-known horse Priory Park. Priory Park has won many races, including the Lincolnshire Handicap, the City and Suburban and the Royal Hunt Cup.

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# "MR. SCHMELING, MEET MR. UZCUDUN!"

## The Beak-Buster and the Gold-Tusked Product of the Pyrenees: Prospects of the Match

*The graphic force and breezy charm of the following estimate of the chances of the German and Spanish heavyweights who were to have met on June 22 will appeal to all, whether experts in ring-side technique or otherwise.*

New York, June 5.

Max Schmeling has the headlines and will keep them right up to the night of June 27, when he is to square off with Paulino Uzcudun in the feature of the Milk Fund Show at the Yankee Stadium.

The fifteen-round engagement with the gold-tusked product of the Pyrenees is going to be a betting battle, nevertheless. A great difference of opinion exists as to the outcome.

Wise men of the cauliflower industry are fairly evenly divided. That means wagering and with it increased attendance. Betting fights get the money. Ask Tom McArdle or any matchmaker. They are constantly on the lookout for them.

The German and the Spaniard and the worthy cause should gross $500,0000.

### Pumping a Fast Right

Standing way back in the crowded St. Nicholas Arena, while Kid Chocolate was saving his hands in a listless match with Vic Burrone, were men who know a great deal of both Schmeling and Paulino.

One of them, Joe Sekyra, the blond Bohemian of Dayton, fought the Teuton ten rounds. With him were his handlers, Charley Cook and Johnny Attell. Leo Pizer, Flynn and Charley Harvey, growing old in the beak busting business, completed the party.

Sekyra, Cook and Attell unhesitatingly pick Schmeling.

Flynn and Harvey like Uzcudun, despite the fact that they do not consider him as impervious to punches as he was a year or so ago.

"Schmeling is a great fighter," explains Sekyra, "the best I've met by far, and I've boxed Johnny Risko twice, Lomski, Loughran, Braddock, Christner twice, Frankie Wine and Cuban Bobby Brown.

"He pumps the fastest right hand I've ever seen, and because he knocked out Joe Monte and Risko with that duke they have him tabbed as a righthand puncher. He's all that, but I'll tell Paulino right now that his left is the best of the two.

### Rocked From Head to Feet

"He rocked me from head to feet with left jabs and his hook is damaging also.

"Nor is he wide open as some of the boys contend. I disagree with those who say he is handicapped by copying Dempsey's bob and weave. I believe it comes to him quite naturally, for he weaves and rolls under many a punch.

"Nor is he slow, as I've heard some contend. I think I am as fast as any man in the ring to-day, yet Schmeling kept on top of me for ten rounds.

"He crowds you and keeps you on your heels, and he takes a belt well. I stopped him dead in his racks with a righthand uppercut, but he kept right on charging."

Cook and Attell predict Schmeling will stop Paulino in fifteen rounds.

### Partisans of the Pyrenees

The testimony of Flynn and Harvey is offered in rebuttal.

"This Schmeling talk has gone too far for him to live up to one quarter of it," elucidates Flynn.

"Risko was all propped up and ready for a knockout.

"Yet he was in front of Schmeling going into the seventh, and it was what I call a desperate rally in which Maxie flattened John. Paulino will prove too tough. Schmeling will have to whip the Basque to convince me that he is a great fighter."

"Paulino will tear Schmeling to pieces," declares Harvey, twisting his trick mustache. "Schmeling has either been knocked out or 'resigned' five times, and that kind of a fellow isn't going to beat the lion-hearted Spaniard.

"Those kind change sometimes, however, and Schmeling may have found himself in this country.

### Folded up Early

"I recall going to the old Fairmount Club years ago, along with many others, to see who would turn tail first, Willie Lewis or Sailor Burke. Instead, we saw a terrific encounter, the pair going up and down as though they were on elevators.

"No one ever questioned the courage of either thereafter.

"Kid Carter, the old Brooklyn warrior, who squared off with Joe Walcott and others, folded up early in his career, but would walk directly into machine gun fire when he hit his stride. Willie Ritchie was another who transformed himself from a hit and run boxer to one who weathered punishment without a whimper.

"But my selection in this fight is Paulino. I know he will be in there trying right up to the wire, or until he is knocked flat on his back. There is no question about that."—United Press.

# SWIMMING

## Rowing Club's Victory Over the Pittsburgh

After a very close contest, the Shanghai Rowing Club succeeded in winning their first swimming meet of the season on June 21, against the U.S.S. Pittsburgh by the margin of 41 points to 32. A large number of spectators attended the club and were treated to many thrills during the event. Several of the swimmers on both sides gave very creditable displays. The Pittsburgh team appeared to have the contest well in hand for they won the first three events in fine style, but the home side made a splendid recovery which enabled them to overhaul their opponents. The excitement was tense when it became known that the final relay race would decide the meeting, but the Rowing Club won the race fairly comfortably, and thus finished with a lead of nine points over the Pittsburgh side.

Glatki had another successful evening, by winning the 25 and 100 yard. free style, for the losers, the former event being a very close affair, owing to the strong challenge made by Brown, the winner of previous Shanghai Championships. Aust of the S.R.C. won the 100 yard. breast stroke in splendid fashion and appears to be in good form this season.

Event. 1.—Medley Relay—1. U.S.S. Pittsburgh, 2. Shai. Rowing Club. Time, 1 min. 42 sec.

Event. 2.—25 yd. Free style.—1. Glatki U.S.S. Pittsburgh. 2. C. N. Brown, S.R.C. 3. A. G. Hammond, S.R.C. Time, 12$\frac{3}{5}$ sec.

Event. 3.—50 yd. Backstroke.—1. Spurgeon U.S.S. Pittsburgh. 2. Elmgreen, S.R.C., 3. Haynes, U.S.S. Pittsburgh. Time, 38$\frac{3}{5}$ sec.

Event. 4.—50 yd. Breaststroke.—1. H. Aust, S.R.C., 2. H. G. Fabian S.R.C., 3. E. Schneider, S.R.C. Time, 36 sec.

Event. 5.—50 yd. Free Style.—1. C. N. Brown, S.R.C., 2. Glatki, U.S.S. Pittsburgh. 3. N. M. Concoff, S.R.C. Time, 26$\frac{3}{5}$ sec.

Event. 6.—Long Plunge.—1. N. M. Concoff, S.R.C., 2. R. Berthet, S.R.C., 3. C. A. Mair, S.R.C. Distance 70 ft. 4 in.

Event. 7.—Diving.—1. Craig, U.S.S. Pittsburgh, 2. Eversale, U.S.S. Pittsburgh, 3. Y. J. Turner, S.R.C.

Event 8.—100 yd. Free Style.—1. Glatki, U.S.S. Pittsburgh, 2. A. G. Hammond, S.R.C., 3. Y. J. Turner, S.R.C. Time, 67$\frac{3}{5}$ sec.

Event. 9.—Relay.—1. Shanghai Rowing Club, 2. U.S.S. Pittsburgh.

Final Score:—S.R.C. 41 points, U.S.S. Pittsburgh 32 points.

### Thomas Hanbury School Sports

The swimming sports of the Thomas Hanbury School For Boys were held in the Public Bath on June 26.

The School swimming championship was won by H. Takahira with 12 points, the Junior championship by J. Baptista with 6 points and the Bantam championship by V. Vasilieff with 4 points. The results follow:—

Two Length Senior (200 ft.):—1. H. Takahira (C); 2. Hangiya (R); 3, C. Saiki (T).

One Length Junior (100 ft.):—1. Y. Murata (R), 2. J. Baptista (C); 3, A. Singer—(T).

One Length Bantam:—1, V. Vasilieff (C); 2, U. Bekerman (R); 3, A. Gavriloff (C).

Diving: 1, T. Hangiya (R); 2, T. Charles (B); 3, Y. Fukai (R).

Plunge:—1, H. Takahira (C); 2, A. Wong (R); 3, T. Hangiya (R).

Senior Plate Diving:—1, H. Takahira (C); 2, M. Nagai (R); 3, T. Charles (B).

Junior Plate Diving:—1, J. Baptista (C); 2, M. Fukunaga (T); 3, A. Singer (T).

Relay Race:—1, Ruskin House; 2, Carlyle House; 3, Tennyson House; 4, Browning.

1, Carlyle House, 25 points; 2, Ruskin House, 22 points; 3, Tennyson House, 6 points; 4, Browning House, 3 points.

These results now put Carlyle House definitely in the lead for the House athletic championship Shield with 53 points. The results the date are as follows:—

1, Carlyle House, 53 points; 2, Tennyson House, 45 points; 3, Ruskin House, 40 points; 4, Browning House, 39 points.

### Rowing Club's Victory

The Rowing Club 'B' team had to fight hard to overcome the French Club in their league game on June 24 and after being in arrears at half-time made a good recovery in the second portion to finish up winners by four goals to two. This was the first appearance of the French swimming team, and they created a good impression, and also provided an interesting game, by the manner in which they contested the issue with their formidable opponents.

### Norfolks v. Wiltshires

The first meeting between the two military teams ended in an easy win for the Norfolks over the Wiltshires by six goals to one. The Norfolks overplayed their opponents to a great extent, the defence of the latter side being unable to withstand much pressure. Lee played well in the forward line for the winners and was responsible for three of the goals the remainder being scord by Carey. Lieut Doggrell obtained the consolation point for the Wiltshires.

### U.S. Marines v. S.B.C.

After putting up a good show in the first half, the U.S. Marines fell away badly in the later stages of the game against the Swimming Bath Club and consequently suffered another heavy defeat by the score of seven goals to one. The individual performance by Read, who scored the seven goals for his side, was the outstanding feature of the match. He displayed good qualities as an opportunist by seizing upon every chance that came his way. The Marines were only losing by the odd goal in three at the interval owing to a goal by Jester, but they conceded five points in the second half without reply.

### Further Games

The results of the league games on June 27 were:

Rowing Club 'A' 7, Rowing Club 'B' 5. Foreign Y.M.C.A. 1, French Club 1. Norfolk Regt. 1, U.S. Marines 0.

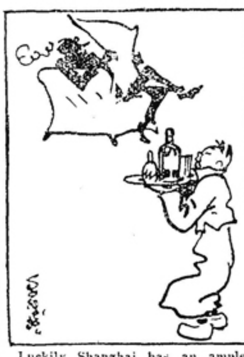
The game between the two Rowing Club sides was very keenly contested owing to the friendly rivalry which exists among the players and the fact that the winning team gained the leading position in the league.

The winners had to play exceptionally well to win this match especially in the first half when their opponents made a determined rally to net twice in quick succession which enabled them to assume the lead by two goals to one. The 'A' team however, scored two goals before half time to restore the advantage, and by a further improved display in the second portion increased their lead. The scorers were Johnson 3, Brown 2, and Berchet 2 for the 'A' team, while Sinclair 2, and Turner obtained the goals for the losers.

The French Club did not play so well against the Y.M.C.A. swimmers as they did in their initial game and in consequence were beaten by four goals to one. Pagett gave another good display in the forward line of the Y.M.C.A. side and was responsible for three of the goals, Concoff being credited with the only point for the French Club.

Owing to the failure of the U.S. Marines to put in an appearance, the Norfolks were awarded the points in the third game down for decision.

## WANG SAYS!



Luckily Shanghai has an ample supply of water and other liquids as well.

# HOME CRICKET

## Good Match Between Yorkshire and South Africa

London, June 21.

At Hull, the match between Yorkshire and the South Africans was drawn.

The visitors won the toss and hit up 265. Yorkshire replied with 335. Barber contributed 198.

In the second innings the South Africans scored 269 for 4 and declared, Morkel contributing 193. At the close of play Yorkshire had made 86 runs for 2.

### Gloucestershire v. Lancashire

Lancashire, last year's champions, were badly beaten at Bristol by Gloucestershire, who won by the big margin of an innings and 31 runs. Goddard, Gloucester's new bowler, was mainly responsible for his side's victory.

Gloucester won the toss and hit up 395. Hammond gave another of his brilliant batting displays and had scored 155 before he was dismissed. Lancashire countered with 234, Goddard taking 5 wickets for 89. Following on, the champions were dismissed for 130. Goddard emerged with the fine analysis of 6 for 72.

### Surrey v. Cambridge University

At the Oval, the match between Surrey and Cambridge University was drawn.

Surrey had first knock and scored 261. The 'Varsity replied with 311. Killick contributed 103.

Surrey scored 373 for 7 in their second innings and declared. Ducat had 168 to his credit and was still unbeaten when the closure was applied. When Cambridge had reached 156 for 4 stumps were drawn.

### Hampshire v. Glamorgan

At Southampton, Hampshire beat Glamorgan by two wickets.

Glamorgan batting first scored 468, Hills contributed 166. Hampshire countered with 368.

Owing to the fine bowling of Newman, who took 6 wickets for 44, the Welsh county were dismissed for only 179 in their second innings and Hampshire made the 280 runs necessary for victory for the loss of eight wickets. At the close Tennyson was still unbeaten with 125 to his credit.

### Essex v. Warwickshire

At Chelmsford, Essex beat Warwickshire by 125 runs.

Essex batting first knocked up 401 runs. O'Connor contributed 123. Wyatt took 5 wickets for 55. Warwickshire replied with 207.

In their second innings Essex declared when they had scored 213 for 5, and then dismissed Warwickshire for 256.

### Big Scoring by South Africans

June 25.

At the Oval, the match between the South Africans and Surrey was drawn.

The tourists won the toss and ran up the big total of 426 for 8, declared. Catterall was in fine form and scored 121. Surrey replied with 305, Shepherd carrying his bat for 113.

The tourists declared in the second innings after hitting up 292 for the loss of two wickets. Catterall made 98. At the close of play Surrey had scored 111 for the loss of 3 wickets.

### Derbyshire v. Kent

At Chesterfield, Kent inflicted a severe defeat on Derbyshire, who are at the head of the championship table. Freeman was in brilliant form and was chiefly responsible for Kent's victory by an innings and 107 runs.

Derbyshire won the toss and scored 292. Freeman took 7 wickets for 117. Kent replied with 442, Hardinge contributing 115 and Woolley 155. Derbyshire were dismissed in the second innings for 133. Freeman again took seven wickets but had only 63 runs hit off him.

### Oxford University v. Northamptonshire

At Wellingborough, Oxford beat Northants easily by an innings and 121 runs.

Oxford had first knock and scored 380. Crawley, who has been picked for the next Test match against South Africa, contributed 204. Jupp took 5 wickets for 91. Northants replied with only 76. Hillwood was in fine fettle with the ball and took 6 wickets for 21. Following on, Northants were dismissed for 183. Hillwood maintained his form and took 7 wickets for 68 runs.

### Sussex v. Cambridge University

At Brighton, Sussex beat Cambridge University by nine wickets.

The 'Varsity had first knock and scored 281. Turnbull contributing 155. Sussex replied with 315, Bowley scoring 105.

Due to Tate's fine bowling Cambridge were dismissed for 133 in their second innings, and Sussex scored the 101 runs necessary for victory for the loss of one wicket.

### Gloucestershire v. Leicestershire

Gloucestershire beat Leicester at Bristol by 82 runs.

Gloucester won the toss and hit up 233 runs. Smith took 5 wickets for 61. Leicester replied with 161. Goddard was almost unplayable. He took 8 wickets for 89.

In the second innings Gloucester scored 156 and then dismissed Leicester for 146. By taking 4 wickets (for 46) Goddard had the distinction of being the first player to capture a hundred wickets this season. Sinfield took 5 for 76.

### Worcestershire v. Glamorgan

At Worcester, the home county beat Glamorgan by seven wickets.

Glamorgan batting first scored 254. Root taking 6 for 63. Worcester countered with 241. Mercer captured 5 wickets for 6?.

In the second innings Worcester dismissed the Welsh county for 140 (Jackson 6 for 21) and then scored the 152 necessary for victory for the loss of 3 wickets.

### Hampshire v. Warwickshire

At Portsmouth, Hampshire beat Warwickshire by only nine runs.

Hampshire won the toss and were dismissed for 178. Warwickshire replied with 197.

In the second innings Hampshire were all out for 265, Mayer taking 4 wickets for 77, but got Warwickshire all out for 237, thus enabling them to win by nine runs.

### Essex v. Somerset

At Chelmsford, Essex beat Somerset by 50 runs.

Essex won the toss and scored 109. Wellard took 6 wickets for 47. Somerset replied with 161.

Essex did better in their second venture and ran up 316, and then dismissed Somerset for 231. Wall took 5 for 64.

### Notts v. Lancashire

The champions suffered yet another defeat, this time at the hands of Notts, who won by six wickets. The match was played at Manchester.

Lancashire were all out in the first innings for only 94 runs. Larwood took 5 for 34. Notts countered with 222. The champion county did better in the second innings, scoring 288. Barratt captured 6 wickets for 72. Notts hit off the 161 runs necessary for victory for the loss of 4 wickets.

### Yorkshire v. Middlesex

At Lord's Yorkshire beat Middlesex on the first innings.

Yorkshire had first knock and scored 197. Middlesex replied with 166. Yorkshire scored 227 in their second time at bat, Haig taking 5 for 42. When stumps were drawn Middlesex had made 86 for the loss of 3 wickets.—Reuter.

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# BASEBALL IN AMERICA

## Honours Divided Between Philadelphia and Yankees in Two Double-Headers: The Home Run Record

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, June 21.

All the thrills and tension usually preceding a World Series is evident here to-day, prior to the start this afternoon of the series of five games between the American League-leading Philadelphia Athletics and the world champion New York Yankees.

These are considered the only real contenders for the American League pennant of 1929.

Both teams are refreshed by their rest and rest of yesterday and both seem to be in the best of condition.

Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics, said this morning that he believed the Athletics will settle the flag race "here and now."

Miller Huggins, manager of the Yankees, heartily contradicted this view, declaring that his men are in shape to take this five-game series as the first step in a march which will leave them in possession of the championship once more.

Meanwhile the famed swatter Babe Ruth, back in the Yankee line-up once more after a fortnight of rest for the good of his health, emitted loud growls and threatened destruction of the Athletics' pitchers when sports editors interviewed him.

"We'll take those guys just as we always have!" the Babe asserted, recalling past frays when the Yanks came up from behind to swamp the Athletics when the latter seemed to have things cinched.

The Athletics will start with Grove in the pitcher's box, and the Yanks will place their trust in the mighty arm of Herb Pennock.

To-day's meeting is to be a double-header.

The following are the detailed results of to-day's games:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 11 | 16 | 0 |
| New York | 1 | 7 | 3 |
| Philadelphia (second game) | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| New York | 8 | 12 | 0 |
| Boston | 4 | 7 | 2 |
| Washington | 5 | 5 | 1 |

Others unscheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 11 | 14 | 0 |
| Philadelphia | 5 | 11 | 3 |
| Brooklyn | 7 | 16 | 2 |
| Boston | 3 | 10 | 2 |
| Pittsburgh | 14 | 18 | 0 |
| Chicago | 3 | 9 | 1 |

St. Louis and Cincinnati unscheduled.

### Saturday's Play

June 22.

Two double-headers in the first two days of play in the Athletics-Yankees five-game series this evening had left honours divided, each team having one a single game each day.

In spite of Babe Ruth's spectacular two home runs yesterday, the Yankees found themselves unable to oppose decisive check to the victorious march of Philadelphia. To-day's affray resulted first in a vigorous walloping for the Yanks by a score of 7-3, while the second game went to 14 innings before New York was able to eke out a 4-3 win.

Pittsburgh holds its leadership of the National League and to-day the matter came to a "show down" when the Pirates defeated the Cubs, second place holders, by a 7-4 score, leaving their respective percentages .622 and .607.

Ott of the Giants made three home runs in the New York-Philadelphia double-header to-day at Philadelphia. Two were in the first game and the other in the ninth inning of the second, giving Ott a total of 20 for the season thus far—leadership of both leagues. There was a total of 11 home runs in the double-header.

In addition to Ott, Lesch made two and others were scored by Jackson, Terry, and Lindstrom, all of the Giants, and by O'Doul, Thompson and Fournier of the Pirates. New York took both games, the first by a 12-6 score and the second by 12-5, despite two Giant errors in each game.

The Cubs crossed with the league-leading Pirates until the sixth inning when the Pirates advanced decisively and took an errorless game, 7-4, making 14 hits.

In the first Brooklyn-Boston game the Dodgers fought hard for their 3-0 victory. Moss and Morrison held the Braves to only four hits. In the second, however, Smith turned the tables with the same performance. Brooklyn got only four hits and lost.

### A Batting Orgy

In a batting orgy in the eighth inning of the St. Louis-Cincinnati game, the Cardinals netted seven runs and the Reds six. It was St. Louis' game, 11-8.

The St. Louis Browns defeated the White Sox 11-3 in a lively affair in which Blue of the Browns started the fireworks by a home run in the first game.

Gaston of the Red Sox lost a 10-inning pitchers' battle against Washington when he walked the winning run in after two men were out, the Senators taking the contest 3-2. The second game went to Washington 5-1. There was only one error in either game, by Boston in the first contest.

Averill and Myatt of the Cleveland Indians slugged their team mates into a 4-3 victory against Detroit's Tigers, though Detroit made 10 hits to Cleveland's nine.

In the first game of the Philadelphia New York double header to-day, Foxx made a home run in the second inning with Simmons ahead. Cochrane homered in the fifth and scored Haas. It was Philadelphia's contest 7-3, with the three New York scores being accounted for by successive home runs by Byrd and Lary combined with Meusel's single which scored Gehrig.

In the second game, Simmons made his seventeenth home run of the season, scoring Bishop and Cochrane who had previously walked. During the next 13 innings of what proved a 14-inning affray Pipgras permitted but three hits. Then Combs singled for his fifth hit, stole second, and forced third. Gehrig and Ruth (who made two home runs yesterday) walked. Lazzeri singled for his only hit of the game, scoring Combs with the winning run for New York in a 4-3 finish.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| Clubs | R. | H. | E |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 7 | 10 | 2 |
| New York (First game) | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| Philadelphia (14 innings) | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| New York (Second game) | 4 | 18 | 0 |
| Boston | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Washington (First game) | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Boston | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Washington (Second game) | 5 | 11 | 0 |
| Detroit | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| Cleveland | Bo 4 | 9 | 0 |
| Chicago | 3 | 10 | 2 |
| St. Louis | 11 | 12 | 2 |

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 12 | 12 | 2 |
| Philadelphia (First game) | 6 | 12 | 1 |
| New York | 12 | 14 | 2 |
| Philadelphia (Second game) | 5 | 11 | 1 |
| Brooklyn | 3 | 12 | 1 |
| Boston | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Brooklyn | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Boston | 5 | 11 | 0 |
| St. Louis | 11 | 14 | 2 |
| Cincinnati | 8 | 8 | 4 |
| Pittsburgh | 7 | 14 | 2 |
| Chicago | 4 | 7 | 0 |

### Athletics Win from Yankees

June 23.

In the deciding game of their five-game series which ended here to-day, home runs by Foxx, Simmons and Haas of the Athletics beat the Yankees and left the league leaders winners of three out of five contests.

Philadelphia's percentage is now .729, to .600 for New York, and the Athletics appear to have carried out the hopes of their backers by clinching the American League flag to the total exclusion of the world champions.

Lou Gehrig of the Yanks made his twentieth home run of the season in to-day's game, tying Ott of the Giants for first place in the home run hitters, but it was not enough although the Athletics committed a brace of errors to the Yankees' one. Babe Ruth, who whacked to homers the first day of the series, failed to connect to-day. Philadelphia's nine hits were good for seven tallies, while New York with eight hits could chalk up but four runs.

The Senators continued their winning streak by walloping Boston 7—1, although Thomas did some effective pitching. Washington made 12 hits to the Red Sox, four.

Gray of the St. Louis Browns pitched his eleventh victory of the season against Chicago to-day, on the St. Louis home diamond. He allowed only five hits, though the White Sox stretched these into five runs. St. Louis got 14 hits and six runs, however. Schang of the Browns homered.

The Detroit Tigers hit four Cleveland pitchers and took an 8—7 win which should have been by a much wider margin, both teams making 12 hits but Cleveland committing four errors. The Tigers were not themselves guiltless, however, making two errors.

In the National League Pittsburgh's Pirates, defeating Chicago 8—7, still farther widened their margin of leadership. To-day's contest left the Pittsburgh percentage .638 and that of Chicago .596 while St. Louis, losing to the Reds, came in third with .581.

The Pirates out-hit the Cubs by bunching their hits where they would count in the pinches, putting three runs across in the third inning and four in the fifth.

New York and Brooklyn played a fierce 14-inning game which the Dodgers finally took 9—8 in spite of two errors. Brooklyn had run well behind but two runs in the eighth and one in the ninth inning tied the score at 8—8 and the final run went across five innings later. The Dodgers made 21 hits to 10 for the Giants. Bressler of the Dodgers made a home run.

Philadelphia dropped two to Boston in a double-header, the first contest going by a 1—5 score and the second 5—7. In the second game Boston scored all seven runs in the sixth inning.

Collins of the Phillies made a home run.

Allen of the Cincinnati Reds scored a homer in the course of a 4—2 beating administered to St. Louis by the tail-enders.

The following are the detailed results of to-day's games:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| Clubs | R. | H. | E |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 7 | 9 | 2 |
| New York | 4 | 8 | 1 |
| Boston | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Washington | 7 | 12 | 2 |
| Chicago | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| St. Louis | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Detroit | 8 | 12 | 2 |
| Cleveland | 7 | 12 | 4 |

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York (14 innings) | 8 | 10 | 0 |
| Brooklyn | 9 | 21 | 2 |
| Pittsburgh | 8 | 10 | 3 |
| Chicago | 7 | 11 | 0 |
| St. Louis | 2 | 8 | 1 |
| Cincinnati | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| Philadelphia (first game) | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Boston | 5 | 11 | 2 |
| Philadelphia (second game) | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Boston | 7 | 11 | 2 |

### Pittsburgh Pirates Defeated

June 24.

Chicago's Cubs turned the tables on the National League leaders to-day and atoned for yesterday's defeat at the hands of the Pirates by nosing out Pittsburgh 4—3 to-day, thereby cutting the Pittsburgh percentage to .627 and raising themselves to .603.

St. Louis, third in the trio of battlers for National League supremacy, did not play to-day and the Cards' percentage accordingly remained at .581.

Philadelphia still farther widened the margin between Athletics and Yankees in the American circuit by beating the Red Sox 5—4, making the Philadelphia percentage .733 while New York, unscheduled to-day, remained at .600.

Rogers Hornsby's home run in the eighth inning of the Chicago-Pittsburgh game provided the winning tally for the Cubs, Pittsburgh out-hit the Chicagoans, making 10 hits to Chicago's eight. Neither team committed an error. Before Hornsby drove in his homer, Cuyler and Wilson had both done the same previously. It was Wilson's eighteenth for the season, putting him directly behind Ott and Gehrig with 20 each. Brame of the Pirates made the only Pittsburgh home run.

Playing against Brooklyn in New York, the Giants made two runs in the first inning and were helpless thereafter while the Dodgers rolled up five tallies. Fred Lindstrom, Giant infielder, knocked a homer. Two Giant errors were utilized by the Dodgers.

The Philadelphia-Boston game at Boston had to be called off at the end of the second inning when drenching rain soaked the diamond.

In the American League, Philadelphia and Boston played a nip-and-tuck contest at Philadelphia and at the beginning of the eighth inning the score was 4—4. Rommel of the Red Sox hit a two-bagger at this point and it drove in the winning run for Boston. Each team made 11 hits and Boston committed three errors to one for Philadelphia. Gaston and Barrett of the Red Sox made home runs.

Two runs each were scored by Johnson, Fothergill and Heilmann of the Tigers in the Chicago-Detroit contest at Detroit, and the Tigers won 13—4. The White Sox distinguished themselves by committing five errors. Gehringer by the end of the game had beaten all his Tiger teammates by making three runs. Faber made a home run.

Cleveland seemed to have things all its own way at St. Louis to-day until in the eighth inning the Browns put on a spurt and drove in four runs. It wasn't enough, however, for the Indians made 10 all told.

The following are the detailed results of to-day's games:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| Clubs | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 4 | 11 | 3 |
| Philadelphia | 5 | 11 | 1 |
| Chicago | 4 | 10 | 5 |
| Detroit | 13 | 13 | 1 |
| Cleveland | 10 | 12 | 2 |
| St. Louis | 4 | 8 | 2 |

New York and Washington unscheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| New York | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| Philadelphia | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Boston | 1 | 0 | 0 |

(game called end of second innings rain).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Chicago | 4 | 8 | 0 |

Brooklyn and Cincinnati unscheduled.

### Melvin Ott Head of Swatters

June 25.

Melvin Ott of the Giants' outfield forged ahead in the 1929 home run race to-day by cracking out his twenty-first homer of the season. Lou Gehrig of the Yankees is second with 20 while Babe Ruth, unable to hit his stride after his recent time out for illness, hangs far back with 12.

So far as team standings were concerned, to-day was without special event. The Athletics trounced the tail-end Bostonians in both games of a double-header and thereby widened their already spectacularly large margin of leadership in the American circuit, while the Yankees could not play their game with Washington on account of rain. St. Louis in third place stood pat by splitting a double-header with Cleveland.

It was a light day in the National League with only four teams scheduled, not including any of the three holders of first place, so Pittsburgh, Chicago and St. Louis keep their respective standings intact.

Ott's twenty-first homer came in the second inning of a swat-filled contest with Brooklyn at New York. Each team made 17 hits, but the Giants' three errors as compared with two for the Dodgers made the going too hard. Although Ott drove in a man ahead of him and started what developed into 10 runs, the Brooklynites tied the score in the ninth and then added two more to win. Frederick, centre-fielder, accounted for four Dodger runs.

Lyons of the Phillies made a home run against Boston in the first game of a double-header but Bell and "Rabbit" Maranville contributed such heavy socking for the Braves that Boston won 5-4 despite a total of six hits, to the Phillies' 10, and two errors to one for the opposition. The Braves dropped the second game 6-8, both teams hitting all over the lot for a total of 20 Phillie hits and 17 for Boston.

There were two double-headers in the American League. In the first Cleveland-St. Louis game at St. Louis, Sewall decided the issue in favour of the Indians with four hits which netted three runs. The Browns took the second game 8-0, making 14 hits to two for Cleveland. Only one error was made, by Cleveland in the first game.

Philadelphia won over Boston 7-1 and 8-2 without difficulty at any stage. In the second game Haas and Boley of the Athletics made home runs, while Dykes of the Athletics made one in the first.

The White Sox and the Tigers tangled at Detroit. In the seventh inning the Tigers brought 11 runs across the plate. This demoralized the Chicagoans and after the Tigers had made two more runs in the eighth they took the game 14-2, without batting in the ninth inning.

The following are the detailed results of to-day's games:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| Clubs | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Philadelphia (first game). | 7 | 11 | 2 |
| Boston | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Philadelphia (second game). | 8 | 18 | 2 |
| Chicago | 2 | 7 | 5 |
| Detroit | 14 | 13 | 2 |
| Cleveland | 10 | 15 | 1 |
| St. Louis (first game). | 7 | 12 | 3 |
| Cleveland | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| St. Louis (second game). | 8 | 14 | 0 |

New York v. Washington postponed account of rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 12 | 15 | 2 |
| New York | 10 | 17 | 3 |
| Philadelphia (first game). | 4 | 10 | 1 |
| Boston | 5 | 8 | 2 |
| Philadelphia (second game). | 8 | 26 | 2 |
| Boston | 6 | 17 | 0 |

Others unscheduled.

### Philadelphia's Big Lead

June 26.

While Philadelphia's Athletics still farther widened the gap separating their American League leadership from the much-buffeted Yankees, to-day's National League games included an upset for the Pirates who found themselves walloped by the tail-ender Reds.

Chicago and St. Louis, holders of second and third places respectively in the National ranking, did not play to-day and Pittsburgh's leadership was not affected but the Pirate standing came down from .627 of yesterday to .617, Chicago holding at .603 and the Cards at .581.

By beating Boston, which holds last place in the American League, Philadelphia's percentage was raised from .742 to .746 while the Yankees, splitting even with the Senators in a double-header, stand at .597.

In the National League there was a double-header to-day between Philadelphia and Boston, the Phillies taking both games by scores of 6—0 and 5—2. Southern of the Phillies made four hits, one of which was a homer, in the first game, and Thompson and Hurst also did some heavy slugging.

Three Pittsburgh errors helped to tumble the league-leaders, although Cincinnati made two and the Pirates got nine hits to eight for the Reds. It was a five-run spurt by the Reds in the sixth inning which turned the trick in bringing a 6—4 win for the cellar occupants. Paul Waner made a home run and Grantham made two three-baggers for Pittsburgh but the fatal sixth inning couldn't be overcome.

The Giants and the Dodgers clashed at New York in a game featured by tight pitching and cautious fielding. New York's 11 hits, as compared with five for Brooklyn, brought a narrow 3—2 victory for the Giants.

In the American circuit there was also one double header between New York and Washington at Washington. Herb Pennock's brilliant twirling for the Yanks prevented Washington from starting anything whatever in the first game, and New York took it 7—0.

In the second game Brown and Heimach, pitching for the Senators and the Yanks respectively, held fairly even but Washington nosed

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out a 4—3 win in spite of home run hits by Tony Lazzeri and Bob Meusel of the Yankees.

Williams of the Red Sox and Foxx of the Athletics made home runs in the course of the Boston-Philadelphia game. It was Foxx' fourteenth for the season. Earnshaw fanned eight Sox batsmen and it was the Athletics' game 6—5.

Triples by Reynolds, Cissel and Watwood of the White Sox featured the Chicago-Detroit contest. It proved to be a tight game but two Detroit errors helped bring a White Sox victory by the score of 5—3.

The Browns took the lead in the second inning of their engagement with the Indians at St. Louis, making two runs and building up to a total of six. Cleveland staged a rally in the ninth inning but it was short-lived and netted only two tallies.

### TOTAL HOME RUNS

| | |
|---|---|
| Ott (Giants) | 21 |
| Gehrig (Yankees) | 20 |
| Hafey (Cardinals) | 18 |
| Simmons (Athletics) | 18 |
| Wilson (Cubs) | 18 |
| Klein (Phillies) | 17 |
| Jackson (Giants) | 14 |
| O'Doul (Phillies) | 14 |
| Foxx (Athletics) | 14 |
| Ruth (Yankees) | 13 |
| Bottomley (Cardinals) | 12 |

Foregoing is at close of play June 23.—United Press.

The following are the detailed results of to-day's game:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| Clubs | R. | H. | E |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 7 | 15 | 0 |
| Washington (first game) | 6 | 7 | 1 |
| Chicago | 5 | 12 | 1 |
| Detroit | 3 | 9 | 2 |
| Cleveland | 2 | 7 | 0 |
| St. Louis | 6 | 11 | 2 |
| Boston | 5 | 11 | 2 |
| Philadelphia | 6 | 8 | 3 |
| New York | 3 | 9 | 0 |
| Washington (second game) | 4 | 7 | 2 |

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 6 | 11 | 1 |
| Boston (first game) | 3 | 8 | 2 |
| Brooklyn | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| New York | 3 | 11 | 1 |
| Cincinnati | 6 | 8 | 2 |
| Pittsburgh | 4 | 9 | 3 |
| Philadelphia | 5 | 14 | 0 |
| Boston (second game) | 2 | 3 | 1 |

### The Percentages

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| Clubs | Won | Lost | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 47 | 16 | .746 |
| New York | 37 | 25 | .597 |
| St. Louis | 33 | 26 | .594 |
| Detroit | 35 | 32 | .522 |
| Cleveland | 30 | 32 | .484 |
| Washington | 28 | 34 | .453 |
| Chicago | 23 | 43 | .348 |
| Boston | 19 | 48 | .284 |

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 37 | 23 | .617 |
| Chicago | 33 | 23 | .593 |
| St. Louis | 36 | 26 | .581 |
| New York | 27 | 27 | .481 |
| Brooklyn | 27 | 35 | .435 |
| Boston | 26 | 37 | .413 |
| Philadelphia | 26 | 34 | .433 |
| Cincinnati | 22 | 37 | .373 |

—United Press.

## SHANGHAI BASEBALL

### U.S.S. Isabel Defeated by Club Nine in Poor Contest

On June 22, the Shanghai Baseball Club team beat the nine from the U.S.S. Isabel in a game replete with errors, few runs being earned, the contest having been described as "wild and woolly." The score was 9—6. Preceding the Shanghai game the Pittsburgh won from the Foreign "Y" Imcas, 7—2.

#### Amateurs v. Isabel

Stovall of the Isabel pitched a steady game but received poor support from his mates. The Amateurs used two twirlers. Tsoy started off and allowed four scattered hits and one run in five innings but Miller who took over the moundsman's duty from Tsoy, gave away five points. If not for the early lead, Eysinger, the acting manager of the Amateurs, would have been a a sad man.

ISABEL

| | AB | R | H | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Isdol, 2b. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 |
| Record, cf. | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Thompson, cf., 2b. | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Dry, lf. | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wedge, lf. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kling, 3b. | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Cooper, lb. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Corsiglio, ss. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Busch, c. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| Nickel, rf. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Stovall, p. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | 29 | 6 | 7 | 18 | 9 | 8 |

AMATEURS

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. Smith, lb. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Riley, ss. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Tavares, 3b. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Hyde, cf. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Quinn, cf. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tenney, lf. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Woods, lf. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| J. Smith, rf. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Holman, rf. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| McCracken, 2b. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mahringer, 2b. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Eysinger, c. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| Tsoy, p. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Miller, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 27 | 9 | 8 | 21 | 6 | 3 |

SCORE BY INNINGS

| | |
|---|---|
| Isabel | 1000050—6 |
| Amateurs | 710010x—9 |

SUMMARY

Earned runs—Amateurs 1; Isabel 4. Two base hit—Kling. Stolen bases—Kling, Riley, Tavares, Tsoy, J. Smith 2. Sacrifice flies—Hyde, Eysinger. Bases on balls—off Tsoy 2; off Miller 3; off Stovall 2. Struck out—by Tsoy 5; by Miller 1; by Stovall 5. Hits—off Tsoy 4 in 5 innings; off Miller 3 in 2 innings. Winning pitcher—Tsoy. Double play—Thompson to Corsiglio to Busch to Cooper. Wild pitch—Stovall. Passed ball—Busch 2, Eysinger 2. Umpires—Ray and Jones. Time of game—1 hr. 59 min.

#### Pirates v. Imcas

In the first game of the double header the heavy stickers of the U.S.S. Pittsburgh hammered out seven hits for the same number of runs, walloping the Foreign Y.M.C.A. by 7 to 2. The Imcas were lucky to obtain two runs in the fourth frame when the Pirates committed a blunder in not throwing out Tavares at first for the third down.

Griffin hurled for the Pirates, whiffing 11 batters and allowing three hits. Terzin, who pitched for the Imcas, was wild in his deliveries. He issued six passes in addition to allowing seven bingles.

#### Pittsburgh v. Naigai Wata Kaisha

On June 23, the game, won by Pittsburgh from the Naigai Wata Kaisha, by 4—1, differed from those of June 22 as much as day differs from night. Both teams played airtight baseball until the seventh inning, when the scoring began. At that the majority of runs scored, were earned, and had not the sailor sluggers got their heavy artillery in to action, the Japanese would have won, —0.

Hirai and Emerich were remarkable stingy in offering anything that could be taken advantage of until the fatal seventh. Both teams battled with nothing to show but "goose-eggs" until the Millmen rushed their single score round in the first half of the "stand-up" inning.

The sailors returned undaunted. First up was Ledlow. He smashed out a screaming single. Swafford scratched his way to first and placed Ledlow on the keystone. Miller, husky rightfielder, had a count of three and two and met the next ball squarely. He had crossed the platter, when an obliging cricketer, playing off leg, politely handed him the horsehide. That made the count three and one.

In the eighth, two men went out in order, but Byrnes "pickled" one, and emulating Miller, had rounded third base before the right gardener had begun waving his arm preparatory to throwing. A belated N.W.K. rally ended with one man "dying" on first base.

#### Pittsburgh Defeated by Marines

A double header was played on June 25 on the Shanghai Race Course. The U. S. S. Marines overwhelmed the U. S. S. Pittsburgh by 16 to 1 and in the night-cap the U. S. S. Submarine Division 17 ball team defeated the Shanghai Amateurs by 5 to 2 in a five inning fracas.

Assisted by a big number of bobbles, 11 in all, on the part of the Pirates, the Marines easily came out on top of their opponents. Welch pitched for the leathernecks and allowed five scattered hits. The Pittsburgh used four pitchers, Place, Griffith, Shaw and Bland, and none seemed to be able to check the ascendency in the scoring by the Marines. Holmdale of the Marines made a home run.

#### Amateurs beaten by Submarines

In their debut the baseballers of the Submarine Division 17 played smart ball in so far as two double plays were credited to them in five innings. Daly twirled for the Submarines and struck out six batters, though in this respect Miller of the Amateurs surpassed him by fanning eight sailors. Neither Daly nor Miller issued a pass. Miller clouted out a homer in the third with two down.

The box score:—

SUBMARINE 17

| | AB. | R. | H. | PO. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chizski, 3b. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Zimmerman, lb. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| Long, cf. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Connelly, lf. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kilburg, ss. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Chenoweth, 2b. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Kopka, rf. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gordner, c. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 0 |
| Daly, p. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| | 23 | 5 | 7 | 15 | 8 | 3 |

AMATEURS

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kling, 3b. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Riley, ss. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| J. H. Smith, cf. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Smith, lf. | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Healey, 2b. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Wilhoit, lb. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Woods, rf. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gaberman, rf. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Eysinger, c. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| Miller, p. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 20 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 6 | 2 |

Score by innings:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Submarines | 010 | 40—5 |
| Amateurs | 001 | 10—2 |

Summary: Earned runs—Submarine 2, Amateurs 1. Two base hit—Chenoweth. Three base hit—Zimmermon. Home run—Miller. Stolen bases—Chenoweth 2, Kilburg, Gordner. Sacrifice fly—Chizski. Struck out—by Daly 6, by Miller 8. Double plays—Daly to Gordner to Chizski, Daly to Gordner to Chenoweth. Hit by pitcher—Daly by Miller. Umpire—Schwart. Time of game—1 hr. 5 min.

#### Foreign "Y" Imcas Defeated

The Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club beat the Foreign Y.M.C.A. by 10 to 3 on June 26 on the former's diamond in the Shanghai Race Course in a practice game. For the first two innings there was every prospect of a close fray as the batters were retired in one-two-three order, but hits and errors cropped up during the second half of the third frame. At least a couple of runs would not have been registered by the Amateurs, had Neprude, the first sacker of the Imcas, been playing ball and not lecturing on the field.

The box score:—

FOREIGN Y.M.C.A.

| | AB | R | H | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| McCracken, 3b., ss. | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| I. H. Smith, cf. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Neprude, lb. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Holman, c. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| Bernard, 2b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| M. Smith, lf. | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Pfankuchen, rf. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Squires, 3b. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gaberman, ss., rf. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Terzin, p. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | 29 | 3 | 4 | 24 | 16 | 5 |

AMATEURS

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. Smith, lb. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Riley, ss. | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Tenney, lf. | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hyde, cf. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Miller, cf. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tavares, 3b. | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Wilhoit, rf. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reynolds, 2b. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| J. Smith, 2b., rf. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Hrisko, c. | 3 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 0 |
| Tsoy, p. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 35 | 10 | 8 | 27 | 10 | 3 |

Score by innings:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Foreign Y. | 000 | 102 | 000—3 |
| Amateurs | 002 | 420 | 20x—10 |

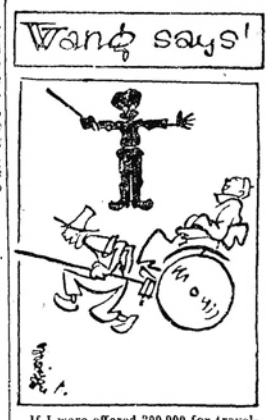
Summary:—Earned runs—Amateurs 5; Imcas 1. Three base hit—Don Smith. Stolen bases—Tavares 2, Hrisko 2, Don Smith, Hyde, Jack Smith, McCracken, Neprude. Sacrifice hit—I. H. Smith. Bases on balls—off Tsoy 3; off Terzin 2. Struck out—by Tsoy 3; by Terzin 2. Passed ball—Holman, Hrisko. Hit by pitcher—Don Smith and Jack Smith by Terzin; Holman and McCracken by Tsoy. Umpires—Woods (plate); June (bases). Time of game—1 hr. 45 min.

## LOCAL LAWN TENNIS

### Mixed Doubles Championship

The Mixed Doubles Tennis Championship of Shanghai changed hands on June 22 at the Cercle Sportif Francais, when Miss Stroud and Gordon Lum, the Chinese Davis Cup player, defeated Mrs. Burton and J. L. Wade, the holders, in two out of three sets, 7-5, 7-9 and 6-4.

It was a popular victory, which should rightly have been more decisive than it appeared; for the two younger players have usually an attractive style and make a very well-assorted pair.




If I were offered 200,000 for traveling expenses I would not hesitate.

## TENNIS AT HOME

### American Players' Successes at Queen's Club

London, June 20.

At the Queen's Club to-day, in the fifth round of the Men's Singles in the London lawn tennis championships, Tilden beat Coen, his 17-year old pupil, by 6—2, 6—3, and Hunter (America) beat Wilmer Allison, who represented the United States in the Davis Cup match with Mexico, by 6—2, 6—1.

In a lawn tennis competition at Eastbourne to-day between British and French women players, Britain beat France by twelve matches to nil.

June 21.

At the Queen's Club to-day, in the semi-final of the Men's Singles, Hunter (America) beat Ohta (Japan) 6—3, 6—4, and Tilden (America) defeated J. Olliff 6—2, 6—2.

In the Women's Singles Miss E. Goldsack, former British Hard-Courts champion, eliminated Fraulein Aussem (Germany) 6—2, 6—1, and Miss Ryan (America) beat Miss Joan Ridley (the holder) 6—2, 6—2.

In the Men's Doubles J. van Ryn and Wilmer Allison, the United States Davis Cup doubles team, easily defeated H. Lester and H. David (Britain) 6—1, 6—0.

June 22.

At the Queen's Club to-day, in the final of the Men's Doubles Tilden and Hunter (America) defeated Wilmer Allison and John van Ryn, the United States Davis Cup doubles team, 9—11, 6—2, 7—5, 6—3.

The final of the Men's Singles between Tilden and Hunter was not played owing to the bad weather. Both have agreed to be joint holders of the title.

In the final of the Women's Singles Miss Ryan (America) beat Miss Goldsack (Britain) 6—2, 2—6, 6—2.

In the final of the Women's Doubles Miss Goldsack and Mrs. Jameson defeated Mrs. May Sutton Bundy and Miss Morrill 6—3, 7—5.

The Mixed Doubles title went to Wilmer Allison and Miss Edith Cross, who beat G. Rogers and Miss Morrill in the final by 6—3, 6—3.

#### Wimbledon Tournament

June 25.

The buffet screens at Wimbledon caught on fire to-day shortly before play in the various championships commenced. A number of women who happened to be nearby had their dresses ruined by water.

The Anglo-American duel between Austin and Hunter, together with the first appearance of the women players, who however are still denied the use of the centre-court, attracted a better crowd.

In the second round of the Men's Singles "Bunny" Austin, the young British International, beat Francis Hunter (America) 6—3, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

The packed stands applauded the twenty-two-year old Austin. Critics hail him as the greatest Englishman since the Dohertys. He exploited every known stroke and played his game with confidence and sureness.

America received another setback later, when Brugnon (France) defeated J. van Ryn, of Orange, N.J. 1—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4. It will be remembered that the New Jersey star defeated Tilden in the United States Davis Cup trials earlier in the year.

Other results in the second round were: Lott (America) eliminated Borman (Belgium) 6—1, 6—1, 6—2; Coen (America) defeated Robbins (South Africa) 6—1, 6—1, 7—9, 6—1; Tilden (America) beat C. H. Campbell (Ireland) 6—1, 6—2, 6—0; Kingsley (Britain) eliminated Kleinschroth (Germany) 6—1, 6—1, 6—2; Boussus (France) defeated Crole-Rees (Britain) 6—4, 6—4, 6—3; Wilmer Allison (America) beat Cooper, the Oxford captain, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2; Raymond (South Africa) eliminated Lycett (Britain) 6—3, 6—3, 6—0; and in a clash between two British Davis Cup players, Turnbull defeated Hughes 1—6, 6—4, 7—5, 6—0.

In the first round of the Women's Singles Mrs. Mallory (America) beat Miss Desmidt (South Africa) 6—3, 3—6, 7—5; Miss Wills (America) defeated Miss Tomblin (Britain) 6—0, 6—0; Miss Helen Jacobs (America) eliminated Mrs. Neave (South Africa) 6—0, 6—1; Mlle. Barbier (France) beat Miss Sandison, the Indian champion, 6—2, 6—3; and Mrs. Watson (Britain) defeated Miss Collyer (Britain) 7—5, 6—2.

#### Americans' Narrow Escape

June 26.

In the first match played on the centre court this afternoon, Tilden (America) beat Dr. Prenn (Germany) 6—0, 6—0, 8—6.

The German, with a severe high-kicking service, took five games from Tilden in the third set. By winning this game, Tilden now enters the fourth round of the Men's Singles.

The other third round results were:

Wilmer Allison (America) beat Wheatley, the British Davis Cup player, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1;

Cochet (France) eliminated Rogers, the Irish Davis Cup player, 5—7, 6—0, 9—7, 4—6, 6—3;

Boussus (France) defeated Coen (America) 6—1, 10—8, 7—5;

Austin (Britain) beat Brugnon (France) 6—3, 6—1, 6—0;

Gregory (Britain) eliminated Rodel (France) 2—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—0;

Borotra (France) defeated Turnbull (Britain) 6—2, 6—1, 5—7, 6—4; but the much-heralded signs of improvement in British tennis materialized for the second time to-day when Nigel Sharpe beat de Morpurgo (Italy) 6—2, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3;

De Kehrling (Hungary) eliminated Raymond, the last South African remaining in this competition, 6—3, 7—5, 6—3;

Hennessey (America) defeated Frowen, 6—2, 6—1, 7—5;

Timmer (Holland) beat de Buzelet (France) 2—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3;

Landry (France) defeated Lea, the Kent champion, 5—7, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3;

Jan Kozeluh (Czecho-Slovakia) eliminated Cecil Campbell (Ireland) 6—3, 6—4, 6—2;

Kingsley (Britain) beat Wetzel (Germany) 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, 6—0;

Olliff, former Junior Champion, defeated Perry (Britain) 6—4, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3;

Lott (America) eliminated Bonzi (Italy) 6—0, 6—1, 6—3.

The foregoing completes the last sixteen players remaining in the Men's Singles Championship.

In the second round of the Women's Singles Senorita de Alvarez (Spain) beat Madame Serpieri (Italy), the former French numbee one, 6—2, 6—2;

In the third round Mrs. Covell (Britain) defeated Mrs. Beamish (Britain) 6—1, 4—6, 6—3;

Miss Helen Wills (America) eliminated Frau Schomburgk (Germany) 6—0, 6—0;

Miss Eileen Bennett (Britain) defeated Miss Morrill (America) 6—3, 6—3;

Mrs. May Sutton Bundy (America) eliminated Miss Harvey (Britain) 6—2, 4—6, 6—1;

Fraulein Aussem (Germany) beat Mrs. Mallory (America) 6—1, 6—1.

All the above players, with Miss Covell and Miss Heine, have now reached the last sixteen.

In the first round of the Men's Doubles Tilden and Hunter (America) defeated Robbins and Malcolm (South Africa) 6—2, 6—2, 1—6, 2—6, 6—0.

The narrow escape of the Americans from defeat was one of the titbits of the day.—Reuter.

#### Germany to Meet Britain

Prague, June 21.

In the semi-final of the European Zone of the Davis Cup competition, Germany beat Czecho-Slovakia and will now meet Britain in the final.

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# LAW REPORTS

## H. M. SUPREME COURT

### A BUS ACCIDENT

In H.M. Supreme Court on June 24, before Judge G. W. King, evidence in the action of Rebecca Pfeifer against the China General Omnibus Co., Ltd., was heard. Plaintiff sued for Tls. 422 and $405, hospital and doctor bills, and general damages, alleging that on December 12, 1928, she was struck by defendant's vehicle on the Bund near the British Consulate, to such an extent that she was incapacitated from performing her daily duties. The company admitted the accident, but alleged contributory negligence on the part of plaintiff. Mr. A. Covey represented plaintiff, while Mr. M. B. Brown appeared for the defendant company.

The jury was composed of Messrs. C. J. G. Hill, G. H. Purfell, J. C. Pews, J. H. Donald, and J. W. Taylor.

In giving evidence, Rebecca Pfeifer said that she was a widow, 52 years of age, of German descent, and conducted a boarding house at 88 Avenue Road. On December 12, at about 5.30 p.m., she alighted from a bus, which had drawn up at the station just south of the Garden Bridge. Passing in front of the vehicle which she had left, she crossed the Bund as far as the tram tracks. She saw no traffic until she had reached this point, when she noticed motor cars approaching from Nanking Road, and emerging from Soochow Road. She retraced her way and had taken ten or 12 steps, when she was knocked down by a vehicle which she later realized was an omnibus. The bus ran over her feet. Continuing, plaintiff said that two gentlemen picked her up, and placed her in a machine, which she learned later belonged to a Mr. Wright. They took her to the Paulun Hospital.

#### Medical Evidence

After a lengthy stay in hospital she was removed home and remained in bed for one month, receiving daily massage. Her health was bad her nerves affected, and she suffered from headaches and insomnia, as a result of the accident, and plaintiff added, she "was a nervous wreck."

Mr. Brown elicited from plaintiff after detailed questioning that it was dark at the time of the accident. She could see the policeman on point duty and she was looking out for traffic at all times. Mr. Brown wished to question witness from a plan of the accident, but she said that she could not answer, as she was not familiar with plans. In reply to Mr. Brown, witness insisted that she was struck by the bus before she saw it. As to her inability to perform her daily duties, plaintiff said that she was able partially to care for her boarding house, but not to the same extent as before the accident.

Dr. F. Birt said that Mrs. Pfeife, arrived at the hospital at about 7 p.m., severely shocked. Her left leg was badly mashed and torn and there were severe flesh wounds. He debated for some time whether or not to amputate. Blood poisoning set in and it was three weeks before he was convinced that he could save the leg. Mrs. Pfeifer was likely to suffer permanent injuries and she was "damaged" ten to 12 per cent., as well as being very nervous and depressed. He thought that in a general way she could continue to direct the affairs of her boarding house.

#### Eye-witness's Story

Mr. A. E. Howkins, engineer in the Electricity Department, who rode in Mr. Wright's car, together with the owner and Mr. Guignard, in giving evidence, said that Mr Wright stopped his machine, when they saw Mrs. Pfeifer about 25 or 30 ft. away. As they came to a complete stop, the bus passed them on the right hand side and, proceeding, struck plaintiff with the front left wheel. Witness actually saw the impact, saw plaintiff fall, to the ground and ran to her assistance.

Mr. Howkins introduced a plan which he had prepared of the accident and the position of various vehicles at the time of the accident. Counsel, his Lordship, and the jury questioned witness on various points in his sketch.

Continuing, witness said that the bus must have been travelling at about 12 miles per hour when it passed their motor car, and it was about two or three bus lengths from the lady at that moment. Plaintiff had begun to retrace her steps when she was struck. Witness jumped out and ran to the spot. A Chinese constable arrived before him, but he (witness) and Mr. Guignard lifted her and carried her to the motor car. It seemed to him at first as though the bus might brush her off and she would avoid the wheels, but instead she fell under the front wheel, which ceased moving within a few feet.

Mr. Covey asked witness who in his opinion was at fault, Mr. Brown objecting, which the Judge sustained.

After passing their car, witness said, that it seemed as if the bus proceeded without apparent regard for any one on the road.

In reply to Mr. Brown (cross-examining) witness said that they stopped because Mrs. Pfeifer was in the roadway, and when the bus passed them, he became alarmed at the bus careering down the bridge slope.

#### Why Witness Stopped

Witness did not expect that an accident would take place, and he waited to see the bus pull up. When it did not slow down, "we thought that something unusual was to happen. I saw no apparent deviation in the bus's course and we were hoping against hope sort of a thing" after the bus passed."

Returning to the reason for Mr. Wright stopping his machine, Mr. Brown elicited from witness that aside from wishing to avoid contact with plaintiff, they did not have a free passage into the New Bund road.

In re-examination, Mr. Covey asked witness if he remembered that a tram car struck the bus, to which witness replied in the affirmative, whereupon Mr. Brown pointed out to the Court that they were not alleging that the tram collision was concerned in the accident in which plaintiff was involved.

Before the noon recess, Judge King admonished the jury not to discuss this case with any one, although they could refer to it as much as they wished among themselves.

The first witness called at the afternoon session was Mr. Arthur Wright who stated that he was employed by the Electricity Department, S.M.C. He was the owner and driver of the car in which Mr. Howkins was a passenger and his testimony was largely in corroboration of that given by the previous witness.

He saw the plaintiff hit and he believed the motor bus was going at a speed about 12 miles per hour Plaintiff could not rise from the ground after the bus had passed over her left leg and the witness had assisted her to his car and then driven her to the hospital. He did not hear the bus give a warning of any kind and in his opinion the plaintiff did not contribute to the accident in any way.

#### Bus Driver's Story

Zee Yung-ming, the driver of the bus was the next witness and said that he had first seen the plaintiff when she suddenly appeared from in front of a parked bus at about three feet distance. He had no time to blow his horn but he applied the foot brake and the emergency brake and as the night was slightly rainy the bus struck the plaintiff before it could be stopped. He had been a driver for slightly over a year and had passed the bus company's examination for drivers.

Dr. Eric G. Gauntlett gave evidence that he had examined the plaintiff on June 20 and in his opinion "there was no doubt she had been seriously injured." He believed there was an impairment of circulation in the left leg but he thought that she would eventually recover and be little the worse for the accident.

C. P. C. 1765 was then called to the witness box and said that he had been on duty at the corner of Soochow Road and the Bund and had seen the accident. The plaintiff had been coming directly towards him when the bus approached and he could give her no warning though he saw the bus because the distance was so great and the accident took place so quickly.

He had heard the bus horn blow and he noticed the plaintiff look up, notice the oncoming bus, and then scream. He had seen her fall and had rushed to her aid. As the bus struck her the driver turned the wheel in his direction and his view was partly hidden though he saw the front wheel pass over her leg.

On June 25 Mr. Brown addressed the jury at some length, speaking for 40 minutes. He submitted that any negligence lay with the plaintiff. The accident took place at 5.30 p.m. when there is usually heavy traffic everywhere in Shanghai, which implied that the plaintiff should have taken greater care. He submitted that the driver of the bus had kept a proper lookout, and that it could scarcely be argued that he had not blown his horn, for he had done so a few seconds earlier and at the time of the accident had his hands full. Mr. Brown recalled to the jury various points in the evidence given by witnesses in support of his arguments, and went briefly into the law of negligence and contributary negligence, which was later dealt with at greater length by Judge King.

Mr. Covey in addressing the jury pointed out discrepancies in evidence which, he said, appeared between that given by the driver and the policeman and that of all the other witnesses, following which Judge King spoke to the gentlemen of the jury for some time and refreshed their memory on several important points brought out by the witnesses both for the plaintiff and the defence.

The jury retired at 4 o'clock and returned after somewhat over three-quarters of an hour. The verdict given was "we are unanimous in finding that any responsibility attaching must be shared equally by both sides." When questioned by His Lordship the jury agreed that this meant that they considered both parties equally negligent.

Mr. Brown immediately asked for judgment for the defendant. Mr. Covey saying he had nothing to add after hearing the decision of the jury, Judge King gave judgment for the defendant, with costs. He then thanked the jurymen and exempted them from serving for another two years.

## U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

### MASTER'S SUIT FOR SALARY

An action seeking to recover Tls. 13,825 and living expenses amounting to $1,605 alleged to be due Capt. Bert E. Jolidon from the Yangtze Rapids S.S. Co., for back salary was heard in the U.S. Court for China on June 24, before Judge Milton D. Purdy. Plaintiff was represented by Major C. P. Holcomb.

The hearing was occupied with the testimony of Capt. William Gibson Pitcairn, a British subject, who said he was the marine surveyor for Ichang and was employed by the defendant company.

The witness stated that he had been present when a conversation took place in his office between the plaintiff and Mr. Case, manager of the Yangtze Rapids Co., in March of this year. He stated that the plaintiff had been discharged by the defendant company "because he strenuously objected to handing over the command of the str. I-Ling to Capt. Kikerment on the grounds that Capt. Kikerment did not have an American master's licence.

Witness stated that at the conference Capt. Jolidon demanded three months pay in advance, pay for himself and staff up to date and transportation to Shanghai and three months potential bonus. Capt. Jolidon had refused to accept the dismissal and the present suit was the result, the witness said.

The case was adjourned until July 11.

### JUDGMENT AGAINST TIENTSIN FIRM

Judge M. D. Purdy in the U. S. Court for China on June 27, gave his judgment in the action of Yin Yu-ting against Martin Katz, the hearing of which took place while the Court sat in Tientsin last month. His Honour found against defendant for the full amount, Tls. 6,242, with costs and interest amounting to Tls. 379.

Plaintiff was compradore in defendant's firm, and the amount sued for was money which he had lent defendant. "The answer," the judgment continues, "admits this indebtedness, but alleges by way of set-off, that plaintiff during the course of his employment with the defendant, falsely and fraudulently represented that he had secured from certain Chinese buyers, certain contracts for the purchase of flour, which as a matter of fact had not been secured and which resulted in loss and damage to the defendant in an amount of money more than sufficient to off-set the amount of this debt."

His Honour further said, "The defendant, therefore, charges the plaintiff with fraud, which it will be observed is the only issue in this of evidence, judgment must go to the plaintiff. The burden of proof of this issue of fraud is of course on the defendant."

The Court reviewed the alleged fraudulent contracts at some length and commented on the fact that they did not bear the compradore's signature which would have entitled him to one per cent. commission, and that at the time of settlement between the parties defendant had given his employee a post-dated cheque for Tls. 4,573.50 and a memorandum acknowledging an additional indebtedness to the plaintiff of Tls. 1,666.82.

In concluding his judgment, his Honour said, "He (the compradore) had previously been employed by the defendant for some years as a compradore before his employment by the defendant in 1927/28.

It does not appear that his honesty and intergrity had ever been questioned, and in this instance, only after he had been discharged because of his failure to entrust the defendant with a $10,000 guarantee fund. His attitude and manner upon the witness stand impressed me as that of a truthful and honest man although the usual difficulties were present by reason of his giving his testimony through an interpreter. The one witness called in behalf of the defendant was Sergius Kolomietseff, a Russian who spoke the English language quite fluently. I was not impressed with his testimony, frankness or demeanour on the stand."

Judgment was given as stated.

## H. M. POLICE COURT

### ASSAULT CHARGE AGAINST SIKH

In H.M. Police Court on June 25 before Mr. A. J. Martin, Registrar, the charges of assault, preferred by the Bureau of Foreign Affairs against Kishan Singh—on behalf of Huang Chin-pao—were heard, the case having been adjourned from Monday. Mr. E. T. Maitland represented defendant.

It is alleged that on May 28, 1929, in Pootung that Kishan Singh assaulted Huang Chin-pao with an iron bar and injured him badly.

Dr. G. H. Koo said that he examined the injured man shortly after 11 p.m. and found a wound, 5 centimetres long, on the top of the head. His shoulder was swollen and it appeared that he had suffered internal injuries to one lung, the last in his opinion being the most serious.

Mr. Maitland, in cross-examination, suggested that, inasmuch as the police station, to which complainant was taken, was only two minutes' walk from the hospital, and the assault took place before 9 p.m., that the injured man must have suffered much because of the delay. Witness said that he would have lost more blood, otherwise the delay would have been immaterial.

Mr. Maitland:—What are your qualifications?

Witness:—Must I answer that question?

His Honour explained that it was customary for expert evidence to be challenged until the expert's status was established, whereupon witness replied that he was a graduate of Nanyang Medical School, had a permit to practice medicine, and was a member of the Chinese Medical Association. He had been a doctor in the Foo Ming Hospital for three years.

The complainant identified his alleged assailant, but said that, owing to the darkness he could not recognize a second assailant, who made off, he holding on to accused.

The case was adjourned.

### ANOTHER "WHEEL" PROSECUTION

The fickle public of Shanghai soon tired of the "Wheel" case and there was a very small attendance—composed to some exent of those the Police have "on the list"—in H.M. Police Court, on June 26, when Mr. A. J. Martin, the Registrar, resumed the adjourned hearing of the charge against Mr. R. P. Phillips of "haunting or resorting to" a common gaming house at 151C Bubbling Well Road, Mr. Phillips having been the only one of the second batch charged in the court who would not plead guilty. As a matter of fact, it was the most entertaining occasion since the prosecutions commenced. There were frequent exchanges between counsel, innumerable quips between Bench and Bar, and a most amusing dissection by Mr. Ranald G. McDonald of the ancient laws on which the prosecution was based. Mr. McDonald enlarged upon Mr. Tycho Wing's previous delineation of the character and intentions of "Bluff King Hal."

Mr. G. H. Wright being detained on other business, the prosecution was conducted by Mr. P. Urban, and the defendant was represented by Mr. Ranald G. McDonald, with whom was associated Major C. P. Holcomb.

At the outset, the Registrar announced that the appeal filed on behalf of Mr. J. S. Graham against the decision in a similar case had been abandoned. Mr. McDonald thereupon said that, although he appreciated the information, he submitted that it had nothing whatever to do with the present case.

Mr. McDonald proceeded that he had an objection to the charge as made, for, under the Section of the law quoted, it should contain the words "haunting, resorting and playing," with an emphasis on the words "and playing." He had no objection to proceeding with the case, but he wished to reserve any rights he might have under this head.

The Registrar said he thought it best to proceed and let Mr. Urban endeavour to prove what he had to prove.

#### Police Officer Who Gambled

Mr. Urban then suggested that, this being a similar case to those which had previously been decided, it was not necessary to recapitulate the circumstances, to which the Registrar agreed.

Mr. McDonald:—But this is a criminal case! I was not present on the first occasion and I should like to know what the charge is.

Mr. Urban then summarized the case for the prosecution, as previously submitted, and added:—"I don't know whether my learned friend is going to admit that his client was present."

Mr. McDonald:—But this is a criminal case!

The Registrar:—I think you must prove everything.

Mr. Urban:—I thought it might be more convenient to him.

Mr. McDonald:—Of course it would be more convenient to the prosecution. I am very grateful to you for studying my convenience.

Major J. W. Hood, of the S.M.P., then repeated the evidence given previously regarding his visit to 151C Bubbling Well Road, where he found about 150 people present, and roulette being played. He personally had refreshments and he gambled.

Cross-examined, witness gave a detailed description as to how he entered the place and what he saw there.

Mr. McDonald (to the Bench)—I hope you do not think I am wasting your time, but, being one of the very few people in Shanghai who have not been there, I wanted to know what it was like.

The Registrar—To satisfy your private curiosity, you might do it out of Court, instead of putting it to Major Hood.

Mr. McDonald—It was in order to conduct my case and to discover whether this is a common gaming house.

#### Won and Was Paid

Major Hood admitted that he played for three-quarters of an hour with $10 and he won money and was paid his winnings. After the police came to the place and the

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people began to leave, he still stayed on for some time. He could not say to his knowledge that the people leaving were "herded like cattle." They were allowed out one at a time. His name and address were taken with the others. The people at the tables were very decently behaved and very orderly. Personally he did not know more than about a half-dozen at the most. The building was a series of flats, some of which, he believed were occupied by people who had no association with the "Wheel."

Why did you gamble?—I acted on instructions.

Mr. McDonald—Worse and worse!

The Registrar—You are shocked?

Mr. McDonald—Really, sir!

Mr. Urban—I hope your Worship will record that.

The Registrar (to Major Hood)—Did you see the present accused there?—I did not.

Mr. McDonald—Oh, sir! If I may say so, is not that the function of the prosecuting counsel?

The Registrar—Is it not open to the Court to ask questions?

Mr. McDonald—If the Court is going to act not merely as Judge but as also as prosecuting counsel, but surely that should be left to the prosecuting counsel.

The Registrar—I do not want to do anything which is not proper but it seems to me it is quite a proper question to ask.

Det.-Supt. R. W. Yorke gave evidence as to taking the names of people coming out of 151C Bubbling Well Road. He saw Mr. Phillips, whom he knew very well, come out.

### No Cinema Picture Taken

Cross-examined—There was a barbed wire barricade in front of the building, sufficiently to allow one person at a time to pass—or two slim ones. There was a searchlight playing on a table so that the police could see to write.

Did they have a cinema operator?—Not that I saw.

Witness admitted that he had heard the premises had been conducted more less in the same way for a year or more. He also knew that the tenant was not a British subject.

Chief Det.-Inspr. J. A. Quayle said that to the best of his knowledge the premises had been used as a gaming house. They were now under a police guard.

Mr. McDonald objected to such evidence, on the ground that it had nothing to do with the case.

The Registrar said that he did not see that it had much to do with it.

Mr. Urban—It is to corroborate the evidence that it is a gaming house.

The Registrar—The question is whether it was a gaming house on May 26. I am already satisfied on that from the evidence of Major Hood.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. McDonald asked whether it was necessary for him to make any submission at all. The only evidence was that Mr. Phillips left 151C Bubbling Well Road, and Major Hood had stated that there were several flats in the building, which had nothing whatever to do with the one particular flat.

The Registrar ruled that it would be better to deal with the case as a whole.

### And Then a Little Law

Mr. McDonald then embarked on an address which lasted for three hours and consisted largely in lengthy quotations from legal authorities. At the outset he handed the Registrar a long list of some of the books from which he proposed to quote.

Mr. Urban—Have you also a list you could let me have?

Mr. McDonald—I have never had a request like that in my life.

Mr. Urban—Then your experience is limited.

Mr. McDonald—Perhaps you would like my brief as well.

Mr. Urban—I certainly do not want your brief.

Mr. McDonald opened with quotations from Halsbury regarding the conformity of international law.

The Registrar—You mean that it is not illegal to conduct a lottery outside the United Kingdom?

Mr. McDonald—Yes. It is not illegal to do anything unless it comes under a statute.

Counsel continued to quote Coldridge as authority for the fact that the playing of any game was lawful and permissible, and said:—"I remember reading somewhere the following passage, which I desire to adopt for the purpose of my argument:—"The fact is that gambling is a human instinct, like eating or drinking. It is not an ignoble instinct either and is canonized in our holy privilege, nothing venture, nothing have. There have always been fanatics in the world who sought to turn human instincts into sins, but wiser moralists have stood for nobler ideals. Gaming, eating and drinking are not sinful. The only possible sin is in excess."

### Class Legislation

"The particular statutes connected with gaming were passed by Parliaments of well-to-do people who wanted to prevent the workers or the lower classes from indulging in gaming, without prohibiting their betters from enjoying themselves exactly as they wished to do. These statutes, if one may call them so, are illustrations of class-conscious legislation which contain, and have always contained, the seeds of the root, of social unrest. In connection with this statute, of 33 Henry VIII, I may remind you that Henry VIII was not only a marvellously good bowman, and strong, but, in addition to his other claims to humanity, with its concomitant weaknesses, he loved every sort of gambling. That is the atmosphere in which this particular statute was passed."

Mr. McDonald quoted the connection of the statute with the Bill for Maintaining Artillery and debarring various games. Coming to points of law, Mr. McDonald quoted authorities to prove his contention that such an offence as charged must, to be dealt with, have been committed within England or Wales, or, assuming that the Act had been extended to China and to British subjects in China, then it could only be applied in cases where British subjects had conducted such houses. He emphasized, too, by various authorities that the reference always was in haunting, resorting, "and playing" or else that a person "was found" in premises of the nature alleged. There was no evidence that Mr. Phillips was found anywhere.

Counsel quoted a section imposing a ban on "tennis, games, cards or other unlawful exercises out of Christmas" which he declared was proof that it was the worst form of class legislation.

The Registrar—It is shown later on that there were licences to play these unlawful games. All the barons of the realm could allow their people to play.

### Lawyers Excluded Too

Mr. McDonald—Certainly, and even in modern times some people have privileges which others have not. I am glad to see that even at that date lawyers were excluded from the operation of that section. Twenty shillings was the forfeit for every game of tennis and 6s. 8d. for a game of bowls.

Counsel discovered another section which called for the proclamation of the statute four times every year and suggested that the S.M.C. or some other authority had been remiss.

The Registrar—That duty would come primarily on myself. I confess it has not been carried out.

Mr. McDonald—I hesitated to suggest that.

Further delving into the law showed that it resulted from the fact that "archery and good shooting were being grievously injured" and "subtle and crafty persons were playing such games as shove-grote."

The Registrar—Shove-ha'penny, I suppose. How much was a groat?

Mr. McDonald—I don't really know what was the rate of exchange.

A further trouble, said counsel, was that the bowyers and fletchers had left the kingdom or were teaching their craft to other people, and the people in general were too poor to buy long-bows because of their indulgence in tennis and other games, so that poverty and murders resulted. "So now one can understand how that Act applies to present-day Shanghai."

The Registrar—Perhaps it would apply to the S.V.C.

Mr. McDonald said that, if it was going to be contended that a British subject who played roulette at Monte Carlo, or in the French Settlement of Shanghai, was committing an offence against this particular statute, "it will come as a profound surprise to many of our most eminent people in Great Britain and also to not a few of our local but possibly less extensively advertised members of the community."

### Authorities' Blind Eye

Counsel continued:—"With regard to the prosecution generally, I can only submit that it must have come as a matter of profound surprise to almost everybody, as no doubt it did, that, at a time like the present, when it is surely within your judicial knowledge that sweepstakes such as the Calcutta and the London Stock Exchange have never been anything like as large as they are to-day, and have never been so widely advertised, our local authorities, who are gifted with what are supposed to be the fundamental types of certain kinds of greatness—a blind eye and an elastic conscience—in the most cosmopolitan municipality in the world, should, in what one can only assume to be a frenzy of puritanical fervour, have chosen to invoke the aid of a statute nearly 400 years old, and that without any warrant. One would be almost tempted to describe it as a statute so decomposed that it is almost fit for an incinerator, if there were one available. I do not know whether we are to be faced by an orgy of law enforcement such as is apparently contemplated elsewhere in the world, but, in case we are, and in case at any time there is a possibility of the enforcement of some of our old Game Laws, which make the killing and taking of game an offence and a double or triple offence if committed on Sunday, or possibly some of our old Trading Acts being put into force, or the Licensing Acts, then it would not be outside your province to express an opinion that it would be not merely desirable, but in conformity with the usages of civilised society to preface such action by a warning."

Counsel elaborated on this line and concluded:—"Not on behalf of the oppressed races, but on behalf of the oppressed classes, I trust you will permit me to say that the disinterment of the disembowelled remains of a statute rising 400 years does not contribute anything substantial in the constructive line to the amelioration of the conditions in this community."

There was some argument as to whether Mr. McDonald was entitled to further argument on the Registrar's decision and he intimated that in any case his future action would depend on that decision, whereupon the Registrar announced that he would consider his judgment and deliver it on Tuesday next.

### More Prosecutions

On June 27, before the Registrar, Mr. A. J. Martin, six more British subjects were charged with resorting to and haunting a common gaming house on the premises known as 151C Bubbling Well Road. They were Mrs. B. A. Limby, Mrs. W. A. White, Mrs. E. J. G. Porter, Mr. G. E. Gilbert, of the Maritime Customs, Mr. W. G. Calder, of the General Electric Co., and Mrs. M. Thompson, the last mentioned of whom did not put in an appearance. All the accused pleaded guilty, Mrs. Thompson pleading by proxy. Mr. P. Urban appeared for the prosecution.

When asked whether she pleaded guilty or not guilty, Mrs. Limby told the Registrar that while Major Hood, on whose evidence the Registrar had decided that 151C Bubbling Well Road was a public gaming house within the meaning of the act under which the charge was brought, had won money when he played, she had actually lost $10 on the night of May 26.

All the accused were bound over in the sum of $200 not to frequent any common gaming house in future. The Registrar explained that the bond meant that they owed His Majesty $200 and that if they were ever found in a common gaming house again, their bond would be forfeited. He impressed upon them that they must not frequent such gaming houses.

Mrs. White:—Does that mean that we cannot go to the races or Luna Park?

The Registrar:—No, I am referring to a common gaming house.

Mrs. White:—And what does that mean?

The Registrar called upon Mr. Urban to explain, and he told the accused that since pony and dog racing were licensed there was no objection to their attending them. The bond referred to any unlicensed gaming house, he said.

## MEXICAN COURT

### THE "WHEEL" CASE

In the law office of Mr. N. F. Allman, Mexican Consul, G. F. del Valle, J. Fournier, and J. J. Santos were charged on June 22, the first two with conducting gambling establishments, to wit, respectively, at 151C Bubbling Well Road and 5 Yates Road. Santos was charged with haunting. In addition to their bail, the first two accused were ordered to surrender their passports to the Court. Santos, who was released on bail of $500, which he paid at the time of the raid, remained on bail. The three accused will come up for trial on July 9, for which time Garcia's trial has also been fixed.

Mr. R. T. Bryan appeared for the police, while Dr. O. Fischer and Major C. P. Holcomb represented defendants. Although the Court wished only to hear evidence of arrest, counsel continued their debate of the extraterritorial aspects of the case on lines similar to those in the Garcia case.

In the first instance, Chief-Det.-Inspr. Quayle gave evidence of arrest, in the other two Supt. Fairbairn, who conducted the raid, identified first accused as being subject to a warrant—Fournier as conducting—and pointed out Santos as having been on the premises that night.

Mr. Bryan:—Before you take evidence of arrest, I wish to raise the same question that I raised the other day in a similar case: that is, I submit this Court has no jurisdiction.

Dr. Fischer: Then, in the circumstances, I fail to understand why my friend, Mr. Bryan brings this man here. He arrests him on a Mexican warrant, and now objects to the jurisdiction of the Mexican Consular Court which issued that warrant!

### Case for Mexican Govt.

The Judge:—There is no use in arguing this matter now. That was argued to some extent the other day—it is a political question, as far as this case is concerned, and it must be decided by the Mexican Government.

Dr. Fischer:—Nevertheless, I fail to understand, if you are satisfied that you have no jurisdiction, how you can countersign a police warrant.

The Judge:—This is not the question at present before this Court: the warrant has been issued by this Court on the request of the police.

Dr. Fischer:—How can a warrant be issued against these people, if the Court has no jurisdiction?

Mr. Bryan:—I don't agree that it is solely a political question. One side of it is, yes, but the other side is purely a legal question, and I may say that, if the Court has no authority to issue a warrant for the arrest of this defendant on a Mexican warrant, we have a Provisional Court warrant and we can arrest him on that.

Dr. Fischer:—I quite understand that, but you cannot, in my opinion, come to the Mexican Court, after having executed a warrant of this Court, and then object to the jurisdiction of this Court. I really fail to understand how it is possible.

The Judge:—The fact remains that, the warrant has been applied for, issued, and served. It is not necessary to argue this point to-day: all that is necessary is to take evidence of arrest.

### Dr. Fischer's Reading of Treaty

Dr. Ficher:—If there is no jurisdiction, I cannot see how evidence of arrest can be taken.

The Judge:—Do you then, also, object to the jurisdiction of this Court?

Dr. Fischer:—No, I don't at all! More than ever, I submit that you have jurisdiction. I have looked up the Treaty—I was somewhat taken by surprise by my friend at the last hearing—and I have made certain inquiries and I understand that, at any rate until November 30, 1929, the Chinese Government agrees to the extraterritorial rights of Mexican citizens and the Consular Body is also of opinion that this Treaty cannot be cancelled by the mere fact that the Chinese Government may have given notice to the Mexican Government.

The Judge:—These points can be looked up later. I just want to get the contentions clearly upon the record. Mr. Bryan, do you contend on behalf of the Council, or on behalf of the Chinese Government, that this Treaty is not in force any more?

Mr. Bryan:—My contention, on behalf of my employers, the people whom I represent, the police, here is: first, that the Treaty is not in force: and, second, that the Treaty never had, and never will have, any force, as it has never given Mexicans extraterritorial representation.

The Judge:You state that on behalf of the Council?

Mr. Bryan:And on behalf of the police. A treaty alone doesn't record extraterritoriality.

Dr. Fischer:—That is nonsense!

The Judge:—I am not asking you for argument. You represent the Council, and I understand you to say that the Council's contention is, that the Treaty is not in force.

Dr. Fischer:—My contention is that the treaty is in force, at least until November 30, 1929.

The Judge:—The fact remains that the Council have applied for a warrant, which has been issued, and it has been served, and these questions can be argued out later. I wish now evidence of the arrest to be taken.

Mr. Bryan:—May I just say this one thing: The only reason we have applied for the Mexican warrant for the arrest of this defendant, was because the other defendant, Carlos Garcia, refused to be arrested on a Provisional Court warrant, and threatened to shoot the officer who wished to arrest him upon the Chinese warrant.

### No Provisional Court Warrant

Dr. Fischer:—This Court is not dealing to-day with Garcia. I, and Major Holcomb, are here to defend Mr. G. F. del Valles against the charge brought against him. This man is charged on a Mexican warrant, and, so far as I understand, the police have never applied for a Provisional Court warrant, and sought to arrest him upon that.

Mr. Bryan:—Yes, we have.

Dr. Fischer:—Nevertheless, you have served on the accused a Mexican warrant.

Mr. Bryan:—Well, we'll serve him with a Provisional Court warrant here now.

Dr. Fischer:—Don't be ridiculous! You can't serve a Chinese warrant in a Mexican court of law, after having brought the defendant here on a Mexican warrant.

Mr Bryan objected very strongly to accused being allowed bail, to which Dr. Fischer replied." Your Honour, he has no right to address you."

Mr. Bryan:—If this Court claims that it has got jurisdiction, then, of course, the Court can grant bail, but if it should turn out that the Court does not have jurisdiction, the *status quo* will not be maintained.

Bail having been allowed, in the sum of $1,000, Mr. Bryan moved that the police should retain possession of the gambling paraphernalia, Dr. Fischer objecting, but the Court, having heard Inspr. Quayle say that the police were prepared to leave guards on the door, ordered the police to take charge.

### Mr. Fournier's Safe

In the case of Fournier, counsel argued as in the former instance, but on a modified scale. Supt. Fairbairn, who arrested accused, asked permission to break open the safe, to which Dr. Fischer objected. The Court having granted this request, Dr. Fischer intimated that his client would be prepared to open the combination, provided that the police would give him a list of the contents and deposit the articles which they might remove with the Mexican Court. This was agreed to and, it is understood that the safe was opened yesterday. Bail in the sum of $1,000 was granted accused.

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## A NEW SENSATION

A new turn took place on June 27 when Mr. N. F. Allman, Consul, released Carlos Garcia, G. F. del Valle, and Hector Fournier. He returned accused's passports and their bail money. After they left the Court, Chief Det.-Inspr. Quayle

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arrested the four on Provisional Court warrants and escorted them to the Central police station. They appeared at the Provisional Court later.

Other than Mr. R. C. Aiers, Director of Criminal Intelligence, there were no other spectators in the room, the whole affair occupying not more than seven minutes. Mr. R. T. Bryan, Police Advocate, represented the police, while Dr. O. Fischer and Maj. C. P. Holcomb appeared for accused.

### Consul's Decision

In opening the proceedings, Mr. Allman said:—

"Application was made for a warrant for the arrest of the accused and said warrants were issued and served on the theory that the Mexican-Chinese Treaty of 1899 was still in force, no announcement having been made, as far as I am aware, by either the Mexican or the Chinese Government that this treaty has been abrogated or cancelled, the pertinent portion of this treaty reading as follows:—

Mexican citizens in China who may commit any crime against Chinese subjects shall be arrested by the Mexican Consular authorities and punished in accordance with the laws of Mexico.

"Although the police applied for these warrants, they later raised the question of jurisdiction under this treaty, which question in my opinion was a political one to be decided by the Mexican Government, and the matter was referred by me to this Government. I have now received instructions from the Mexican Minister in Tokyo that the treaty in question has been cancelled, although no date or details of the cancellation have been furnished. Therefore, these proceedings *ipso facto* terminate without prejudice to the prosecution or to the defence.

"The bail, documents, etc., deposited by the accused and by the police will be returned immediately to the person from whom received."

### Dr. Fischer's Application

Have you any comments to make, Mr. Bryan? asked Mr. Allman.

Mr. Bryan: No, your Honour.

And you, Dr. Fischer? said the Judge.

"Yes, your Honour. After the case was before the Court at the last hearing, I despatched a cable to my local Mexican representative in Mexico City in order to find out what the status of the Mexican citizens in China is, and I have received several replies, and the last reply reads as follows:—

'Confer lengthily Minister Foreign Affairs stop making efforts obtain orders for Consul assume jurisdiction stop to-morrow they will decide stop will cable stop.'

"This cable was received late last night and I am expecting a definite answer by to-day. Under these circumstances, for the moment I have to submit to your decision. I reserve to my clients all their rights, and I wish that your Honour embodies in your decision that in case the Mexican Government sends instructions that you have jurisdiction over the accused you will do so. I understand your reply was received from the Minister at Tokyo and not from the Government, who himself, with due respect to him, may be in the same position that you have been up to now, namely, not to know the exact position of Mexican citizens in China. This is borne out by the fact that even the Chinese Government has not reached a definite settlement of this point with the Mexican authorities, according to the latest information to hand from the Chinese Minister in Mexico City. Your Honour, I have to request you to state that you embody in your decision that the accused have to be brought before you in case you receive new instructions direct from the highest authorities in Mexico City itself."

"I have already stated that the police proceedings terminated *ipso facto* without prejudice to prosecution or defence," replied Mr. Allman, "and I consider what I have received as adequate for the time being and for the action I am taking now. Have you anything to say, Mr. Bryan?

### Compliments All Round

Mr. Bryan:—I have nothing to say, your Honour, except to say that I feel that this case has been handled in the proper way, and I wish to thank your Honour for the fair, impartial manner in which you have decided the question.

Dr. Fischer:—I wish to associate myself, and my friend, Major Holcomb, with what my learned friend has just said.

Major Holcomb:—I also am gratified to associate myself with my friends' remarks.

Mr. Allman:—(smiling) I wish to thank counsel for both sides for having refrained from personalities and for having ably argued the case.

The Court rose and Mr. Allman handed accused their passports and gave to the police the parcels containing the contents of the safe at 5 Yates Road. As the safe at 151C Bubbling Well Road was opened on Wednesday and he had not received the contents the police retained these articles, pending Provisional Court orders.

## PROVISIONAL COURT

### THE WHEEL AGAIN

Charged jointly with "for that they did during the years 1928 and 1929 to date supply a place for gambling and did make gambling a profession by operating public gambling houses at 151C Bubbling Well Road and 5 Yates Road," C. Garcia, G. F. del Valle, and Hector Fournier were brought before Judge John C. H. Wu at the Provisional Court on June 27. R. Santos, a fourth accused was charged with frequenting, aiding and abetting. He was arrested during the raid at 5 Yates Road.

A further charge against the first accused, Garcia, was, "employing threats against a public officer for that he at 113 Bubbling Well Road did threaten to shoot Det. Insp. J. A. Quayle while the said officer was in the employ of his public duty."

After evidence of their arrest had been given the accused were remanded in custody, bail being refused by the Court after a lengthy discussion.

The accused were represented by Dr. O. Fischer and Mr. C. P. Holcomb whilst the prosecution was handled by Mr. R. T. Bryan, Police Advocate.

### Action in Mexico

The evidence was given before a court room crowded with prominent police officials and on the bench sitting behind Judge Wu, was Dr. Ho Shih-tsen, President of the Provisional Court.

In outlining the case against the accused Mr. Bryan said that the accused were arrested on Provisional Court warrants after they had previously been arrested on warrants issued by the Mexican Consular Court. These latter warrants were contested by the police as they were based on the China-Mexico treaty of 1899 which the police declared to be out of force.

The accused had been taken before the Mexican Consul and after a hearing they were remanded until July 9 but, yesterday, a telegram had been received from the Mexican Minister at Tokyo to the effect that the Mexican Consul was not to *exercise jurisdiction over the first* accused, whereupon the Consul had released all four and they were immediately arrested by the police on Provisional Court warrants.

Some question was raised by the Court as to the authenticity of the telegram and Mr. Bryan replied that while he had not seen it personally he was assured by the Mexican Consul that it was genuine.

Dr. Fischer interrupted to say that, while he did not wish to express an opinion on the telegram, he had been in communication with his legal representative in Mexico City and had been assured that the case was under consideration by the Mexican Government and the Chinese Minister and a conclusion had not been reached.

Dr. Fischer then asked that only evidence of arrest be given as he had had no time to prepare his case with the accused. This the Court granted and the evidence of arrest was taken.

### Police Evidence of Arrest

The first witness called was Det.-Inspr. J. A. Quayle who stated that he had first attempted to serve a Provisional Court warrant on Garcia at 113 Bubbling Well Road and "the door was opened a few inches and was still on the chain. Garcia appeared inside and asked what I wanted. I told him of the warrant and read it to him. He said he did not recognize the Provisional Court warrant as he was a Mexican citizen and wanted one from his own consul. He said that if I entered he would shoot me. I then left a policeman on guard and procured a warrant from the Mexican Consul and returned. Garcia willingly submitted to it and I took him to the Central Station and placed him under arrest."

Witness said that the following day Garcia had been brought before the Mexican Consular Court and was released on $5,000 bail. Yesterday he had been released by the Mexican Court and was immediately arrested on a Provisional Court warrant. He made no protest. The others were arrested by the witness at the same time and in the same manner. No resistance had been offered by any of them.

The witness had visited 151C Bubbling Well Road and "on the top floor I saw three tables with holes in the centre, the kind used for a roulette wheel. On the second floor I saw three roulette wheels and a great many chips, and two tables also with the holes in the centre."

Supt. William Fairbairn, in charge of the Reserve Unit, said that he had been present when the premises at 5 Yates Road were raided by three police parties. "The place was raided on a Mexican Court warrant. The house was in a compound and we secured entrance by climbing over a brick wall.

"As we came on the premises the lower doors in the house were bolted against us and the people inside fled to the upper floor. We forced the doors and found 183 persons inside. On the ground floor we found four gambling tables all laid out for a game called '*Ba chiu*' and over 4,000 chips on each table. On the first floor we found four roulette wheels which were still spinning and there were approximately the same number of chips on each table. Forty of the persons found inside were released on $500 bail and the rest were taken to the Bubbling Well station.

### How the "Wheel" Stopped

"The third accused admitted being the master of the place and the fourth was arrested as a frequenter. The name of the third accused was on the door on a brass plate. On Sunday last, I, with Mr. R. C. Aiers, D. C. I., Dr. Fischer, Mr. Holcomb and the accused visited the place and opened a safe in which we found a sum of money and certain documents which were taken by the police."

Major John W. Hood, Asst. Supt. S.M.P., was then called and said that on the evening of May 26 he had visited the premises at 151C Bubbling Well Road "and a very friendly gentlemen wished me 'Good evening.' I saw a room with three tables of roulette and I bought ten dollars worth of chips and placed five of them on certain numbers and won $40 on the first roll. I made no notes as the first accused was watching me."

"About one o'clock a hush came over the room and the first accused made a motion with his hand and the wheels were stopped and chips cashed. It seemed to work like clockwork and the boys removed the wheels and table covers. Everyone said the place had been raided and they slowly drifted out."

Dr. Fischer reserved cross examination.

The case was then adjourned until July 2 and Dr. Fischer made an application for bail "as the charge is not a serious one and not a heinious offence and we all have the instincts of gambling and the instincts are not contrary to public order and the public interest."

Mr. Bryan strenuously objected to bail being granted and after an argument on both sides the Court ordered the accused to be held in custody at the Amoy Road gaol.

Dr. Fischer:—This is not a charge like murder. On Mr. Bryan's reasoning they could be charged with murder.

Mr. Bryan:—If I had the evidence against them of murder I certainly would charge them with murder.

The accused then gave the Court the following information on being asked by Judge Wu.

Carlos Garcia said he was 56 years of age, had been in Shanghai 15 or 16 years, he resided at 113 Bubbling Well Road and he was a Mexican. He had no family or relatives in China and he was a share broker "dealing in rubber and industrial shares and I make my office in my home."

The second accused del Valle, said that he was 37 years of age, he was a Mexican and a merchant "dealing in exports. My business is private and I have no office. I live at 151C Bubbling Well Road."

Hector Fournier said that he was 25 years of age, a Mexican and had been in China nine months. "I am an exporter. I export everything like silks and materials and my office is in my house at 5 Yates Road."

R. Santos said that he was 50 years of age, and that he lived at the Plaza Hotel. "I am in the cigar business and I did have a shop but not now. I will have another by and by. I have no cigars at present."

The Court officials then took Judge Wu to visit the premises at 151C Bubbling Well Road and at 5 Yates Road.

### RAID ON YATES ROAD WHEEL

The Russians who stated that they were employed at the "Wheel" at 5 Yates Road were charged before Judge Sung in the Shanghai Provisional Court on June 22. They admitted that they had assisted in the connecting of a rendezvous for public gambling and were sentenced to terms of imprisonment of 30 days and fines of $200 each.

No fewer than 87 Chinese, who held various appointments in the house were sent to prison for terms ranging from 20 to 40 days, in addition to fines from $25 to $50, each, according to the positions they held.

A motley crowd formed the patrons of the house, of whom there were 81 Chinese in all. Thirty-eight of these were released on $500 bail on the night of their arrest, but of these 18 decided that it would be better to pay the amount and forget about the matter rather than appear before the Court.

The crowd included Chinese of all classes, excepting coolies. The poor were arraigned with the rich and the unkempt with those who looked more respectable and more superior in life. There were a score of so of women, from amahs to very fashionably dressed "flappers."

Sub-Inspr. R. M. Tinkler gave evidence of the raid and said that, when the police entered the building, gambling was going on two floors, the ground and the first. Four roulette wheels, opium pipes, opium lamps, chips and other paraphernalia were seized and accused were taken into custody.

Considerable time was occupied when the Judge questioned the accused one by one and asked them questions as to their names, addresses, ages, whether they were gambling, if they had been arrested whilst gambling, were they gambling, why they gambled, and so on.

### None There for Gambling

Not a single one present admitted having gone there to gamble. Instead, amusing stories were told as to why they were present and a few of these follow:—

"I went to look for my mother"; "My aunt was sick and she asked me to get a friend to buy some medicine"; "I'd never been there before so I just went to have a look"; "I just went for fun"; "I was told my relative had come to Shanghai so I went to take him home"; "I was just waiting for a friend"; "A friend took me along but he's not here to-day"; "I went out with my husband for some fresh air"; "I thought my concubine was there," etc.

Other statements which caused screams of laughter in court were:—

Judge:—What is your native place?—Accused:—China.

Elderly woman:—Why should I have been there? I do not gamble. I can't even play mahjongg.

Pretty girl:—When the police arrested my mother, they scared her so much that they made her sick so I have come to represent her. We are going to sue the police.

Sleek man:—The police did not see me there. I could have gone away if I wanted to.

And so on. The questioning and the replies took up several hours of the Court's time.

Accused were ordered to pay fines ranging from $250 to $450 and those who had failed to appear were [illegible] the bail confiscated.

### KESWICK ROAD MURDER RETRIAL

Two unemployed Chinese, charged with no fewer than three murders, including that of Miss Dorothy Thompson in Keswick Road on October 5 last year, the attempted murders of Mr. H. Dudley Law and P.-C. Blosfield on October 3 and September 9, 1928, respectively, and other crimes, were again brought before the Shanghai Provisional Court, Judges Chiu, Tseng and Shen and Mr. S. L. Bardett, British Consular Official and Senior Consul's Deputy, on June 25 for re-trial, the grounds being as follows:—

That, in giving judgment, the Court of Appeal relied too much on statements made by various accused which were inconsistent. Further, that, in accused's appeals, they clearly stipulated an appeal against the whole of the judgment but the Court of Appeal were of opinion that they were only appealing against part of the judgment of the Lower Court and, therefore, they tried only Wong Yong-moh's case and ignored the other parts of the appeal. This is contrary to the provisions of the latter part of section 1 of article 362 of the Criminal Procedure Regulations.

Mr. R. T. Bryan, the Police Advocate, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Yih Foo-kong represented the interests of the accused men.

Judge Tseng said that, with regard to the murder of Miss Thompson, accused were sentenced under the Bandit Laws and, therefore, they had no right to appeal, but, with regard to the murder of Wong Yong-moh, they could appeal. (To Mr. Bryan) In their letter, the Nanking Government does not state clearly whether the sentence of death passed on accused has been confirmed or not.

Mr. Yih said that he had been instructed by the wife of one of the accused to lodge an appeal. He had told accused that they could not appeal against the sentence passed under the Bandit Laws but that they could appeal in the case of the murder of Wong Yong-moh. If the Court reduced the sentence in the latter case, there may be, said counsel, a chance of the sentence passed for the murder of Miss Thompson being reduced.

The first accused denied committing any of the murders or robberies with which he was charged and for which he had been sentenced.

The second accused said that he had appealed because he knew nothing about the murder charges.

### Police Evidence Repeated

C.D.S. 132 informed the Bench that accused were arrested on a warrant as the result of their being implicated by six men who had been arrested by the Wayside station police.

After statements had been made by accused with regard to the murder of Wong Yong-moh, Mr. Bryan said that he had not pressed this charge in the Lower Court. He was more concerned with the Keswick Road murder case and, as long as judgment in this matter intact and accused were executed for their crime, the police would be satisfied. Counsel further said that, with regard to the murder of Miss Thompson and the attempted murder of Mr. Law, a witness, Kyung Ah-sz, had testified that he heard the accused talking in a teashop about the murder and, at an identification parade, he had picked accused out from 30 other men. Another witness further testified that he had talked with the first accused in the cells at the police station and that he, the first accused, had admitted the crime and was trying to find a place in which to commit suicide.

Det.-Supt. Peck said that he was taken by accused to the scene of the murder. Their statements were submitted to him and, after he had read them, he took them to the scene in separate cars to avoid any possibility of a mistake being made. Accused had been to the scene previously with Chief Det.-Inspr. Quayle. Witness stopped the cars at the end of Keswick Road and first took one of the accused and walked down the road with him. After they had walked a little way, accused stopped and said that, on the day of the crime, he had stopped there. Witness asked him why he remembered the spot and accused replied that it was because of the red joss house. He then repeated his previous statements and said that, after he stopped, three other men walked out and shortly afterwards he heard the sound of shots, so he ran back northwards along Keswick Road. Witness then took the other accused to the spot and this man said that he walked along the road and came up behind a foreign lady. One of the

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gang snatched her bag and another fired shots at the foreigners. He pointed to the exact spot where Miss Thompson was murdered and mentioned a narrow path opposite along which he escaped.

### Other Statements Read

Mr. Bryan then gave a short outline of the evidence given by the witnesses, some of whom were not now in Shanghai. These witnesses included a chauffeur who took Mr. Law and Miss Thompson to Keswick Road, Privates Hinnels, Scott and Mapes of the British Army, who are not in Shanghai and who saw some Chinese and later heard what they thought were crackers, P. C. Wilson and P.C. Frankish, who arrived at the scene after the murder, the man who heard accused talking in the tea-shop, and the man to whom the first accused admitted the crime. Then, he said, there was Mr. Law's statement and that of Dr. Wall, who said that Mr. Law would never fully recover from the injuries he received to the brain and, lastly, there was the evidence of Det.-Supt Peck and Chief Det.-Inspr. Quayle. One important point, the Police Advocate continued, was the handbag which the chauffeur saw Miss Thompson carrying in her hand when she left the car and which was repeatedly refined to by accused in their conversation in the teashop.

The evidence of the Lower Court showed beyond any reasonable doubt, said Mr. Bryan, that accused were guilty. Counsel recommended therefore that they should pay the penalty, accordingly, for their crimes.

The first accused denied taking part in the Keswick Road murder and said that he knew nothing about it. He denied pointing out the place to the detectives. He was taken to the spot in a motor car. Witness further denied that he attempted to commit suicide at the police station.

The second accused said that he appealed because he was falsely charged: he did not take part in the Keswick Road murder. A man gave him a parcel but he did not know that this contained a pistol. When he was arrested, he was still in possession of this.

Mr. Yih (for accused) said that the statements made by accused to the police and in Court did not agree. Nearly all the evidence against against was hearsay and counsel submitted that there was little proof against accused.

A remand was ordered until July 3, when judgment will be given.

## EUGENE PICK'S CASE

Further evidence was given at the Provisional Court on June 26 before Judge Chau and the Senior Consul's Deputy, Mr. Van den Berg, in the case of Eugene Pick, *alias* Raphael Born, M. Levitsky and L. Gordin, all Russians, charged with fraudulently obtaining $12,000 from a wealthy Chinese on an alleged promise to obtain a licence and other charges including that of forging the signatures of prominent American and British Consular officials.

Pick was represented by Mr. F. J. Schuhl. Levitsky by Mr. K. W. Luchich and Gordin's interests were watched by Dr. O. Fischer. The case for the police was handled by Mr. R. T. Bryan, Police Advocate.

The hearing was enlivened by the outbursts of Pick who gave his views on the police at the outset of the hearing before a witness had been called or the hearing officially started. He was silenced after considerable difficulty and only when his counsel had threatened to leave the court should his uncalled-for declarations continue.

Mr. Bryan explained that the police search for the photograph of the middle of the alleged licence had proved unproductive. Also that the record of a previous witness had been examined and it was found he had been convicted of gambling on three occasions and was once fined $5, the other times being dismissed.

Pick:—But what about him at 103 Thibet Road? The police get $50,000 every month from that house and everybody knows it. Chang get a motor car from the gambling. This is a provocation case. I am being "framed."

He continued mumbling under his breath when Mr. Van den Berg intervened, "You are not conducting the case. Mr. Schuhl is. Will you please leave the matter to him?

### Counsel's Threat to Walk Out

Mr. Schul:—Pick, keep quiet. I won't handle this case if you don't keep still. I'll walk out.

Mr. Van den Berg:—Mr. Pick you just made a statement. Do you want it in the court records or not?

Pick:—Yes. Put this in. Every month from Chang and Nieh the police get $50,000. Bryan knows it. Everybody knows it.

Mr. Bryan:—No I don't know it. I don't know anything about it.

Pick:—Ah. Yes, you do. You know it well enough.

Mr. Schuhl:—I ask the Court to please note my client's condition. I ask that these statements be stricken from the records. Look at his eyes and note the strain he is under.

The court took the matter of including Pick's statements under consideration, though Mr. Van den Berg wanted them written into the records as they had been given in court.

Tao Ching-ming whose testimony occupied the whole of the previous hearing was then called as a witness and again his evidence took up the remainder of the day.

There was considerable argument between the witness and Mr. Schuhl over the fact that the witness had said he had entered Chang's house with the others through the open door. No one let them in the house and witness was sure the door was "wide open."

Mr. Schuhl:—Do you mean that this man who was afraid of kidnappers and robbers and who was rich enough to give $12,000 to charity lives with his house door wide open?

Witness:—Yes.

Witness said that the party had gone to the house, though Pick remained outside, and that Levitsky had said, "we come on the order of a police official Mr. Born, who is a brother-in-law of Mr. Clarke to discuss a licence." Levitsky had told Chang that he was "employed by Mr. Born and the S.M.C. and could fix the licence.

### Statement Excluded

Further argument ensued between counsel and the court over a statement said to have been given by the witness to the police in the police station. At the previous hearing Mr. Bryan had asked the witness to sign the statement to which Mr. Schuhl and Dr. Fischer objected on the ground that it had not been written in court. On their objection it was not admitted as evidence after the witness had said he could not read the statement and "some of it is correct, but not all."

Mr. Schuhl and Dr. Fischer sought to qestion the witness on the statement when the Court objected because they had objected to its being introduced as evidence at the previous hearing.

There was considerable argument over the matter and finally the court permitted Dr. Fischer to show the statement to the witness and ask what he could read of it. The witness read his name and address "but can not read that character there."

Dr. Fischer:—Is that the character for gambling?

Mr. Van den Berg:—But last week Dr. Fischer you would not let him sign it and this week you want to question him on it? What do you want?

Judge Chau:—The court will consider only the evidence given in court in this case and not that given outside.

Again Dr. Fischer and Mr. Schuhl sought to question the witness on the statement when Mr. Bryan intervened. "I ask the court to limit the questions that are being asked the witness or we will be here all the afternoon. This thing is dragging out much too far. We never will get through the way the thing is going now.

Mr. Schuhl:—I want to reply to the court and to Mr. Bryan if he'll let us alone.

Mr. Van den Berg:—Please continue with the case.

Dr. Fischer:—But this is not in keeping with Chinese law. Now—

Judge Chau:—Please continue with the case.

On further questioning the witness said he "did not see Chang give Pick any money" and that he had acted as interpreter for Levitsky and "I did not get a cent."

Under questioning by Dr. Fischer witness said, "Levitsky told me Pick had received $10,000 from Chang and has run away and there is no pay for you."

After further argument between counsel and the Court the case was adjourned until July 3.

SB-896
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# FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

## OUR RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA

### No Definite Move Made by Britain So Far

London, June 23.

The "Observer's" diplomatic correspondent, in to-day's paper, says that negotiations have started through the German Embassy in London and the Norwegian Legation in Moscow with a view to the restoration, and subsequent regularization, of direct relations between Russia and Great Britain.

At the present time the German Embassy in London and the Norwegian Legation in Moscow respectively represent Russian and British interests in questions affecting these two countries.

June 24.

Regarding the reports that the British Government will shortly resume diplomatic relations with Russia, Reuter understands that no definite move has so far been made, but the British Government is considering ways and means of giving early effect to the desire to accord recognition to the Soviet Government.

June 25.

The "Daily Herald" announces, as the first step towards the resumption of Anglo-Russian relations, that "a communication has been cabled informing all Dominions' Governments that the British Government proposes to resume diplomatic relations with the Government of Soviet Russia".

#### Parliament in Session

The new Parliament opened to-day without ceremony, the proceedings being merely a preliminary to the formal opening on July 2.

To-day's business consists of the re-election of the Speaker, Capt. E. A. FitzRoy.

The Liberals were most keen to take their claims to seats, a number arriving at the House of Commons last evening and the bulk of the party before six o'clock this morning. The doors were opened at 8 a.m. to-day.

The House of Commons this afternoon unanimously re-elected Captain Rt. Hon. E. A. Fitzroy, (Conservative M.P. for Daventry) as Speaker of the House of Commons.

In moving the resolution for the re-election of Captain Fitzroy, Mr. G. M. Gillett, (Labour M.P. for Finsbury) said that he possessed those qualities of impartiality, firmness and honour which had contributed to the success of the position of the Speaker of the House in the past, and he would wisely guide the deliberations of the new Parliament, which was unique because it has been elected under a universal franchise and because its largest section was a new Party throbbing with life and energy.

Lord Hugh Cecil (Conservative M.P. for Oxford University) seconded the motion.

#### Speaker's Responsibility

After Captain Fitzroy had made a short speech thanking the House for the honour it has done him in electing him to the post of Speaker, the Premier offered Captain Fitzroy the homage of the House and at the same time heartily commended him to the new members as being blind to party and blind to personal choice.

The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, leader of the opposition, welcomed Captain Fitzroy with confidence, because, he said, democratic government is on trial in Europe and in the world, and, more than ever, responsibility for its success rested with the British House of Commons and its Chair.

The Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, speaking on behalf of the smallest Party in the House and, therefore, one which especially needed the protection of the Chair, said that he heartily rejoiced at the re-election of Captain Fitzroy as Speaker.

The House then adjourned until Wednesday, when the swearing-in of members begins.

#### Labour Ministry Complete

With the appointment of Mr. Ben Smith, Labour M.P., Rotherhithe, as Treasurer of the Royal Household; Mr. John Henry Hayes, Labour M.P., for Edge Hill, Liverpool, as Vice-Chamberlain, and Mr. Thomas Henderson, Labour M.P., for Tradeston, Glasgow, as Comptroller of the Royal Household the Labour Ministry is now complete.

Alderman Ben Smith was formerly a seaman and a cab-driver. He was the General Organizer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, is an Alderman of the Bermondsey Borough Council, and has been a Labour Whip since July, 1925.

Mr. J. H. Hayes is the son of a Police-Inspector and was a sergeant in the Metropolitan Police from 1909 to 1919, when he became notorious as the leader of the Police Strike. He was Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Minister of Pensions in 1924, and has been a Labour Whip since 1925.

Mr. Thomas Henderson started as a ship's carpenter on the Clyde. He is now a member of the Glasgow Town Council and has been a Labour Whip since 1925.

By virtue of their new positions these three Labour Members will be brought into very close contact with the Court of St. James.

#### Barony for Lord Sankey

A Barony has been conferred on Lord Sankey, the Lord Chancellor. He will be known as Baron Sankey of Moreton (Gloucester).

Baron Sankey is 63 years of age and is unmarried. He was a Judge of the King's Bench Division from 1914-28, and has been a Lord Justice of Appeal since 1928.

The Attorney-General, Sir William Jowitt, who was elected as Liberal M.P. for Preston but who subsequently joined the Labour Party without consulting his constituents, has resigned the seat and will seek re-election at a bye-election.

#### Sidney Webb a Baron

The Gazette announces that the King has conferred a Barony on the Rt. Hon. Sidney Webb, Secretary for the Dominions and Colonies

The new baron, who takes the title of Baron Passfield, was President of the Board of Trade in the Labour Cabinet of 1924 and is well known as an author of many works on labour, social and economic subjects.—Reuter.

## LABOUR'S SHACKLES ON GOVERNMENT

### Advisory Committee to Replace Labour Party Executive

London, June 26.

Anxious to remove all suspicion that they are tied by the Executive of the Labour Party, the Cabinet has decided to alter the machinery by means of which the policy of the Party has hitherto been settled: namely, by a Parliamentary executive committee which met once a week.

Henceforth an advisory committee, chosen by ballot, will replace the parliamentary executive. This will meet only occasionally, when the Prime Minister will preside. At least, this is one of the proposals to be submitted at a meeting of the Socialist Parliamentary Party to-day.

It should be noted that eleven out of the former Parliamentary Executive Committee of the Labour Party are now included in the Cabinet.—Reuter.

## PREMIER'S TALKS WITH GEN. DAWES

### Important Announcement Expected in Few Days

London, June 25.

In an address made at a Labour reception, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Premier, stated that he had had a second conversation with General Charles Dawes, the United States Ambassador to Britain, and Mr. Hugh Gibson, and that he was "hopeful—I won't put it higher than that." Mr. MacDonald hoped that before many days he would be able to announce the method of negotiations, the venue and the objects of the conference.—Reuter.

## MINERS WAIT UPON THE PREMIER

### Electioneering Promises of Sweeping Changes

London, June 27.

Headed by their President, Mr. Herbert Smith, the Miners Federation Executive went to Downing Street this morning to interview the Premier, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

They requested that the Labour Party's pledge in regard to the shortening of miners' hours should be honoured. They also asked for the repeal of the eight hours act, for adequate pensions at 60, for the raising of the age of boys entering mines, for a new Compensation Act, a national agreement and a minimum wage.

Proposals for the reorganization of the mining industry were submitted, but the delegation did not press for immediate nationalization. —Reuter.

## KING'S RESTORATION TO HEALTH

### Thanksgiving Service to be Held in the Abbey

London, June 21.

The King and Queen are returning to London on July 1, and a Thanksgiving service will be held at Westminster Abbey on the 7th.—Reuter.

## COMMUNIST TRIAL IN INDIA

### Astonishing Attack on Viceroy by Counsel

Meerut, June 24.

The trial of the 31 conspirators who were arrested in various parts of India last March on a charge of "attempting to deprive His Majesty the King-Emperor of his sovereignty and to replace the existing Government with the Moscow system" was resumed here to-day.

An additional prisoner appeared in the dock, this being a British journalist named Hutchinson, who was recently arrested at Nagpur.

The accused entered the court singing the "International" and wearing red badges.

After consulting with Pundit Motilal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, who was seated among the counsel for the defence, Mr. Sinha, one of the counsel for the defence, drew attention to a recent speech made by the Viceroy in which the latter referred to the conspiracy case. Mr. Sinha described the remarks made by the Viceroy in that connection as "an insolent challenge to the authority of the law courts of India."

The counsel for the Crown described Mr. Sinha's statement as "a scurrilous attack on the Viceroy" and the Court overruled the objection.

Mr. Langford James, counsel for the prosecution, continuing his opening address, alleged that the communists in Great Britain had carried on propaganda among Indian students studying at various universities in Great Britain and had sent several English emissaries to India. He read some cryptic letters in code which had passed between the Red International and one of the accused, an Englishman named Spratt, instructing the latter to organize a strong delegation from India to attend the meeting of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat in Canton and afterwards to proceed to Moscow. The letters showed that Spratt outlined to the Red International a scheme to establish an all-India communist organization at a cost of 2,400 rupees a month. The letters also showed that money had been received via the frontier.

#### Revelation of Plot

June 25.

Plans for a general strike to break out all over India on May 1, this year and a long letter from Moscow giving the communists in India general instructions were among the indictments brought forward by the Counsel for the prosecution at the resumption of the trial of 32 conspirators to-day.

The council for the defence filed an application that the case should be transferred to another court.

The Court granted a stay of the proceedings till July 9.—Reuter.

## GERMANY AND OWEN YOUNG PLAN

### Cabinet's Unanimous Decision to Accept Scheme

Berlin, June 21.

The Cabinet has unanimously passed a resolution that the Government is prepared to accept the Owen Young reparations plan as a basis for a conference of the Governments and the experts.

The report of the committee of experts on reparations, now known as the Owen Young plan, is a document of nearly 100 pages which sets forth the very complex plan of the final Reparations settlement.

In regard to the International Bank to be established with a capital of G.$100,000,000 to administer the plan of the Committee of Experts, the report lays down that the whole subscription will be guaranteed by the banks of the seven countries represented on the Committee of Experts, but that an amount not exceeding G.$44,000,000 may be issued to other countries.

During the first 37 years of the plan drawn up by the Committee of Experts, the German Government must maintain with the Bank a non-interest bearing deposit not exceeding 100,000,000 Reichsmarks. Deliveries in kind will continue for a decade, beginning with 750,000,000 Reichsmarks and diminishing to 300,000,000 Reichsmarks, Britain's share of which to range from 127,000,000 to 69,000,000 Reichsmarks.

The report recommends that the plan start at the end of the present Dawes year, the Dawes payments meanwhile to continue.

The new plan includes 37 annuities to the average value of 1,988,000,000 Reichsmarks. The annuities are variable, rising from 1,707,000,000 Reichsmarks in 1930 to 2,428,000,000 Reichsmarks in 1965, after which they gradually decline. The first 37 years will cover Reparations and the debts to America. The last 21 year will cover the debts to America only.

Britain's average share for the first 37 years will be 409,000,000 Reichsmarks, and for the last 21 years 360,000,000 Reichsmarks.

#### Germany's Chains Easier

June 24.

The Reichstag was crowded to-day in anticipation of a speech by Dr. Stresemann, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the foreign political situation.

The Nationalist Leader, Count Westarp, denounced the Government's foreign policy as a complete failure since Germany's demands regarding the evacuation of the Rhineland, disarmament and the protection of minorities had been completely ignored.

Dr. Stresemann, in his reply, vigorously asserted that the recent reparations plan signified the easing of Germany's chains. The Government, he said, did not intend to agree to the "conciliation" committee as the price for the evacuation of the Rhineland.

Cheers greeted the Foreign Minister's announcement that the Government would support the National Mourning" demonstrations arranged for June 28, the tenth anniversary of the signing of the peace treaty. —Reuter.

## SPECTACULAR CRASH ST. PAUL

### Pilot Killed and Seven Injured as Aeroplane Takes Off

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

St. Paul, Minn., June 24.

A tri-motored passenger aeroplane crashed here to-day immediately after taking off from the field, killing the pilot and injuring seven passengers.

The pilot was Edwin Middage. Some of those hurt suffered serious fractures or other injuries, and a witness of the accident was severely burned while attempting to rescue those within.

The crash was most spectacular. It was observed as soon as the 'plane left the ground that it did not seem to be functioning properly. Within a few seconds it struck a house, careened off and struck another house, catching fire after it hit the ground.—United Press.

## COMING U. S. TARIFF STRUGGLES

### Big Fight Expected Over Sugar Tax: Fisheries Question

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 21.

Indications to-day were that the tariff fight in the Senate will centre around the question of sugar.

This was indicated through action by an independent Republican and Democratic group, which requested the "People's Legislative Service" to assemble all available facts upon both schedules to determine what the increases already contained in the House bill will mean in millions of dollars to be taken out of the consumers' pockets.

These facts will be used to fight the schedules when the bill is presented to the Senate in August at the end of the present summer recess.

Indications are that there will likewise be powerful pressure by representatives of the Philippines and Cuba who wish to protect their respective Islands from possible tariff legislation.

Thus far, the chief activities have been manifest by the domestic sugar beet growers, who see in the increased sugar duty only a personal benefit to themselves.

It is the feeling of the independent Republicans and Democrats that the ultimate consumer should be considered. A high tariff means, it is pointed out, more than protection to the U.S. beet people; it means that the consumer is paying a high price, whereas a low tariff means that the consumer's cost is low.

Asserting that Pacific Coast fisheries are encountering increasing competition from the Orient, fisheries representatives requested a 40 per cent. duty on salmon instead of the present 20 per cent. to-day.

They also wished a 15 per cent. duty on crab meat and shrimp.

Japanese fisheries, they declared, exceed all the fisheries in North America and are increasing on account of recent Russian concessions for fishing in the seas to the north-west of Japan.

Senator Reed Smoot of Utah declared that the United States exports 40,000,000 lb. of salmon annually and imports but 100,000 lb. of salmon. The fisheries representatives continued, however, to insist that they needed protection.

#### More Changes Desired

June 24.

At to-day's tariff hearings before a House sub-committee F. J. Habenbares, president of the National Wool Growers, requested a 36-cent duty on clean content wool instead of the House rate of 34.

He asked revision of the House Bill compelling manufacture of carpet wools into carpets within three years instead of four, but giving the Secretary of the Treasury discretion to allow an additional year, and urged a drastic increase on the wool tariff on an annual basis.

Democratic members object to the duty on camel hair waste which is allegedly displacing 100,000,000 lb. of domestic wool.—United Press.

## MORE EARTHQUAKES IN NEW ZEALAND

### Murchison Population Removed Owing to Renewal

Wellington, N.Z., June 24.

The remaining population of the township of Murchison has been removed to Nelson owing to a renewal last night of the earthquake shocks from which the district suffered last week-end.

Practically all the settlers in the outlying valleys have been rescued. Some of them have been travelling continuously for three days and have been unable to obtain any sleep since last Monday. The aged members of the community were brought in a direct line across the hill-country over a track cut through the bush by the younger men. The party included an invalid who had to be carried the whole way in a chair.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 22:—Britain's latest and most modern submarine, Parthian, was launched at Chatham to-day.—Reuter.

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## THE KELLOG PACT AND JAPAN

### Agreement Accepted by Privy Council: Uchida Resigns

Tokyo, June 26.

In an unusually strained atmosphere, in the presence of the Emperor, the plenary session of the Privy Council this afternoon finally approved of the Kellogg Anti-War Pact without reservation, but with an interpretative declaration attached regarding the hotly contested phrase "in the names of their respective peoples," which many Councillors contend violates the Emperor's constitutional prerogatives.

It is understood that Count Uchida, who signed the Pact at Paris on August 27 last year as Japan's plenipotentiary, hotly contested the necessity of attaching either a reservation or an interpretative declaration, but he was overruled, for which reason there is a possibility that he may resign from the Privy Council.

The ratification of the Kellogg Pact will be sent by hand to Washington shortly.

Count Uchida later tendered his resignation, thus placing the Government in an embarrassing position, as he signed the Kellogg Anti-War Pact at Paris under the Government's instructions.

#### Demand on Government

June 27.

The leading vernacular papers are unanimous in asserting that the Government ought to resign now that Count Uchida has tendered his resignation from the Privy Council following the Council's action in attaching an interpretative declaration to the contested phrase "in the names of their respective peoples," which many Councillors contended violated the Emperor's constitutional prerogatives, before approving the Kellogg Anti-War Pact.

As regards the Government's intentions, some of the papers think the Government will resign while others are of the opinion that it will not. Well informed neutral observers, however, consider that the Government's resignation is most unlikely.

#### No Reason to Resign

Although Count Uchida signed the Pact at Paris in August last year as Japan's Plenipotentiary these observers argue that his resignation is due merely to his objection to the Premier, Baron Tanaka, agreeing to the attachment of the interpretative declaration to the ratification of the Pact after he had urged that such declaration was unnecessary, and does not signify that he is accepting responsibility for a constitutional blunder.

If Count Uchida's resignation had been due to the Privy Council's refusal to approve the Pact without reservation on the grounds that the hotly discussed phrase "in the name of their respective peoples" violated the Japanese Constitution, as at one time seemed possible, the Government probably would have been compelled to accept the responsibility for the signature at Paris and to have followed Count Uchida's example. But the Privy Council agreed that no constitutional violation was involved. Therefore it is considered that there is no reason for the Cabinet to resign as Count Uchida's resignation was based on no such grounds.

#### Naval Disarming

During the past few days most of the leading Japanese papers have commented in their editorial columns on the proposals put forward by the United States Ambassador to London, General Charles Dawes, at the recent dinner at the Pilgrims Club in London.

While not a single paper doubts the sincerity of Japan welcoming the prospect of further reduction in naval armaments and expenditure, the most significant feature of the Japanese reaction towards the proposals made by General Dawes is the absence of any suggestion that Britain and America are planning a *rapprochement* which might affect Japan adversely. The absence of any such expression of fear is particularly worthy of note when one recalls the suspicions freely voiced after the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance until the Three Power Conference at Geneva showed how unfounded these suspicions were.

Instead of voicing such fears, the papers now welcome the prospect of friendlier relations between Britain and America as they realize that further progress in the direction of disarmament is impossible till the two countries have composed their differences.

While emphasing Japan's earnest desire to co-operate in the cause of world peace, however, the papers make no attempt to minimize the difficulties in the way of finding a "yardstick" satisfactory to all-concerned.—Reuter.

#### Col. Stimson Pleased

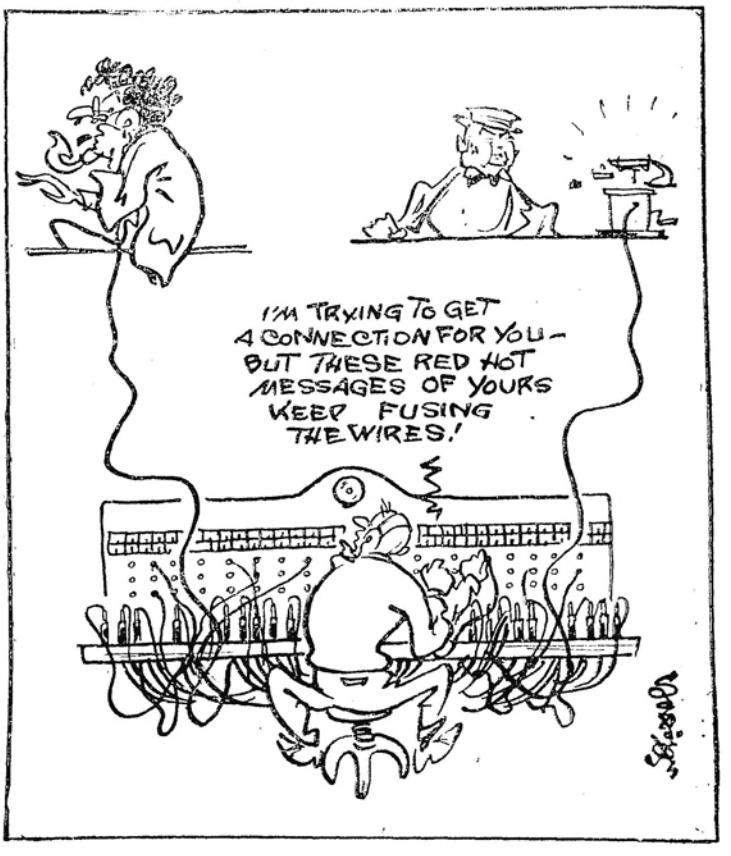
N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 26.

Commenting upon the reported action of the Privy Council in Tokyo in approving the Kellogg Pact, Colonel Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, said to-day:

"I am assuming that the press dispatches reporting this approval are well founded.

"I know that the former Secretary, Mr. Kellogg, will be very pleased and I am very happy."—United Press.




An awkward task for the man between the two.

## BIG U.S. AEROPLANE MERGER

### Ten Small Companies Absorbed by Two Bigger Ones

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, June 26.

Curtis and Wright Aeronautic officials to-day announced that their concerns had entered into a merger, taking over 10 smaller aeroplane companies and making the largest organization of the kind in the country.

The total assets of the combined companies will amount to U.S. $100,000,000, it was said.

To-day's announcement stated that the holding company was to be known as the Curtis-Wright Corporation, capitalized at U.S. $12-000,000, shares having no par value.

The present assets of the Wright company total more than $14,500,-000, and those of Curtis over $12,-500,000. Among the 10 companies which will be controlled by the new corporation are the Hoy-Wright and Keys-Curtis groups and the Travel-air and Moth companies.

The merger will affect these concerns only by changing their stocks, it was said.—United Press.

## SINCLAIR'S LAWYER TO GO TO GAOL

### Four Months Imprisonment for Interfering with Jury

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 22.

Chief Justice McCoy of the District of Columbia Supreme Court to-day signed and order of commitment sending Henry Day to gaol for four months.

Day represented Harry Sinclair, the oil magnate, during his recent trial and hired private detectives during the course of the hearing to investigate the jurymen.

It is understood that Day will begin to serve his sentence on Monday. —United Press.

## U.S. AMBASSADOR TO ROME RETIRING

### Mr. Henry P. Fletcher to Go Into Private Life

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Rome, June 25.

The U.S. Ambassador to Rome, Mr. Henry P. Fletcher confirmed reports to-day that he has resigned from the American diplomatic service.

He said that he has decided to return to private life permanently.

Mr. Fletcher will remain in Rome for a few weeks longer and will then go to his home at Greencastle, Penn., he told press representatives. —United Press.

#### Resignation Accepted

Washington, June 25.

The resignation of America's Ambassador to Italy, Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, has been accepted, the United Press learned to-day.

Mr. Fletcher's long career of public service includes duty in various capacities in many parts of the world, among them China and the Philippine Islands.

Following participation in the Spanish-American War as a cavalry volunteer in Cuba and an infantry volunteer in the Philippines, Mr. Fletcher was in China as Secretary of Legation in 1903-5 and again as First Secretary from 1907-9. He was twice Under-Secretary of State, was Minister to Chile, then Ambassador to Chile, Mexico and Belgium and has been Ambassador to Italy since 1921.

Mr. Fletcher is among the best-known and best-liked of American diplomats. His closeness to President Hoover led to rumours that he might become Secretary of State. —United Press.

## THUNDER-CLAP IN PRUSSIAN DIET

### Building Struck by Lightning and Damaged

Berlin, June 26.

A loud clap of thunder to-day silenced for a few moments some Socialist and Fascist squabblers in the Prussian Diet who were engaged in a heated altercation about a quite trivial matter. The lightning which followed the thunder-clap struck the building and passed, snake-like along the electric light wires behind the President's chair.

The first member to recover from the shock immediately shouted across to the Socialist benches, "Lightning has struck the Diet. It will soon strike you."

The thunderstorm was accompanied by a cloud-burst, the rain falling so heavily that many houses were flooded while pieces of masonry from the Diet building crashed down into the street.—Reuter.

## SWEDEN'S TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS

### Communication with Italy Now Possible

Stockholm, June 5.

The Swedish State Telephone & Telegraph Department has now added a new important link to its net of international telephone connections by opening telephonic communication with Italy, one of the longest telephone lines in Europe measuring about 1,065 miles.

From Sweden one can now telephone to all countries in Europe (except the Soviet Republic and the Balkan States) and also to the United States, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Buenos Aires, and Ceuta, in Africa.

After successive purchases of private telephone nets, the last of which was acquired in 1918, the entire telephone system in Sweden now belongs to and is operated by the Government. Sweden possesses 80 'phones to every 1,000 of her inhabitants.—Reuter.

## NARROW ESCAPE OF FRENCH CABINET

### Crisis Over Demonstration Against Paying Debts

Paris, June 25.

The Government had a narrow escape from defeat to-day arising from an interpellation by the Opposition with regard to the recent action of the Government in banning a demonstration of ex-service men against the payment of War Debts.

M. Tardieu, Minister of the Interior, made the postponement of a vote on the interpellation a question of confidence in the Government. The defeat of the Government appeared so certain that members of the Chamber were already discussing the recasting of the Cabinet, and it was only by a majority of 25 that the Government was saved.

#### M. Poincare's Distinction

June 26.

The topic of France's war debts has been revived by a statement made by M. Poincaré, the Premier, at a meeting of the combined Committees on Foreign Affairs and Finance of the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Poincaré's statement dealt with a recent letter from the British Government in which Mr. Winston Churchill, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, intimated that if France paid to America G.$100,000,000 for the "war-stocks" debt due on August 1, a similar payment ought to be made to Britain under the Churchill-Caillaux Agreement.

M. Poincaré stated that he disagreed with this contention and drew attention to the difference between the "war-stocks" debt, which is commercial, and a political debt.

The development is interesting in view of the criticism levelled by Mr. Philip Snowden, the Labour economist, in the House of Commons on April 16 when he bitterly criticized the debt settlements with Britain's debtors on the Continent and, particularly, with France, who, he said, had repudiated four-fifths of her debt, adding that many British subjects had been practically ruined because France was bilking her national obligations, while she was the most prosperous country in Europe.

The opinion is expressed, however, that the issue will not become acute, as the debt agreement will doubtless be ratified before August 1 and consequently the "war-stocks" debt will be absorbed in the Mellon-Berenger Agreement and, therefore, will not have to be paid separately or immediately.—Reuter.

## GIANT BOULDER DAM SCHEME

### Bill Signed Empowering Commencement on Big Work

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 25.

President Hoover to-day signed the bill providing for development of the monster Boulder Dam project in the valley of the Colorado river on the Arizona-Nevada boundary, 90 miles north of Needles, Cal.

The signature of the President makes the bill law and is expected to result in the immediate pushing of work on this joint reclamation, flood control and power project originally provided for by a bill signed by President Coolidge last December.

Enough water will be provided by the Boulder Dam, it is declared by engineers, to give irrigation to the entire vast region below Boulder Canyon, without backing the river enough to flood the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. Electric power for a great area will likewise be provided and the waters will be kept under such control as to prevent repetition of past disastrous floods.

While the basin below is very fertile, farm development has been handicapped by the great heat and the lack of water. The southern part of the basin has scanty rainfall and in summer the heat is intense, rising as high as 115-120° F. —United Press.

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## TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT MYSTERY

### Spanish Machine Alleged Never to Have Landed in the Azores: Conflicting Stories: Rumour of a Derelict

Madrid, June 21.

Major Franco, Captain Gallarza and Captain Ruis Aldez, who are already well known for their long-distance and daring flights, started to-day aboard the flying-boat Numancia for New York via the Azores.—Reuter.

Horta, Azores, June 22.

Major Franco, Captain Gallarza and Captain Ruis Aldez have landed at San Miguel, an island in the Azores group.—Reuter.

Madrid, June 24.

The Premier, General Primo de Rivera, now announces that Major Franco and his companions on the flying-boat Numancia are missing, the report that they had arrived at San Miguel, an island in the Azores, being incorrect.

The Premier, General Primo De Rivera has issued a statement that he was misled by the report (presumably from the military authorities at Azores) that the Numancia had landed at the Azores, because "Nobody explained that the news was not official."

One Portuguese and four Spanish destroyers and two squadrons of seaplanes are searching for the missing airmen.

The military wireless station has received a message from the Spanish str. Magallanes, stating that a vessel named Grelden, supposedly of British nationality, had informed the Magallanes that it had found the remains of a derelict plane 120 miles from the Azores.—Reuter.

New York, June 24.

The str. Buffalo Bridge has sent a wireless message here, which is timed 5.40 (G.M.T.) yesterday morning, stating that not far east of Newfoundland a flare was observed which was believed to come from an aeroplane.

Experts calculate that this would correspond with the approximate position of the Spanish flying-boat Numancia if Captain Franco had decided to try to reach New York without stopping at the Azores.—Reuter.

#### Sighting of Derelict Denied

Gibraltar, June 26.

Captain Pirie of the str. Greldon (5,249 tons: Gould Steamships & Industrials, Ltd., London), interviewed on his arrival here to-day, stated that the reports that he had sighted a derelict aeroplane 120 miles from the Azores were untrue. He said that two apprentices reported to him that aeroplane engines were heard working normally at 3.37 a.m. last Saturday 90 miles from the Azores. The machine had no lights. The weather then was showery and it was very dark.

On the 24th it was reported that the military wireless station in Madrid had received a message from the Spanish steamer Magallanes, stating that a vessel named Greldon had informed the Magallanes that it had found the remains of a derelict plane 120 miles from the Azores. This was just after the flying-boat Numancia, on board which Major Franco, Captain Gallarza and Captain Ruisaldez were attempting to fly from Spain to New York via the Azores, went amissing.—Reuter.

## THE SOUTHERN CROSS INQUIRY

### Findings on the Loss of the Monoplane

Melbourne, June 24.

The Federal Court of Inquiry into the forced landing of the monoplane Southern Cross and the subsequent loss of the Kookaburra, with the deaths of Messrs. Anderson and Hitchcock, which was opened on May 14 has to-day issued its report.

The Board of Inquiry comprised Brigadier-General L. C. Wilson, a Queensland solicitor who served in the great war (chairman); Captain Geoffrey Hughes, President of the New South Wales Aero Club; and Mr. C. M. McKay, President of the Victory Aero Club.

The report dismisses the idea that the landing of the Southern Cross was pre-arranged. It considers that the monoplane was in first class condition when she started, but should have carried a wireless set usable from the ground and also tools and emergency rations. The crew are stated to have been justified in standing by the machine instead of searching for the nearest mission and tributes are paid to the searchers for their gallant efforts to find those missing.

The opinion is expressed that an inacurate compass was the primary cause of the loss of the Kookaburra and it is urged that further regulations should be made regarding future long distance flights. One suggestion is that the Commonwealth be mapped into settled and unsettled areas with recognized air routes and that aircraft flying over unsettled areas should carry receiving and transmitting wireless sets usable from the ground, and also tools, signalling apparatus, medical equipment and emergency rations and water.—Reuter.

## AUSTRALIAN FLIGHT COMMENCED

### Kingsford Smith en Route to England

Sydney, June 25.

Captain Kingsford-Smith, in the monoplane Southern Cross, left at 2.24 p.m. to-day on a non-stop flight across Australia to Derby, on the northern coast of Western Australia, *en route* to England via Singapore, Calcutta, Karachi and Baghdad.

It will be remembered that the Southern Cross started on March 30 on a similar flight, but was forced down in North-West Australia owing to lack of petrol and was not found until a fortnight later when the crew comprising Captain Kingsford-Smith, Charles Ulm, Litchfield and McWilliams were on the final point of starvation and utterly exhausted.—Reuter.

## CITY OF OTTAWA DISASTER

### Loss of Air-Liner Due to Fracture of Bolts

London, June 25.

In connection with the loss of the Imperial Airways air liner, City of Ottawa, which was forced down in the Channel on June 1 when *en route* to Paris, with the result that seven passengers were killed and four, together with the pilot and mechanic, injured; the inquiry ordered by the Air Ministry opened at the Law Courts to-day.

Sir William Jowitt, K.C., who represented the Air Ministry, said that it had been proved that the failure of the engine—which led to the forced descent in the Channel—was due to a fracture of the bolts holding the connecting-rod together.

Major J. P. C. Cooper, Inspector of Accidents to the Air Ministry, said that a pair of studs on the port side of the machine "fractured in fatigue." He stated that the metal had no fault under ordinary tensile stress, and a crack due to the fatigue of the metal was the primary cause of the whole damage. He said that there was no evidence to suggest that the bolts in question had not been properly tightened, while all the internal parts of the engine of the machine were in excellent condition and adequately lubricated.—Reuter.

## PROPOSED PACIFIC FLIGHT

### American Aviator Completing Tests of Aeroplane

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Burbank, Cal., June 26.

Lieut. Harold Bromley is completing tests of an aeroplane here, it was learned to-day, with a view to flying up to Tacoma and thence to Tokyo.

It is expected that he will try the trans-Pacific flight next month.—United Press.

## BRITAIN'S FLYING PREMIER

London, June 20.

The first "Flying Premier of Great Britain", Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, arrived at Hendon at 4.05 this afternoon by 'plane from Lossiemouth, Scotland.—Reuter.

## RELIGIOUS PEACE IN MEXICO

### Settlement of Three-years-old Dispute

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Mexico City, June 22.

Mexico's long-standing religious problem has been settled, it was announced to-day, through an accord reached between the Government and Papal representatives.

The Catholic Church representatives and the Government issued a joint statement signed by President Emilio Portes Gil and by Archbishop Flores, saying that the Government promises the Church freedom within the law and it is agreed that the Government will not register any except authorized priests and churches.

The Government will consider any amendments to the Mexican Constitution which Catholics, as citizens, have a right to propose.

The clergy are ready to resume services for the first time since July of 1926, as a result of the new agreement.

Archbishop Flores said that he hoped the renewal of amicable relations would "lead the Mexican people to a spirit of good will, and to co-operate in all moral efforts for the benefit of the fatherland."—United Press.

## WAGES REDUCTION IN LANCASHIRE

### Month's Notice Given by Cotton Spinners to Operatives

Manchester, June 21.

The employers in the Lancashire cotton spinning industry have to-day given their operatives a month's notice that their wages will be reduced. The employers in the weaving industry are expected to follow suit.

It was announced on June 7 that the employers in the cotton spinning industry had decided upon a reduction of 12½ per cent. in wages, and it was then stated that the operatives were expected to go on strike if the reduction was effected.

June 22.

"A dangerous move" is the description given by the Manchester "Guardian" this morning to the development yesterday in the Lancashire Cotton Industry, whereby the employers in the spinning industry have given their operatives a month's notice that their wages will be reduced.

The Manchester "Guardian" declares that both the spinners and the manufacturers have given notice to terminate the agreements with their workers. The former fix a date at the beginning of August on which they propose to enforce the proposed reduction of 12½ per cent. in wages, while the manufacturers have merely given notice to end the agreement, after which they will apply for a reduction of wages.

#### Employers' Demand Opposed

June 25.

United opposition to the recent demand made by manufacturers in the Cotton Industry for a 12.8 per cent. reduction in the wages of workers in the industry was voiced to-day at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the United Textile Factory Workers Association, which represents 500,000 operatives.

Further action was postponed until it could be learned whether the employers were acting jointly.—Reuter.

## PRESIDENT'S DOCTOR'S RESIGNATION

### Mr. Coolidge's Attendant and Philippines Post

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 26.

President Hoover to-day accepted the resignation of Major James Coupal, formerly physician to President Coolidge.

Major Coupal was originally assigned to duty in the Philippines, but he changed his mind about accepting the assignment when friends protested on the ground that he was being subjected to discipline because of the rank and privileges enjoyed under the former President.—United Press.

## THE DIFFICULTIES OF PROHIBITION

### Suggested Abrogation of Treaties to Defeat Smuggling

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 21.

Growing administration dissatisfaction with smuggling conditions along the Canadian border, where the general smuggling treaty does not apply, may lead to the abrogation of existing liquor treaties between the United States and almost a score of countries, it was disclosed here to-day.

The latest incident in the battle between the United States and the international smugglers is reported from Detroit, where a rum runner on the Detroit river is alleged to have fired upon a U.S. Coastguard vessel.

Possible international complications are seen in the quick action by Colonel Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in asking for a full Treasury Department report on the incident.

The same officials as those who foresee abrogation—and this includes persons high in the Treasury Department—are convinced that the United States has given more in her treaties than she has received. Abrogation would, therefore, according to this view, be but a roundabout method of seeking better conditions.

#### A Means to Bargain

June 22.

The proposed abrogation of existing liquor treaties between the United States and some 20 other nations would, it was pointed out here to-day, bring a return of the days of strict enforcement of American prohibition laws against foreign ships entering American ports.

Under the terms of the treaty to which Canada and other nations adhered, the United States conceded to foreign ships the privilege of bringing sealed liquor into ports in return for the right to board and seize rum smugglers within one hour's steaming of the coast.

A return to strict enforcement and a cancelling of the privilege of bringing in sealed liquor probably would cause the large shipping nations to concede further rights to the United States in order to obtain a return of the sealed liquor provision, it is declared here in support of the abrogation plan.

#### Killing Referred to Treasury

Replying to-day to protests by citizens of International Falls, Minn., against the recent killing of a private citizen there by prohibition enforcement agents, who subsequently admitted they found no liquor, President Hoover said that the Government had no intention of transgressing the law in pursuance of enforcement activities.

He said that the entire matter has been referred to the Treasury Department for thorough investigation.

#### No School Propaganda

June 26.

Announcement late to-day by Dr. James M. Doran, Commissioner of Prohibition at the head of the Bureau of Prohibition, stated that an order had been given withdrawing the new school pamphlets of prohibition propaganda from circulation.

It was indicated that the pamphlets would be suppressed permanently. Earlier to-day Seymour Lowman, assistant Secretary of the Treasury, had conferred with enforcement officials and subsequently declared that no comprehensive prohibition campaign in the public schools was contemplated despite rumours.

According to Washington despatches, Mr. Lowman conferred with other advocates of prohibition, who said that the Treasury Department had issued a statement that the Department was not planning to circulate prohition propaganda among the public school systems. It was admitted, however, that the Prohibition Bureau had prepared pamphlets of this nature, which would be issued to those schools which desired to utilize them at their own discretion. There was no attempt to introduce propaganda in all schools.—United Press.

## SEARCH FOR CURE OF CANCER

### U. S. Senate Committee Dubious About Eventual Success

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 23.

The Senate Commerce Committee, which had been authorized to seek a method whereby the United States Government could assist in the discovery of a cure for cancer, to-day announced that science might never find a cure.

At least, however, the committee felt that it could learn about most of the "fake" remedies, which were arriving by the dozens.

Ethical specialists have given the committee many valuable suggestions on procedure, the committee announced.—United Press.

## U.S. MARRIAGE LAW DIFFICULTY

### Lady Owner of Japan "Chronicle" Denied Passport

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

San Francisco, June 19.

Mrs. Roberta Young, owner of the Japan "Chronicle," published in Kobe, has been married to Thomas Harloe, a local business man, and had some trouble to-day to secure a visa for her passport on account of her being a British subject married to an American citizen.

The local Japanese Consulate finally arranged an emergency landing permit for her, thus allowing her to spend her honeymoon in Japan. Mr. and Mrs. Harloe sailed for Kobe on the Siberia Maru.

## OBITUARY

### Mrs. A. L. Felkin

London, June 23.

The death has occurred of the Hon. Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler (Mrs. A. L. Felkin) the well-known authoress. Mrs. Felkin was the elder daughter of the first Viscount Wolverhampton and married Alfred Laurence Felkin in 1903. Her reputation as a writer was established by one of her first novels "Concerning Isabel Carnaby," published in 1898.—Reuter.

### Sir Mortimer Singer

London, June 25.

The death has occurred, at the age of 66, of Sir Mortimer Singer, K.B.E., who was born at Yonkers, U.S.A., in 1863.

Sir Mortimer Singer was the eldest son of Isaac Merritt Singer, the inventor of the Singer sewing machine. He became a naturalized British subject in 1900. A pioneer in cycling, motoring and flying, his English flying certificate was No. 8. He was also well-known as a breeder and racer of thoroughbreds.

#### Post Mortem and Analysis

The inquest on Sir Mortimer Singer has been adjourned pending an analysis of the remains, in consequence of evidence that Sir Mortimer never really recovered from the injuries he received in an air crash in 1919, and that he was found dying beside a glass containing a white sediment.—Reuter.

## AUSTRALIAN TIMBER STRIKE ENDED

Melbourne, June 24.

The timber strike, which was declared at the end of January, has now been settled.

At the beginning of the present month the timber mills re-opened and several hundred men volunteered for work. Numerous union pickets were posted at the gates of each mill but the re-opening and the enrolment of volunteer workers was not marked by any incident.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, June 22:—President Hoover to-day appointed Colonel James C. Roop of Nebraska as director of the U. S. Budget, succeeding Mr. Herbert M. Lord.—United Press.

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## REMARKABLE FEAT BY WIRELESS

### Telephone from Aeroplane in U. S. to London

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Hadley Field, N. J., June 25.

Trans-oceanic radio telephony from an aeroplane flying over the United States to a man in a London news agency office, and from the London agency back to the 'plane, was successfully employed to-day in exchange of news items.

Julius Frandsen of the New York office of the United Press, reading from his seat in an aeroplane flying above Hadley Field in New Jersey to-day, successfully transmitted the story of the death of the movie dog Strongheart at Hollywood, Cal., to Webb Miller in the London office of the United Press.

Miller in turn read to Frandsen a story of the British Air Ministry's investigation into the recent English Channel passenger aeroplane crash.

Connections were perfectly maintained and each man was able to make an exact copy of the "news story" read from across the Atlantic.

The test was conducted with a view to learning whether recent improvements in aeroplane radio telephony would facilitate long-distance sending and reception in connection with exploration or trans-oceanic flight planes.

Experts pronounced the experiment a complete success.—United Press.

## SEQUEL TO MURDER IN USBEK

### Soviet Revenge for Death of An Anti-Religious Propagandist

Moscow, June 21.

The Supreme Court of the Usbek, Samarkand, Soviet Socialist Republic of Central Asia, has sentenced nine persons to death for the murder of the well known Usbek writer, Hakimade, whom the local ecclesiastical and feudal lords killed some time ago because they resented the campaign against their religion which he was conducting by order of the Soviet Government at Schachi-mardan, a place of religious pilgrimage in Central Asia. Seven others of the accused were sentenced to terms of imprisonment and nineteen to be expelled from the country.—Reuter.

## CHINESE BOAT AT BOULTER'S LOCK

### New Thrill Provided by Scots Guards Officers

London, June 23.

Ascot Sunday to-day on the river Thames was marked by a startling innovation. Visitors to Maidenhead were astonished at the spectacle of a very strange craft, which was like a nightmare dream of a prehistoric monster, with a huge blackened head towering up from the prow and a green scaley six-foot tail protruding from the stern, while scarlet banners, emblazoned with strange characters, fluttered from the mast. Heralded with the booming of a gong and the explosion of Chinese crackers, the weird craft, propelled by paddles wielded by seventeen "Chinese" coolies, travelled rapidly up and down the stream near Boulter's Lock, while people in boats on the river hurriedly made way for it. The river banks were crowded with astounded spectators.

Subsequently it transpired that the crew were composed of officers in the Guards and that the boat was owned by the officers of the Second Battalion of the Scots Guards, who brought it back from China.—Reuter.

## STRONG HEART DEAD

### Famous Film Dog Star the Friend of Millions

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Hollywood, June 21.

"Strong-heart," famed motion picture dog, died here to-day.

He was a highly trained police dog and the intelligence shown in his screen appearances had won him millions of friends all over the world.—United Press.

## NOTABLE TRIAL AT BESANCON

### Alsatian Autonomist Acquitted of Conspiracy Charge

Besançon June 22.

Cries of "Vive la France" and "Vive le Jury" alternated with cheers from Alsatians in court to-day when the jury acquitted Dr. Philippe Roos, an Alsatian autonomist, on a charge of conspiracy against the State, after a fortnight's trial.

Dr. Roos, who was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in his absence at the great autonomist trial at Colmar last year, surrendered at Strasbourg in November and was granted a new trial. Owing, however, to the state of public feeling in Alsace the case was removed to Besançon on the application of the Government.

During the trial at Colmar, when a number of defendants, including two recently elected deputies, were found guilty and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and banishment from Alsace, the intensity of public feeling, it will be remembered, was illustrated by loud demonstrations inside the court and by free-fights outside.—Reuter.

## HEAVY FLOODS IN BURMA

### 100,000 Acres of Cultivated Ground Damaged

Rangoon, June 25.

The recent floods in the district of Akyab, in Western Burma, damaged over 100,000 acres of cultivated ground. The food supplies and seed-grain of 10,000 families were destroyed, while several thousand cattle were drowned.

A launch was caught in a storm on the Kaldan River at Akyab and sank. There were 80 people on board, of whom 58 were saved. Another launch had nine passengers washed overboard, but eight of them were saved.

#### Many Villages Washed Away

June 26.

A message from Akyab states that owing to the torrential rain serious floods have occurred there. All communications have been interrupted. Several villages have been washed away and many silted up.

The damage is estimated at fifteen lakhs of rupees.

The authorities are taking steps to relieve the distress. Provincial relief funds have been opened.—Reuter.

## PROPOSED BIG FOOD COMBINATION

### Senators to Move for An Investigation

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Washington, June 22.

A $500,000,000 International Food products merger combining the Fleischmann Yeast and the Royal Baking Powder Co. with the S. W. Gillett Co., Ltd., of Canada, and possibly others, attracted official attention to-day when it was brought before the Department of Justice authorities for investigation in connection with possible violation of the anti-trust laws.

The deal was engineered by J. P. Morgan & Co.

Senators George W. Norris of Nebraska and Thomas J. Walsh of Montana indicated that they would endeavour to bring about an investigation by the Senate.—United Press.

## HONEYMOON FLIGHT ACROSS AMERICA

### Lindbergh and Bride Travelling to Los Angeles

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Roosevelt Field, L. I., June 25.

Charles A. Lindbergh and his bride took off to-day on a trans-continental flight which will end at Los Angeles.

Colonel Lindbergh is to inspect an airport company at Los Angeles. He holds the position of adviser to the concern.—United Press.

# SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

## PAYMENT UNDER THE DAGGER?

### Astonishing Outburst by M. Frank Bouillon in Chamber of Deputies

Paris, June 27.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted a motion that the Government seek postponement of the payment of the "War Stock" debt of $100,000,000 due to the United States on August 1, in order to enable the Chamber of Deputies to examine thoroughly the Washington and London Debt agreements.

The discussion to-day in the Chamber on War debts and Reparations provoked a very critical debate.

The Premier, M. Poincaré, again hinted his desire to leave to others the task of settling the question.

M. Franklin Bouillon, the well known political leader, denounced the French debt agreements with both England and the United States as designed to drain "the last drop of blood from a country which had already been bled white," demanding "could France discuss these agreements with a dagger at her throat"? M. Franklin Bouillon urged M. Poincaré to go ahead and refuse to ratify saying "you have the whole of France behind you."

For once the whole Chamber appeared to be unanimous in supporting his remarks.

#### Attempt to Obtain Revision

M. Poincaré said that he would gladly second Mr. Franklin Bouillon if his position did not demand reticence. He stated that he had frequently endeavoured to get the London and Washington agreements revised, declaring that the Chamber of Deputies would never ratify them without safeguarding clauses ensuring France would obtain corresponding payments from Germany or, if Germany defaulted, France would be absolved from honouring the Washington and London agreements. The Premier said he would gladly try again to obtain a revision of the agreements, but there was no hope of success. In conclusion he agreed to act on the motion passed by the Chamber, that the Government should seek postponement of the payment of the "War Stocks" debt due to America *on August 1, in order to enable the* Chamber to examine thoroughly the Washington and London debt agreements.—Reuter.

## ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE RECORDED

### Only Scantiest Details at Present Available

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, June 27.

Fordham seismograph to-day recorded an earthquake at 8.47 a.m., Eastern Standard Time. The tremors continued until 10 o'clock.

Scientists have not yet determined the direction of distance of the quake centre.—United Press.

The instruments at the Siccawei Observatory registered at the time mentioned in the above telegramme, a very distant earthquake. Beyond this no further information was then available.

## MINERS' EXECUTIVE AND PREMIER

### An Announcement Expected Next Week

London, June 27.

As the members of the Executive of the Miners Federation left Downing Street this evening, after their interview with the Premier, their countenances showed that they were in no way dissatisfied with the reception they had received. They all declined to make any statement but one remarked "An interesting announcement will be made in Parliament next week."—Reuter.

## PLYMOUTH ELECTION SENSATION

### Allegations of Bribery and Illegalities Against New Member

London, June 28.

A former lieutenant in the Royal Air Force, now on the retired list, and a retired civil-servant have startled Plymouth by lodging a petition to unseat Mr. J. J. Hamlyn Moses, the Socialist candidate who won from the Conservative member, Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, the Drake division of Plymouth in the recent General Election.

Their petition alleges bribery, the illegal conveyance of voters to the poll and illegal advertising.

The petition will be heard in due course by a special court presided over by a High Court judge, with a jury. The findings will go to the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Mr. J. J. Hamlyn Moses was Plymouth's first Socialist Mayor two years ago.

A similar petition succeeded in Plymouth in 1880, when a Mr. Bates was unseated. His counsel, the famous barrister Sir Edward Clarke, thereupon fought the bye-election and won the seat.—Reuter.

## FIRST LABOUR PARTY MEETING

### Appointment of an Advisory Committee Approved

London, June 27.

The first meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party since the General Election was held this afternoon at the House of Commons. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald presided.

The meeting unanimously approved the decision reached by the Cabinet yesterday to appoint an Advisory Committee of 12 members, chosen by ballot, to act as a channel of communication between the Party and the Ministers, in place of the Parliamentary Executive which has hitherto controlled the policy of the Labour Party.—Reuter.

## OBITUARY

### Sir Arthur Cavenagh Leveson

London, June 27.

The death has occurred, at the age of 61, of Admiral Sir Arthur Cavenagh Leveson.

The deceased served in the European War and took part in the Battle of Jutland Bank in 1916. He commanded the Second Battle Squadron, 1919-20, and was Commander-in-Chief of the China Station from 1922-24.—Reuter.

## JAPANESE DECORATION FOR MR. HENRY TAFT

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, June 27.

At a luncheon of the Lawyers' Club to-day, Mr. Uchiyama, acting Japanese Consul-General in New York, presented the insignia of the Rising Sun, Second Class, to Mr. Henry Taft.

Henry Taft, a brother of the former President and a leading lawyer of New York, has been president of the Japan Society since 1923. He is the author of "Japan and the Far East Conference," published in 1921.—United Press.

## AEROPLANE ACCIDENT IN NEW JERSEY

N.C.D.N. SPECIAL SERVICE

Beach Haven, N.Y., June 27.

A Curtiss flying boat plunged into Basengat Bay to-day, killing three of its occupants and seriously injuring two others.—United Press.

## GERMANY'S DAY OF MOURNING

### Government Manifesto Denying Sole Guilt for the War

Berlin, June 27.

The Reichstag to-day rejected a motion of censure on Dr. Stresemann, the Foreign Minister, notwithstanding the fact that the German Nationals, the Fascisti and the Communists were aligned against the Government.

President von Hindenburg and the Government have jointly issued a manifesto on the tenth anniversary of the signature of the Peace Treaty proclaiming "a day of mourning" in remembrance of the Treaty which, for a decade, has weighed upon all classes and upon the intellectual and economic life of the nation.

The manifesto repudiates the assertion that Germany was solely guilty for the War.—Reuter.

Washington, June 27. — The White House this afternoon confirmed earlier reports that the chairmanship of the new Federal Farm Board had been offered by President Hoover to Mr. Alexander Legg, president of the International Harvester Co.—United Press.


BELVEDERE HOTEL

Grenville Place, South Kensington
LONDON

Set in a quiet Street in this high class neighbourhood the hotel offers residence in homely comfortable surroundings. Conducted by the resident proprietors Mr. and Mrs. Smale, each guest can rely upon personal attention to their particular needs. There is constant hot water and gas fire with ring in every bedroom. Ample bathrooms, cuisine has never yet caused a complaint. Kensington Gardens, Museums, best shopping centres are all within easy walking distance. *Perfect quiet and rest day and night.* Inclusive Terms from 3.3.0 per week. Tariff from THE HERALD Office

LONDON

Visitors to London will find the comforts and amenities of a home at

TREBOVIR HOUSE.

Advantageously situated. One minute Tube Station. Ten minutes Piccadilly and Kensington Gardens. Large sunny rooms. Constant Hot water. Excellent Cuisine. Highly recommended by Officers & Families. Full board Residence. Single Room from £2 17/6. Double from 5½ gns. per week.
17 Trebovir Road, Earls Court, S.W.5

BETHCOMBE PRIVATE HOTEL
OF LONDON, BUT NOT IN IT.

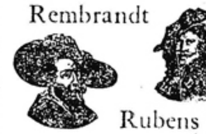
In clear fresh air, by heath and park. Guests are but 15 minutes from Charing-cross, yet leave the whirl and worry of town far behind, in comfortable surroundings, with the usual amenities of a well-conducted home, gas fires, constant hot water, and quite exceptional cuisine. Once having lived in Blackheath, one never wishes again to reside in busy London.
2½ GNS. P.W. INCLUSIVE TERMS AND NO EXTRAS.
18-20, Charlton-road, Blackheath, S.E. 3

HOTEL CONSTANCE
23-24 LANCASTER GATE, LONDON

A beautifully appointed Hotel for 50 guests. Delightfully situated at a corner facing South and South-West, in full view of Hyde Park, but standing sufficiently far back from the main road to ensure perfect quiet. Within 2 minutes' walk of Tube Station, and a stone's throw of buses to all parts. The spacious public rooms are exquisitely furnished. All bedrooms have gas fire, bedside reading lamp. Running h. and c. water, already in many rooms, is being extended to all. Electric lift. Night Porter. The cuisine will be found entirely satisfactory. Single rooms from 3½ to 6 gns. double from 7 to 12 gns. weekly including full board, attendance, bath etc. Some rooms have Private bathroom.

TWO LONDON HOTELS

Rembrandt



Rubens

These Hotels are situated in the most desirable positions, easy of access from all parts of London. Under one management and highly recommended, they offer the maximum of luxurious refinement combined with the latest hotel improvements at very reasonable rates. Bedrooms with Private Bathroom. All rooms are heated and have hot and cold running water, etc.

HOTEL REMBRANDT, South Kensington, facing the Victoria and Albert Museum.

HOTEL RUBENS, Buckingham Palace Road, facing Buckingham Palace.

*Tariff on Application to Manager.*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# THE BOOK PAGE

## WORLD PEACE

"THE COMMON SENSE OF WORLD PEACE."—By H. G. Wells. London: The Hogarth Press. Price, 2s. 6d.

This is the text of an address delivered by Mr. Wells in the Reichstag at Berlin on April 15. It is an interesting addition to the floods of literature that have been poured out on the subject of the iniquities of war, and the indispensible necessity of getting rid of it, but, to be frank, it leaves one just as much unconvinced as most other writings on this subject. What Mr. Wells calls "the common sense of world peace" is of course his own sense of the question. Since Mr. Wells laid up in a napkin his unrivalled talent for writing novels and adopted the attitude of Elijah on Mount Carmel, nobody can accuse him of being so vulgar as to hold a point of view which he believes to be in the least like that of anybody else. The foundation of his argument before the Reichstag is that international agreements are bound to fail because they are all based on the theory of the sovereignty of independent states as the only system under which man could live, which is the beginning of all disputes and warfare. Not until the world gets rid of this notion, says Mr. Wells, will world peace be possible. Thus he announces himself a Cosmopolitan, and looks forward to the day when one shall travel from Cornwall to the Urals as one may now from San Francisco to New York, without encountering a soldier, a fort, or a customs barrier anywhere along the road. One thanks Mr. Wells for the scorn he pours upon such inconvincing institutions as the League of Nations, and particularly the Kellogg Pact, which he describes as "the present culmination of a long series of proceedings on the part of citizens of the United States, since the refusal of the Senate to join the League of Nations, by which they have relieved their consciences in the matter of world affairs without the slightest interference with their ordinary way of carrying on in life." But one ventures to think that Mr. Wells is still as far from the answer to the riddle as most other writers. The weak point of mankind's present search for peace is, perhaps, that it is inspired not nearly so much by love of peace as by consciousness of the unpleasantness of war: in other words, fear is the motive. Now fear, although undoubtedly powerful, is the lowest of all driving forces, and is liable to be overturned at any moment by nobler emotions, even in the case of the veriest coward. Perhaps the only people who have found an enduring specific against the evil of war are the Society of Friends.

## ANTI-FEMINIST

"THE BATCHELARS BANQUET."—An Elizabethan Translation of "Les Quinze Joyes de Mariage." Edited by F. P. Wilson. Oxford: Clarendon Press. Price, 7s. 6d. net.

To call this an "Elizabethan" translation is to be accurate at the cost of being misleading. Elizabeth died in 1603; the first-known edition of "The Batchelars Banquet" appeared in the same year. But the book is mediæval or even modern, and quite un-Elizabethan in its temper. It is a series of sprightly tales or telling examples to illustrate the unsearchable deceits of women. But whilst a queen sat on the throne womankind even in its gestilential phases was safe from the misogynist's guffaw. On the contrary, she enjoyed far more literary adulation than was good for her. It was the men who advertised themselves as deceivers ever. Shakespeare discloses the calamity which befalls mistaken fellows who believe that frailty is the name of woman. When he has to depict in Cressida a really unprincipled minx he is all for whitewashing her; *varium et mutabile* without doubt, but vicious—emphatically no. The dark lady of the sonnets should not mislead us: his views on her were private opinions, not meant for publication. In 1599 "two books against women" were published, but the authorities ordered them to be burned at once as libels. That was a really Elizabethan gesture. Of course, after the death of Elizabeth and right through the seventeenth century of original Adam emerges with renewed energies, and womankind is as boisterously pilloried as in the "Batchelars Banquet." Even Milton had not too high a view of woman's worth. But perhaps it is not really a matter of the mediæval mind or the Elizabethan spirit or Restoration flippancy. Perhaps it is nothing but the outcome of social manners and a social institution: the anecdotes of the "Batchelars Banquet" are smokeroom gossip, and perhaps the Middle Ages made so many such stories because in those days the organization of religious and commercial life created more men's clubs than the world has known in after-times.

It should, however be added that although "The Batchelars Banquet" is as devastatingly anti-feminist as any collection of similar stories, it is different from others in that it avoids the unclean leer and the coarse jest. It is, in fact, a commission extraordinarily well executed, and includes some of the liveliest bits of genre-painting in prose. Mr. Wilson not only edits it with expert scholarship; he definitely disproves the current attribution of it to Dekker, who was far too Elizabethan to think unkindly of the ladies, and he gathers evidence for a plausible conjecture that the translator might have been Robert Tofte, who learnt from the Italians how to look on woman unsentimentally.

## A WOMAN OF INDIA

A WOMAN OF INDIA: BEING THE LIFE OF SAROJ NALINI, FOUNDER OF THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE MOVEMENT IN INDIA."—By her husband, G. S. Dutt. With a foreword by Rabindranath Tagore. London: Leonard and Virginia Woolf at the Hogarth Press, 52 Tavistock Square. Price, 1s. 6d.

This is an attractive story of an Indian woman; maid, wife and mother. It is written by her husband and he pours tributes at her feet such as might have been written by Shah Jehan in memory of the Queen for whom he built the Taj Mahal, the most beautiful monument in the world. Tagore's foreword was written in Bengali and he says "Man takes pride in the costly articles collected among his possessions. Of far greater moment are the treasures of the storehouse of memory. That is why, as I read this little sketch of the life and work of Saroj Nalini, I realized that her husband, the author of this book, is indeed a fortunate man. For such a woman as Saroj Nalini cannot be lost even in death. She lives for ever in the life of the person who has had the benediction of close association with her." Surely there are few writers who would be so bold as to say of a man mourning the loss of a wife, dearer to him than the light, that he was a fortunate man. And yet it must be right and the right way to sanctify our losses. How much more fortunate has he been who has had "the benediction" of a beautiful and pure woman's companionship for seventeen years than if fate had denied him the knowledge of her existence.

Mrs. Dutt was Indian to her finger tips. She visited England on more than one occasion and loved the liberty of English life and ways. She laboured for the uplift of India's womanhood and for the abolition of child marriage. She learned to play tennis and mingled freely with her husband's foreign friends but wore the conch shell bangles on her wrists and the iron bracelet, which was supposed to bind her husband's love, as long as she lived. He would chaff her on the superstition but she answered him in the sense in which Confucius replied to his disciple when he ceased to offer the sacrificial lamb. "You are reluctant to lose the lamb; I am reluctant to lose the ceremony." One little sentence in the book seems to describe the lady better even than her husbands's panegyrics. Her grandmother said of her as a child "Saroj's hands are very gentle; they break nothing." She would break nothing that was beautiful, not even the old customs that had waxed old and were ready to pass away. Her husband says of her "In every outdoor game she was my companion. Of tennis she was particularly fond and played it with unusual skill. When I went tiger shooting, whether on an elephants' back or on foot, she accompanied me on every occasion. When I shot a large tiger, in the jungle of Purnea, she fearlessly sat by my side on the elephant, holding my cartridge bag and my second gun and handing me the cartridges. The sight of the tiger—a big brute measuring ten feet—terrified the police attendant, who was with us, but Saroj Nalini showed not the slightest trace of fear. It was she who first sighted the tiger and drew my attention to it by quietly pointing her tiger in its direction." We have heard so much of the unhappiness of Indian marriage that it is pleasant to read this worthy tribute by an Indian gentleman to his dearly loved Indian wife. It may be added that the heroine was not a child wife; she was married at nineteen.

## A FRIEND OF QUEEN VICTORIA

"LATER LETTERS OF LADY AUGUSTA STANLEY, 1864-1876."—Edited by the Dean of Windsor and Hector Bolitho. London: Jonathan Cape. Price, 12s. 6d. net.

The Victorian era is beginning to recede far enough into the past for its particular conventions no longer to obscure its real characteristics. The later letters of Lady Augusta Stanley are typically Victorian, as were those of Lady Frederick Cavendish or of the Queen herself. Everything and everybody is "dear," "sweet," "nice." Emotion must be sustained at a high point at weddings as well as at deaths, which latter, as even now on the Continent, are worked up far beyond their real significance. Brides are always pretty, or if, perchance, this could not be said, as of the new young Duchess of Edinburgh, then they are frank, open, innocent. But beyond these superficialities Lady Augusta's letters show the immense changes in manners and customs, due partly to a reaction against the Georges, partly to the fact of a woman being on the throne. That the greater difficulty of dealing with a woman led to many artificialities did not really alter the fact of a deep religious feeling, coupled with a broad culture, on the part of a comparatively small but influential number of people in whose liberalism are rooted a vast proportion of the changes of to-day.

As the most intimate friend of the Queen Lady Augusta is only outwardly a courtier. She feels that royalties cannot buy their experience as do other people, and that therefore they must be provided with it as best may seem. After she married the Dean of Westminister she was able to provide Queen Victoria with means of meeting all and sundry people whom otherwise she would never have known. She loses no opportunity of awakening the Queen to an interest in Ireland, which she was loth to show, and while with her at the time of her greatest sorrow she does not cease to regret the Queen's retirement, the unpopularity which it caused, and to encourage her again to be at one with her people.

The present series of letters are designed to show her action throughout in her responsible position as dear friend of the Queen. In this way the first portion is perhaps a little disjointed, and the interest too often broken off abruptly. The latter half deals chiefly with the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Marie, and is absorbing in its first-hand account of the conditions of the Russian Court, some of them barbaric in their mixture of dirt and splendour. Dean Stanley married the royal couple as far as the English side of the nuptials was concerned, and Lady Augusta was charged by Queen Victoria with the intimate office of presenting them with her bouquet and with two special Prayer-books. She met Bismarck, whom she liked, finding him very "frank and 'avenant.'" "Moltke is so modest he will hardly speak of 'moi.'" Lady Augusta dances with the Emperor, and writes of his intense feeling for his daughter. The Court is so smothered in diamonds that they become almost commplace. She complains of her heavy Court dresses, and that they become dirty after once sweeping down the indescribably filthy corridors. Lady Emma Osborne says there is not much difference between the smell of a moujik and some of the old princesses they meet. And at home is Queen Victoria, palpitating for an account of "Affie's" wedding from her dearest Augusta. In editing and publishing these letters another exceedingly valuable contribution has been made toward the reconstruction of the last century.—"Manchester Guardian."

## MANCHURIA

"REPORT ON PROGRESS IN MANCHURIA: 1907-1927."—The South Manchuria Railway, Dairen. March 1929.

This magnificent, illustrated report of the work of the South Manchuria Railway which contains a history of Manchuria is not only a valuable addition to the literature on Manchuria, but also sets forth in sharp contrast the reconstructive achievements in the three eastern provinces as compared with the destructive results in other parts of China, owing to civil war and lack of security for the individual. It costs Japan Y.15,000,000 a year in soldiers and police to maintain this order and security in the railway zone and the leased territory, but Japan has been able to invest Y.2,000,000,000 in this area. Perhaps the best and most succinct statement of Japan's position in Manchuria appears on page 2 of this volume:

> Japan has thus vital relations with Manchuria. In a greater sense, historically and politically, Japan can not permit any repetition of the bitter experience of the past—and disturbance of Manchuria which would affect the security of Korea and Japan, and ultimately the general peace of the Far East. Furthermore, 1,000,000 Japanese subjects, including 760,000 Koreans have their homes in Manchuria to-day. Japan would thus not be doing her duty in allowing Manchuria to become involved in any serious disturbance of tranquility.

This statement of policy comes at a very opportune moment when there is so much discussion of changes in the political aspects of Manchuria. It is not to be doubted for a moment that such a definite statement would not have appeared in an official report of the South Manchuria Railway unless the Japanese Government approved of it.

The dramatic subject of the vast immigration to Manchuria is fully dealt with in this volume. The growth of population in Manchuria has been due to this immigration, for we find that in 1922, 67 per cent. of the immigrants who landed at Dairen returned to Shantung and Chihli through the port of Dairen, only 24 per cent. returned. For 1927 alone this would mean that 894,000 immigrants remained in Manchuria. Aside from its dramatic value this fact should be indicative to the officals of China that conditions in many provinces are becoming wholly unlivable and that the Chinese are leaving those provinces for peace and security that may be found elsewhere in China.

Japanese investments in Manchuria are dealt with fully and amount now to yen 2,000,000,000, of which the investments of the South Manchuria Railway amount to Y. 1,562,000,000, which is estimated that there are 7,000 miles of railway in the whole of China. Out of this 3,400 miles were in 1928 in Manchuria. Of this total China owned more than 1,560 miles, Japan about 700 miles, Russia and China 1,070 miles and Sino-Japanese enterprises aggregated 148 miles. It is important, however, to note that 695 miles of the Chinese owned railways were financed with Japanese capital. The Chinese lines built entirely with Chinese capital amount to only 478 miles.

The history and organization of the South Manchuria Railway compose a very large part of this volume. Those chapters deal to the story of the development of the Soya Bean, coal, shale, iron works of Manchuria and of the experimental work to improve agriculture experiments in Manchuria. At the end of the volume is a Text of the Treaties, Portocols, Agreements, Notes of Exchange, and Statutes of the Powers concerning Manchuria and other partial Provinces. This begins with the Treaty of Shimonoseki in 1895 and the Li Lobanoff Treaty in 1896 and ends with the agreement between the Three Eastern Provinces and Soviet Russia in 1924. There is an interesting map of Manchuria as well as a map of the port of Dairen. Altogether this is especially interesting and significant book which all students of conditions in China should read.—G.E.S.

## THE DILIGENT BOOKWORM

### How Much Can One Read

Reading the other day about the Caliph Al Hakem, who was ruling a good-sized piece of Southern Spain about a century before William of Normandy invaded England, I was assured that the library that he formed at Cordova consisted of some 600,000 volumes, "all of which he himself had read." That imposes an even greater strain on one's credence than the declaration in Mr. Robert Graves's "Lawrence and the Arabs" that in six years the industrious Mr. Lawrence read every book in the library of the Oxford Union, about 50,000 in all. Assume that the worthy Caliph lived to 101 and began in his cradle to read, and that Mr. Lawrence took no Sundays or Bank Holidays off; do a couple of little division sums, and see the result.

The tragedy of the eager reader and student, indeed, is his growing helplessness confronted by the vast and ever vaster mass of literature in every field of knowledge. The scholar who aspires to be an authority in any one of scores of subjects finds that he has got a cart-load of books to read—and even then he is apt to keep hearing of other works the contents of which he ought to know but doesn't, writes B.D. in the "Manchester Guardian."

A notable feat of reading was accomplished by Captain J. H. H. Dare, who retired about a year ago from the librarianship of the Imperial War Museum collection of books at South Kensington, London, numbering more than 40,000 volumes, in several languages. In addition to his routine duties he managed, in the course of six years, to read about 50,000 war-books, "though, of course," he readily admitted, "I was able only to skim through many of them."

A book a day is a lot of reading, if it is anything other than a novel, but even at that rate it takes three years to read only a thousand or so.

Authors and journalists—apart from reviewers, who are a specialized tribe—usually read much more slowly than the general public, because, unconsciously, they pay attention to the technical construction of the stuff and make an automatic analytical examination of the presentation of facts as they go along, just as they do when composing their own work. They can never skim in that care-free way characteristic of the layman. Willy-nilly they are critics, pausing to wince at the bad bits of work and nodding approval of good bits. No craftsman can get away from "shop."

An American magazine, a year or two ago, began to print at the top of each article, story, and poem the time it would take to read, quite unconsciously the bitterest satire yet on the trans-atlantic zest for standardization. No allowance was made for anything so eccentric or time-wasting as a pause for thought or contemplation. It was up to you to realize that you were on a sort of visual dirt-track and to cover the course without any foolish stops or slowings down to look at wayside flowers.

Jack London was one of the fastest "readers" I have ever heard of. He skimmed at a prodigious rate. The late Sir W. Robertson Nicholl said that "the vast majority read an ordinary story at the rate of 8,000 to 9000 words in half an hour." Non-writing friends who have made tests for me range from 6,000 to 16,000 words an hour, mostly about 12,000 on smooth narrative fiction. That is to say, the average novel seems to take the average reader about six hours. Non-fiction makes much slower going.

No, the keenest reader—the Caliph Al Hakem notwithstanding—is doomed to be unable to do more than peck up a very few of the crumbs from that sumptuous abundance of loaves offered him with such hospitality in every library. All the riches in the world will avail him nothing in the impossible task of acquiring humanity's "canned knowledge."

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# THE WOMAN'S PAGE

## OUR OWN SCHOOL DAYS

### The Tragedy of the "Fat Cat's" Passing

Memories of early days in the schoolroom are always among those which are amusing to pull out now and again after they have been buried many years with a weight of more important happenings. They are amusing partly, perhaps, because they belong to experiences through which everyone has passed and partly because the things which one remembers best, or which one still naturally associaties with that stage in development, have steadily been disappearing, one by one.

For radical changes have taken place in the schoolroom as in every other department of life, and the things once taken for granted have gone as if by magic. Some, one can see, it was fitting should go, but there was one little detail of early school life, which, it seemed, would last forever. The publishing of a small book by a company well known for its production of excellent school readers, histories, georgraphies, etc., has proved, however, that even this was not unassailable and it has now been sent to join many of its lost companions.

Copy books were one of the first things to go, and it is obvious that this must have been so. They savoured too much of the Victorian era and the dame's school. They were redolent of ringlets and fluffy skirts, and what schoolgirl of to-day would dream of wearing ringlets or, worse still, of being seen in a fluffy dress in school, instead of in the stern gym tunic, blouse and school tie that even of the smallest of the four-year-olds adopt to-day?

Pencil boxes, once the treasured possession of every child, are another feature on which the finger of Time has been laid. Now scholars have not so much walking to do, and there seems to be prevalent a wild desire to save space, pencil boxes do not seem so ubiquitous. But they were wonderful affairs. Varnished bright yellow, they were fitted, more or less, with a sliding lid, adorned with a gaudy cluster of impossible flowers, which could only be drawn out with great difficulty and precision of touch. The box, which was long and narrow, had three tiers working on a swivel, and the top one was all grooved to receive the pencils, an endless delight to the small owners. This top compartment too, usually contained a well for a rubber into which nothing of the conventional shape could ever aspire to fit and, furthermore, the two lower divisions of the box, for some reason best known to the makers (probably economy), were always made too shallow to hold anything but the very slimmest of pencils and chalks.

Another joy which is rapidly giving way to the advance of time is the small patent sharpener which was easily responsible for a greater waste of good wood and lead than any penknife. Their place has been taken, in most cases, by the sharpener which is clamped onto the teacher's desk, and which cannot be used to idle away a few minutes in dull lessons.

Blackboards, of course, have always been a necessary part of school days and appear alone to have survived completely the strain of years. They are obviously useful, but who knows—in another few years they will probably be superseded by some strange device which will relieve the teacher of the necessity of writing on the board, never an easy task, and will banish at the same time those dreadful moments when it is doubtful if unlawful pictures can be erased quickly enough to avert disaster.

But to return, there was one thing which it is certain most people never dreamt could ever be removed from the curriculum of the very small. And that was the fat cat which sat on the mat. She was a positive institution, but now, we discover, in a new publication. Macmillan's "Phrase Reader for Infants and Juniors," that although the cat it still there to welcome the youthful reader, she no longer sits on her mat. "The fat cat sat on the mat" has apparently disappeared to join other vanished features of schooldays, and the modern animal, following modern fashions, disdains to be termed "fat" and will have nothing to do with anything so plebeian as a mat. Instead, in up-to-date manner, "the big cat sits on the red rug by the fire."

Truly an unexpected revolution and one which teaches the folly of believing that anything can last—

D. K.

## FROM ONE TO SEVEN YEARS OLD

### Some Very Interesting Advice On Playthings for Young Children

In most nurseries at some time there arises the problem of plaything. A toy which gives pleasure to one child will be ignored by another, and whilst some children will revel in a grotesque toy it may have an appalling effect on others, and be the cause of nightmares, sleeplessness and other phases dreaded by grown-ups.

It is very important then that children from an early age should be given the right toys. They must be suited to their interest and pleasure at their particular stage of development, which means that the choice must not be left to the salesman of fashionable toys.

#### Some Expert Advice

Miss Susan Isaacs, who for many years was the Principal of a famous kindergarten school, gives some excellent advice on the kind of playthings which should be provided for children of various ages in her new book "The Nursery Age" (Routledge, 6d.). The following are some practical points she emphasizes:

The railed pen which can be carried out of doors is the very first toy which fills a definite purpose. In this the one-year-old can lie and kick, or crawl, and try to pull himself up by the bars. From the sides dangling things can be hung for him to watch as the wind blows them about. Other toys should include a hard ring to bite, a rattle or large bell, an old spoon to bang on his tray or a soft ball. Colours must be fast and non-poisonous, and there must be no bits to bite off and swallow. Nor should dolls and animals have wool or hair likely to get into the mouth.

#### For The Two-Year-Old

During the second year baby will love bricks of the size he can just pick up in his whole hand. Especially he will love to throw them into a pail, for sounds will especially appeal at this period. A pail of sand to dribble through his fingers, a spoon to bang with, or, best of all, on a warm day a zinc bath of water with floating things will be hugely appreciated.

All through these early years water has a great and unfailing delight for children, and provided they are properly clad they should be allowed to play with it in sunny weather without fear of a scolding for getting wet.

#### Toys That Help Growth

From the third to the seventh year toys are needed with help physical growth. Many of the ordinary things in house or garden will be used for climbing and jumping, and if these are not available exercising toys such as swings, see-saws, hoops, and skipping ropes should be provided. A short step ladder makes a good toy, or, even better, an old box fitted with a board for running up and jumping off. Materials for making things should also be handy. Old bottles and corks and a length of rubber tubing will lead to interesting experiments. Scissors with rounded ends should be supplied for cutting up.

#### First Sewing Materials

The first sewing materials for children should be large-holed canvas with bodkins and coloured thread. "If children are allowed to use and wear the things they make, at four or five years," writes Miss Isaacs, "they should succeed in making an apron or jumper which will hold together and give them pleasure, even if the stitches are an inch or two long.

"The need for large material must be remembered when choosing drawing and painting things. A blackboard 3 ft. by 4 ft., fixed on the wall, costs very little, and the surface can easily be renewed with a mixture of glue, flour, emery and lampblack."

New ideas for trimmings are always useful.

## THE SENSITIVE CHILD

Sensitiveness in a child is not nonsense as is sometimes supposed, but is a very real suffering, and, consequently, much to be pitied. The little person's feelings are so easily wounded that much of the fun that other children enjoy, such as teasing and good-humoured banter, she takes seriously and thinks that they are only trying to be unkind to her.

#### "Hurts" that are Mistaken for Sulks

In a family of brothers and sisters the tears shed by the sensitive child are more than all the other children's put together, while her over-sensitiveness is the cause of so many quarrels that in the nursery she is apt to be labelled the bad tempered one of the family, who cannot take a joke. Or perhaps her little wounds may make her silent and solitary instead, with the rather natural result that they are mistaken for sulkiness.

She is inclined to suspicious, too, and imagine that other children are hatching some plot to keep her out of their games, or especially annoy her in some other way.

Unfortunately time alone does not cure sensitiveness; in fact, it is more than likely to grow worse as the years advance, and unless a great effort is made to overcome it she will make enemies through this weakness as she grows older, and her habit of taking everything personally will cause people to become almost afraid to speak to her.

#### Make Her Path Less Stony

A very great deal can be done to make the child's path a less stony one if it is noticed and understood early. Tact and gentleness are the keys that open the sensitive child's heart, and when it is once opened reasoning can often be employed with success. In the matter of teasing, for instance, it should be pointed out to her how much her brothers and sisters enjoy it and how they give back as good as they get.

#### *Encourage Confidences*

She should be encouraged to confide her hurts instead of brooding over them alone, so that each one may be reasoned away, but on no account must she be ridiculed, for every laugh at her expense only serves to magnify her suffering. Kind and patient treatment are generally successful in the end in clearing away the many little clouds, until finally the child will be able to turn the laugh against herself.

## THE FAIRY QUESTION

### Some Doubtful Assumptions

I am very much perplexed by the attitude of some of my friends on the "Fairy question." We grown-ups emphatically do not believe that there are such creatures, and yet many of us think that it is a good thing for children to "believe in" them. To "believe in," I take it, means to hold the full and literal faith that these little people exist; a different thing from enjoying a yarn about fairies, as one may enjoy a yarn about salamanders, angels, or robots.

Personally, I am convinced that that is how most healthy children regard the matter—as something about which good tales are told. They are no more deluded by fairies than by Dr. Dolittle's fantastic creature the "pushmipullyu," writes a correspondent to the Manchester Guardian." It is we old folk who become so comically earnest about it.

There doubtless have been and are children who have believed and *believe in fairies* in the most literal sense—that is, in a rationalistic sense, not in a jolly, imaginative way. They have reduced to the cold level of realism what should by night, the realization that there are All that is likely to follow is unhappy dreams immediately, and, eventually, as sure as day follows night, the realisation that there are no such things as fairies.

#### Mr. Salteena

An interesting thing is this. When an imaginative child sits down to write a book it is not, as a rule, a book about fairies. It is more likely to be a book about Mr. Salteena. The first thing that must strike an observer of children is their vivid interest in contemporary life, in the men and women they meet, in the firelrons, the gardener's hoe, their father's pipe, and their mother's darning wool. A great many of the best books for children recognize this and cater for it. If I remember aright, there is not a single fairy in "When we were very young," but there is a lot about sitting on the stairs, and sand between the toes, and fishmongers and rabbits, royal bread and butter, hopscotch, lost mice, and dislike of rice pudding. "The Child's Garden of Verse," too, is full of concrete stuff.

The friendly cow, all red and white,
I love with all my heart;
She gives me cream with all her might
To eat with apple tart.

That's the sort of thing; and the admirable author of the 'Dr. Dolittle" books keeps a firm grip on a sort of fantastic reality, if one may use such an expression.

Side by side with their interest in contemporary things, there undoubtedly exists in most children's *minds an interest in another world*. This world is peopled with fairies, with pirates, with the things. They need no encouragement to cultivate this particular garden, but we should understand clearly what we mean when we talk about their "believing in" the things that grow there. Normally, it is a question of make-believe, not of belief; and I, personally, would take the responsibility of enlightening a child if I saw any danger of the make-believe passing into belief. That would rarely be necessary. They are cute enough. I was recently reading "The Water Babies" to a child. We came to the passage where Tom finds Mother Carey at the North Pole. "Her hair," says Kingsley, "was as white as the snow."

"Of course," commented the small listener, "because it was snow, and I suppose she was an iceberg."

So long as they take it like that, it's all right.

#### Over Sentimentality

There is such a danger of being sentimental about our children. I suppose those who so passionately want children to believe in fairies are only asking us in their own way to give a little scope to children's imaginations, to give them a bit of food now and then. By all means. But don't let us spoil a good case by pretending that our children will storm the walls of have beause we bluff them about Cinderella's Pumpkin. I can imagine that some very great scoundrels have been highly imaginative people. Indeed, the greatest all-round scoundrel I have ever known lived in a gorgeous world of his own creation; and some of the best souls I have ever met have been steady plodders, to whom was vouchsafed a little glow of hopeful insight late in life. Bringing up children is trouble enough without sentimental self-delusion as to what will follow the teaching of fairy-tales. Teach fairy-tales if you think they will do good; teach anything which you think will do good. But don't count on the good. Your nursery atheist may at last find a death for some insubstantial cause, betrayed by a kiss from the most promising of Mab's courtiers.

## STOLEN WIT

Bobby—Would you mind letting me see your tongue?

The Lady—Why, you impudent child, what makes you ask that?

Bobby—Oh, daddy said you had the sharpest tongue of any woman in town, and I just wanted to see what a sharp tongue looked like.

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Laundry clerk—You say a shirt is missing. What were the laundry marks?

Customer—Frayed collar and cuffs and two holes burnt in the back!

---

"I see by the papers the flu is a very common complaint now," remarked Mr. De Snob.

"Well, don't you dare go anywhere where you can catch it then," sharply ordered his wife.

---

"I understand he's a model husband."

"He must be. He comes up to the expectations of his wife's relatives!"

---

Roberta (bored)—Well, what shall we do this evening?

Robert—Let's think hard——

"No; let's do something you can do, too."

## ISLE OF CATHAY

Oh sea, wild sea, so grandly breaking
Upon the sands, awake, forever—
You bear my thoughts on billows shaking
Where dreams an Eastern Isle of morn.

Oh dawning sea, so fair, so glorious,
—My thoughts a million miles away—
And through the beating waves uproarious
Gleams there an Isle of far Cathay.

Blossoming trees, in vistas creamy,
Buzz-song of crickets in the sun,
My white-robed "Boy", his dark eyes dreamy,
And radiant Summer just begun.

Amah, with feet so pinched and tiny,
In little, red embroidered shoes,
And dark hair plaits, all coiled and shiny,
To make and mend as I may choose.

And oh! To raise the bamboo curtain,
From the verandah in the sun,
Where pass along the native shopmen
Ere many morning hours have run.

They tempt us there with silks and silver,
With many a rare and quaint conceit,
Brocade and Lace, brass bowls and pictures,
All in the glorious, shining heat.

Oh little paths amid the fir trees,
Vibrant with summer and with song!
I see you here, in misty England,
I see you, and again I long

To walk "Backside," rack-sack on shoulders,
Amidst the little, fragrant trees,
To plunge again in brilliant weather
Into the cooling, sparkling seas.

And when the Mainland hills have deepened
To purple on a primrose sky,
"Homeside," and "Bedside" then
returning
No happier wanderer than I

NITA H. PADWICK.

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## INWARD MAILS

DUE SHANGHAI:—

Per D.D.K. Sakaki M. ............June 29
Per R. D. Pres. Taft ............July 2
Per N.Y.K. Nagasaki M. ............ „ 2
Per M. M. Porthos ............ „ 5
Per P. & O. Khyber ............ „ 8
Per N.Y.K. Hakozaki M. ............ „ 11

## OUTWARD MAILS

FOR EUROPE:—
Per P. & O. Kashgar ............July 2

FOR EUROPE VIA SIBERIA:—
Per D.K.K. Sakaki M. ............June 30

FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:—
Per R. D. Pres. Madison ........June 29
Per C.P.O. Emp. of Russia ...... „ 29

FOR JAPAN:—
Per N.Y.K. Nagasaki M. ..........July 2

FOR MANILA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:—
Per C.P.O. Empress of Asia .....June 29

## VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shew under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

### EUROPE, etc.

**From LONDON**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Khyber | May 30 | July 8 |
| Hakozaki | June 2 | July 11 |
| Benalder | May 11 | July 16 |
| HakusanM. | Jun. 15 | July 25 |
| Malwa | June 27 | July 25 |
| Karmalwa | June 27 | Aug. 5 |
| Benledi | June 19 | Aug. 6 |
| KitanoM | June 28 | Aug. 9 |
| Morea | July 12 | Aug. 19 |
| Haruna M. | July 13 | Aug 22 |
| Benwyvis | July 10 | Aug 24 |
| Glenshiel | Aug. 20 | Sept. 2 |
| Kashmir | July 25 | Sept. 2 |
| Kamo M. | July 26 | Sept. 6 |
| Mantua | Aug. 9 | Sept. 16 |
| Katori M. | Aug. 10 | Sept. 19 |
| Kalyan | Aug. 22 | Sept. 31 |
| Macedonia | Sept. 26 | Oct. 4 |
| Kashgar | Sept. 19 | Oct. 29 |
| Rawalpindi | Oct. 4 | Nov. 12 |
| Rajputana | Nov. 1 | Dec. 10 |
| Karmala | Nov. 14 | Dec. 20 |

**From LIVERPOOL**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Patroclus | — | July 1 |
| Philoctetes | June 8 | July 16 |
| Orestes | June 15 | July 21 |
| Antenor | June 22 | July 29 |
| Merriones | June 30 | Aug. 5 |

**From BREMEN**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Olderkerk | June 28 | Aug. [illegible] |
| Eurylochus | June 21 | Aug. 15 |

**From HAMBURG**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Havelland | — | July 12 |
| Phemius | May 29 | July 12 |
| Taiwan | May 29 | July 14 |
| Tirpitz | — | July 15 |
| Havenstein | — | July 21 |
| Leverkusen | — | July 27 |
| Agra | June 15 | Aug. 2 |
| Scheer | — | Aug. 5 |
| Coblenz | July 19 | Sept 1 |

**From GENOA**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alderamin | Jun. 19 | July 29 |

**From ROTTERDAM**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yalou | — | July 2 |
| W'ingtonM. | May 17 | July 2 |
| Mito M. | May 31 | July 13 |
| Isar | June 4 | July 16 |
| Schlesien | June 12 | July 21 |
| Saarbruecken | June 15 | Aug 4 |
| C. of Pekin | June 16 | Aug. 7 |

**From TRIESTE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Himalaya | — | July 12 |
| Viminale | — | July 23 |
| Piave | — | Aug. 9 |

**From MARSEILLES**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Porthos | May 31 | July 5 |
| C'onceaux | June 14 | July 19 |
| C. of Tokio | June 6 | July 21 |
| Mahoa | June 21 | July 22 |
| Athos II | June 28 | Aug. 2 |
| D'Artagnan | July 12 | Aug. 16 |
| Sphinx | July 26 | Aug. 30 |
| Angers | Aug. 9 | Sept. 13 |
| G Metzinger | Aug 23 | Sept 27 |

**From SUEZ**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adrastus | June 11 | July 7 |
| Glenamoy | June 22 | July 27 |
| Alderamin | June 26 | July 29 |

**From PORT SAID**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Augsburg | — | July 10 |
| Java | June 21 | July 20 |

**From LENIEN**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Glencarry | June 22 | Aug. 6 |
| Glenapp | June 6 | Aug. 19 |

**From MEDAN**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Defflinger | June 19 | July 6 |

**From BOMBAY**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kidderpore | June 29 | — |

**From COLOMBO**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Khyber | June 23 | July 8 |

**From SINGAPORE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anhalt | — | June 29 |
| Nagara | June 22 | July 2 |
| TambaM. | June 23 | July 4 |
| Khyber | June 30 | — |
| Addington Ct. | July 2 | July 13 |

**From SOERABAIA**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tjimanoek | June 29 | July 20 |

**From BALIKPAPAN**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ekstrand | June 25 | July 14 |
| Tjikini | June 20 | July 6 |

**From BATAVIA**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tjikarang | June 26 | July 8 |
| Whitegate | July 2 | July 14 |
| Tjisaroea | July 6 | July 18 |

**From HONGKONG**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sinkiang | — | June 29 |
| Ouderkerk | — | June 29 |
| Nagara | June 28 | July 1 |
| Chaksang | — | July 1 |
| Patroclus | June 27 | July 1 |
| Chenan | — | July 1 |
| Hosang | — | July 2 |
| Korea M. | — | July 2 |
| Soochow | — | July 3 |
| Kwalsang | — | July 4 |
| Liangchow | — | July 4 |
| Ningpo | — | July 4 |
| P. Pierce | — | July 4 |
| Yokohama | July 1 | July 4 |
| Shunyo M. | July 10 | July 12 |
| E of Asia | — | July 12 |
| Pres. Taft | — | July 18 |

### AMERICA AND JAPAN

**From NEW YORK**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| B. Prince | — | June 29 |
| Antolycus | — | June 30 |
| J. Prince | — | July 12 |
| C. of Bedford | — | July 25 |
| C of Canberra | — | Aug. 22 |
| C of Roubaix | — | Sept. 21 |

**From SAN FRANCISCO**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silverguava | June 13 | July 7 |
| Siberia M. | June 19 | July 11 |
| P.McKinley | — | July 12 |
| Dollar | — | July 22 |
| Taiyo M. | July 3 | July 25 |
| Silverbeech | June 14 | July 28 |
| Tenyo M. | July 17 | Aug. 9 |
| Silvermaple | July 17 | Aug. 25 |

**From SEATTLE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| P. Jefferson | — | July 16 |
| P. Lincoln | — | July 30 |
| Shidzuoka | July 26 | Aug. 21 |

**From VANCOUVER**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| E of France | — | July 19 |
| E. of Russia | — | Aug. 9 |

**From HONOLULU**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| P. Johnson | — | July 8 |
| MishimaM. | — | July 11 |
| P Monroe | — | July 22 |

**From KOBE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ilmar | — | June 29 |
| Takaoka M. | — | June 30 |
| C. of Mandalay | | July 1 |
| Nagasaki M. | — | July 2 |
| Lahn | — | July 13 |

**From YOKOHAMA**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| P. Taft | — | July 2 |
| Hakone M | July 1 | July 8 |
| Toyohashi M. | — | July 8 |
| Mishima M. | — | July 11 |
| Suwa M. | July 15 | July 22 |
| Iyo M. | — | July 25 |

## PASSENGERS

### INWARD

**Per str. Luenho, June 22. From River Ports.** Mr. W. D. Roberts, Miss M. Roberts, Mr. Ulrich V. Busekist.

**Per str. Hsin Ningshao, June 23 From Ningpo.** Mr. J. P. B. Nergaard.

**Per str. Hsin Peking, June 23. From Ningpo.** Bishop and Mrs. Curtis, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas and family, Messrs. Tackaberry and Turner.

**Per str. Loongwo, June 23. From River Ports.** Messrs. L. H. Chang and H. W. Mutzenbauer, Capt. Mennell, Mrs. I. Trefurt, Mrs. Bowker, infant and child, Mr. and Mrs. Swezey, Mr. Chen Seng, Mrs. C. H. Curhams and child, Mrs. Bordelongue, Messrs. J. L. Bordelongue and R. Frost, Mr. and Mrs. Johanuaber and 3 children, Mrs. Turner and 2 children, Mrs. J. Knapik.

**Per str. Fausang, June 24. From Northern Ports.** Mrs. Farmus, Mrs. L. Wernay, Messrs. Mann and F. Mueller, Mr. and Mrs. MacOwan.

**Per str. President Harrison, June 24. From Kobe.** Messrs. Arthur G. Bowman, M. H. Dodge and E. W Miller.

**Per str. Nagasaki Maru, June 24. From Japan.** Mr. E. A. Eigner, Miss M. Lauinis, Messrs. H. J. Dabbs and R. Y. Down, Mr. and Mrs. P. Smyth, Mr. P. H. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Pickard, Messrs. H. D. L. Vilemarque, F. Krogmann, E. Gherzi and Marcel Darre.

**Per P. & O. S. Khiva, June 24. From London.** Misses C. and F. Boyack, Mrs. Wells and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Baylis and children, Mrs. Francis and infant, Messrs. J. Campbell, G. Sim, A. Whitaker and T. Whitfield, Mrs. E. Turnbull, Mr. Spivey, Lt. P. Ashe, Messrs. W. Dickie, W. Wright and W. Barnes, Mrs. Legge and children, Mrs. Early and child. **From Gibraltar.** Mr. A. Laredo. **From Hongkong.** Mr. and Mrs. Owen, Dr., Mrs. and Miss Larson, Mr. J. Drought, Judge E. Laner, Mrs. E. Kramer, Mr. J. Gardner, Mrs. B. Diamond, Mr. R. Tritch, Col. H. Halland, Mr. C. Varkevisser, Miss M. Roxbargh, Messrs. C. Sciama and T. Kildal, Miss D. Inglis, Mr. E. Axon, Messrs. G. Richards and D. Henty, Dr. E. Hansen.

**Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, June 25. From Ningpo.** Mr. and Mrs. Decker.

**Per str. Hsin Peking, June 26. From Ningpo.** Mr. Zaccarini, Miss Clark.

**Per str. Suiwo, June 26. From River Ports.** Messrs. N. J. Petroff, L. Baker, H. Lent and P. S. Mallin, Misses L. Carmo and Berens, Rev. Sr. Dominica, Rev. Sr. Evangelia, One Naval Rating, Mrs. C. Encarnacao, infant and 3 children, Miss L. Costa, Mr. C. Robert, Miss Dawson.

**Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, June 27. From Ningpo.** Rev. Gosline.

**Per str. Kungwo, June 27. From River Ports.** Mr. Belbers, Miss M. E. Gill, Capt. Jones, Miss E. Lynch.

**Per str. Hsin Peking, June 28. From Ningpo.** Mrs. and Miss Millican, Dr. and Mrs. Goddard, Mr. Rawlins, Miss Hokansan.

**Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia, June 28. From Hongkong.** Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Alves, Messrs. R. H. Box, T. A. T Begg, M. C. Brisker and A. W. Coverdale, Lt. Col. P. A. Cardew, Mr. H. De Kauffmann, Mrs. G. Duchteau, Messrs. J. H. Desplats and W. D. Fiddes-Wilson, Mrs. W. C. and Miss B. Gomersall, Mr. and Mrs. Gock Bew, Major W. W. Holland, Mr. A. W. Hayward, Mrs. J. S Landolt, Mr. S. Murphine, Mrs. E. Moran, Messrs. C. A. Roberts, D. J. Ruttonjee and R. A. Rahaim, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Thomson, Mrs. W. J. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hanna, Masters G. and B. Hanna, Mrs. L. Ingebrigtsen.

### OUTWARD

**Per str. Tingsang, June 22.—For Northern Ports.**—Messrs. K. W. Fischer and J. Kanis, Mr. and Mrs. Barling and child, Mrs. Foster Hall, Mrs. E. Lester Arndel, Mrs. Rees and 2 children.

**Per B.F.L.S. Perseus, June 22.—For London.**—Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Ringer, Mr. H. Emanuel.—**For Hongkong.**—Messrs. R. C. K. Johnson, R. G. Edkins, A. H. Hutchison and Ivison.

**Per str. Luenho, June 24.—For River Ports.**—Messrs. N. E. Lurton and J. J. Brennemane, Mrs. Kehlweit, Miss M. G. Cabot, Messrs. H. Thiemann and Lordereau, Rev. and Mrs. S. H. Littell and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Chie Tze Wen, Lt. Ashe, Messrs. Miemann and R. Sweetland.

**Per str Ngankin, June 25.—For Hankow.**—Misses Karioli, Galis, Ismailoff, Fin, Feodoroff, Kapustino, Demidoff and Seryieff.—**For Wuhu.**—Mr. Chassels.

**Per str. Nagasaki Maru, June 25.—For Japan.**—Mrs. R. B. Bloch and child, Mrs. N. Sbath and 2 children, Mrs. M. R. Browne, Mrs. M. MacDonald, Mrs. W. E. Dailey, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Anderson and 3 children, Misses M. E. Pearce and Irene Pape, Mr. E. A. Strehlneck, Mrs. T. Trefurt, Miss E. H. Strehlneck, Messrs. W. Ward, S. Jensen and Karl Rabe.

**Per str. Shuntien, June 25.—For Weihaiwei.**—Mrs. Fenton and 2 children, Mrs. Habercost and child, Misses L. Habercost, E. Harbercost and P. Jorgensen, Mrs. Rayman, Mrs. Railton. —**For Tongku.**—Capt. Cowie, Mr. and Mrs. Hyndman, Mr. F. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Early and child.—**For Tientsin.**—Mr. J. R. Masson.

**Per N.L.B.S. Trier, June 25.—For Europe and Way ports.**—Mr. and Mrs. H. Kemna, Messrs. P. C. Stellingwerff, Werner Vogel and H. Otto Danz, Rev. Father O. Joergens, Dr. and Mrs. H. K. Morris and child, Misses A. E. and E. J. Morris and C. Christoph Morris, Messrs. H. Frank, Hermann Schultze and Einar Lohne, Misses V. L. Hughes, Faye Robinson, Helen Galleher, Faith Rowlands, Mrs. W. E. Manly, Misses Grace Manly, Dorothy Jones, Margaret Secck, Mabel Woodruff, Frances Woodruff, Harriet Whitmer and M. E. Fausnough, Messrs. J. Pringle, Joseph Whiteside and O. Boening, Misses Pearl Keehn and Bernice Cronquist, Dr. and Mrs. Wagner, Messrs. S. N. Kozloff and L. Diaz, Misses L. Sachse and Y. Mann, Messrs. Frith and A. Brottelid, Miss E. Melson, Mr. I. T. Trebitsch-Lincoln.

**Per str. Shengking, June 26.—For Kiukiang.**—Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, Miss and Master Bradley.

**Per str. Fausang, June 26.—For Northern Ports.**—Mrs. Hay and 2 children, Mrs. May and child, Mrs. May's Nurse and child, Miss Crawford, Mrs. Toone, child and infant.

**Per str. President Harrison, June 26. —For U.S.A., etc.**—Messrs. T. M. West, W. P. Hacker and W. G. Robinson, Mrs. H. G. Davidson, Capt. W. S. Pitcairn, Mr. G. B. Richards, Mrs. M. de Brito, Misses J. de Brito and M. de Brito, Messrs. Jose Angara, Ricardo Portillo, O. D. Martinez and Victor Keen, Mr. and Mrs. MacKnight, Miss A. E. Hoppe, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Mills, Mr. and Mrs H. C. Parr, Messrs. Edmund Harbey and T. C. Coleman.

**Per str. Linan, June 27.—For Hongkong.**—Mr. and Mrs. Whitmore, Pilot Officer A. Somerhaugh.—**For Amoy.**—Mr. Y. S. Chin.—**For Canton.**—Miss T. Gelekhosstiaya.

**Per str. Suiwo, June 27.—For River Ports.**—Messrs. G. J. Charleux, U. J. Kelly, Combe and Combe' Secretary, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton and infant, Misses Falck and Winslett, Mr. Holman, Miss Lacheck, Mrs. Dunne, Masters V. Shirikoff and Hill, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ferrazzano and infant, Miss Schnappa and daughter.

**Per str. Poyang, June 28.—For Kiukiang.**—Mrs. Massey and 2 children, Misses Massey, Corneby and Silver, Mrs. and Miss Corneby, Mrs. Hamliyn, Mrs. Beynon and 2 children, Mrs. and Miss Morgan, Mrs. Kupfer, Mrs. Tsja, Mr. R. F. Laurenz.—**For Hankow.**—Misses Shauts, D. and W. Jacobson.

**Per str. Hsin Peking, June 28.—For Ningpo.**—Messrs. Smith, Wolef, Holton and Hickmott, Mr. and Mrs. Frost, Mrs. Ely.

**Per str. Taming, June 28.—For Weihaiwei.**—Capt. and Mrs. Williams.—**For Chefoo.**—Mr. and Mrs. Dobbs.—**For Tongku.**—Mr. de la Porte, Lieut. Julien, Misses Antinova and Koslovsky, L/Cpl. E. Fielding, Pte. T. Nicholson, Franciscan Sisters, Auxilary Sisters, French Sergents.

**Per str. Kungwo, June 28.—For River Ports.**—Messrs. P. Brown, J. McCarl, Robjon and Jenzen, Mr. and Mrs. W. H Taylor, Mr. Pearson, Mrs. J. Gray, Miss P. Gray, Miss J. Wheeler, Mrs. McLeod, child and infant, Messrs. J. M. Brown and Hewett, Mrs. Hewett, Misses Lonborg, Masters Lonborg and Power.

**Per str. Fengtien, June 29.—For Weihaiwei.**—Mrs. Robinson and 2 children, Mrs. Malcolm and 2 children, Mrs. and Miss Maughan, Miss and Master Malcolm, Master Malcolm, Mrs. McBain, Mrs. Liddell, Lieut. J. H. Elwes, Lieut. L. L. Villars, Mr. Houpt.—**For Tongku.** —Mr. May, Mr. and Mrs. Manners, Mr Moore.—**For Chefoo.**—Mr. Colman, Mrs. Heren, Mrs. McCarl, Masters McCarl and Heron.—**For Weihaiwei.**—Mrs. McBain, Mrs. Liddell, Lieut. J. H. Elwes, Lieut. L. L. Villiars, Mr. Houpt.

**Per str. Shanghai Maru, June 29.—For Japan.**—Miss Shaw, Mrs. Wemple, Misses L. Echols and L. Hundley, Col. and Mrs. R. B. Skinner, Misses J. A. Clark and M. Deis, Rev. Mother Mary Sheldon, Madame E. Fratz, Mrs. I. C. van Zanen, Mr. G. E. van Zanen, Miss J Gould, Mrs. W. McP. Marshall and child, Mrs. A. Esteb and 2 children, Misses Thomason and Kellar, Mrs. Meredith, Misses Meredith and G. A Thomas, Mrs. G. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Naef, Mr. and Mrs. Day and child Messrs. J. and R. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rogerson, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Turner, Mrs. B. Katen and infant, Mrs. E. T. Basha and infant, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Blackman and child, Lt. W. T. H. Galliford, Lt. C. A. Swaford, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Johannaber and 3 children, Miss V. Larsen, Mrs. Jkobine Larsen, Mrs. A. N. Schloholm and 2 children, Mrs. Whitaker and 2 children, Mr J. C. Thomson, Master J. Thomson, Misses S. and A. B. Thomson, Dr. Frank C Larsen, Messrs. A. Murphy and Whitaker, Miss M. Rothery, Mrs. M Reid Anderson, Mrs. R. A. Cook, Mrs J. C. Thomson, Misses Ruth and J. Rawlinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. White and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs C. H. White and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Katz and 2 children, Messrs. B Charles, W. Evens, E. T. Basha and B. Katen, Mrs. Poulsen, Mrs. W. G. Harmon and 2 children.

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## SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

| Day of Month | Barometer 9 A.M. | Barometer Att'ed Therm | Wind Direction a. m. | Wind Force (1-12) | Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry | Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet | Thermometer in Shade Max. | Thermometer in Shade Min. | Weather conditions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 21 | 29.75 | 72.9 | E S E | 1 | 77.6 | 70.9 | 86.9 | 63.5 | c. |
| „ 22 | 29 76 | 74 3 | S by W | 1 | 79.2 | 74.1 | 87.4 | 67.1 | c. |
| „ 23 | 29.84 | 75.2 | S S E | 1 | 78.5 | 73.8 | 83.7 | 68.9 | o. |
| „ 24 | 29.90 | 74.1 | E N E | 2 | 72.7 | 70.4 | 80.6 | 68.0 | o. m. d. |
| „ 25 | 29.94 | 74.8 | E | 2 | 75.6 | 72.7 | 83 2 | 69.3 | o. d. r. |
| „ 26 | 29.93 | 74.8 | S S E | 1 | 81.0 | 75.6 | 89 2 | 66.2 | c. |
| „ 27 | 29.85 | 78.5 | S | 2 | 83.2 | 78.6 | 89.0 | 74.1 | c. |

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

## SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

| Date | | Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1929 | Minimum 1928 | Maximum 1929 | Maximum 1928 | Rainfall Inches 1929 | Inches 1928 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | 21 | 67.0 | 69.0 | 84.0 | 80.5 | Nil | Nil |
| „ | 22 | 69.2 | 67.5 | 84.0 | 83.5 | „ | „ |
| „ | 23 | 69 0 | 70 6 | 80.0 | 77.3 | „ | 0.16 |
| „ | 24 | 69.5 | 68.5 | 76.5 | 73.0 | 0.23 | 0.15 |
| „ | 25 | 71.0 | 70.0 | 80.0 | 77.5 | 0.08 | 0.75 |
| „ | 26 | 71.0 | 74.0 | 85.5 | 78.0 | Nil | 1.20 |
| „ | 27 | 76.6 | 71.4 | 88.0 | 76.4 | „ | 1.75 |

## BIRTHS

ANDERSON.—On June 24, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. ANDERSON, a daughter.

LAMBOOY.—On June 24, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. LAMBOOY, a daughter.

LUNT.—At the Country Hospital, Shanghai, on June 22, 1929 to Mr. and Mrs. CARROLL LUNT, a son.

ROCHE.—On June 23, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. ROCHE, a daughter.

ROACH.—On June 24, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. ROACH, a daughter.

## WEDDING

TAYLOR-MACGILLIVRAY. — On Friday, June 28. 1929, at H.B.M. Consulate-General and afterwards at the Union Church, WALTER HEDLEY TAYLOR, son of the late Rev. Walter C. Taylor of the China Inland Mission and Mrs. E. L. Taylor of Southborough, Kent, to EDITH BOVEY, MACGILLIVRAY, B.A., daughter of the Rev. D. MacGillivray, LL.D. and Mrs. MacGillivray of Shanghai.

## DEATHS

BARROS.—On Saturday, June 22, 1929, at the Paulun Hospital, Shanghai, and removed to the Parlours of The International Funeral Directors, 71 Kiaochow Road, CARMELINA DE COLLACO BARROS, aged 38. (Hongkong and Macao papers please copy).

COLLACO.—On Wednesday, June 26, 1929, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, ARTHUR BRAS COLLACO (ABC), aged 32 years. (Hongkong, Macao and Japan papers please copy).

FIGUEIREDO.—On Wednesday, June 26, 1929, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, HENRIQUE (DICKY) JOAO DE FIGUEIREDO, aged 29. (Hongkong and Macao papers please copy).

SIEBERT.—Am Sonnabend, den 21. Juni morgens, ist nach kurzem Leiden unser verehrter, langjaehriger Mitarbeiter und Teilhaber, HERR E. SIEBERT im Alter von 59 Jahren sanft entschlafen. Siemssen & Co.

SMART.—Suddenly, on Thursday, June 6, 1929, at the General Hospital, Penang, Mr. A. D. SMART of Eastern Agencies, Ltd., beloved husband of ANNIE FAIRLEY.

WARD.—On June 22, 1929, at General Hospital, Shanghai, RICHARD MICHAEL NORTHEN, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. WARD, aged 3½ months.

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